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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

S.C. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P.O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

OCTOBER 1981

OCTOBER EXPERIENCES SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT UPTURN

EDUCATION SECTOR RESPONSIBLE FOR EMPLOYMENT RISE

Wage and salary employment in nonagricultural industries in South Carolina registered an upturn of 2,900 in October. The basis for this rise was centered in the government sector, specifically state and local education, as many employees were paid for the first time during the current school year. The increase of 9,000 in government more than offset the employment losses which were recorded in most other industry divisions. Total wage and salary employment was 1,000 higher than a year earlier in the state.

Another major development during the month was the downturn in manufacturing. Employment in manufacturing fell to its lowest October level since 1977. Practically the entire decrease could be traced to the textile industry. The number of wage and salary workers in textile mill products declined 3,900 over the month, and 5,000 from a year earlier. In fact, the number of layoffs which ran throughout this industry caused textile mill employment to reach the lowest October level in 21 years.

Generally, all other industries experienced negative employment movements in October. Construction activity remained extremely sluggish in response to high interest rates. Wage and salary employment in construction adjusted for seasonal factors fell to a level not seen since January, 1978. Other notable downturns were produced in transportation and public utilities (-600); wholesale and retail trade (-500); finance, insurance, and real estate (-100); and services and miscellaneous (-600). It should be pointed out, however, that all four of these industry groups registered substantial employment increases over the same month a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UP IN OCTOBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate climbed to 8.1% in October. This represents 108,700 jobless individuals, an increase of 6,800 from the September level. The rise in joblessness is attributed to layoffs in manufacturing and seasonal reductions in trade and services. The national unemployment rate averaged 8.0 in October.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
(IN THOUSANDS)

				Net and Percent Change from			
				September 1981		October 1980	
	Oct: 1981 2/	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1,343.9	1,350.0	1,315.2	- 6.1	-0.5	+28.7	+ 2.2
Total Employment 3/	1,235.2	1,248.1	1,219.8	-12.9	-1.0	+15.4	+ 1.3
Total Unemployment	108.7	101.9	95.4	+ 6.8	+6.7	+13.3	+13.9
Percent Unemployed	8.1	7.5	7.3	---	---	---	---

1/ These data are projected from a 1980 Current Population Survey Benchmark.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

WEEKLY HOURS BOUNCE BACK, PRODUCTION WORKER EMPLOYMENT DOWN

Recovering from a major decline in the number of hours worked during September, South Carolina's manufacturing production employee workweek rose 0.6 to reach 40.2 in October. The upward movement in weekly hours was caused by longer work schedules experienced primarily by employees in the nondurable good sector. Production worker employment dropped approximately 4,100 over the month due to rising interest rates and a lack of new orders. The nondurable good workweek increased 0.9, reaching 40.3 hours, as manufacturers required longer hours in view of cutbacks in production worker employment. Significant hourly advances in the soft good sector were noted in paper and allied products (+3.3), apparel and other textile products (+1.6), and textile mill products (+1.4). All other industry groups recorded minor declines in weekly hours. Textile mill products, the state's leading soft good industry division, reported a reduction in production employment to 215,300 over the month. All other textile industry groups except floor covering mills posted substantial hourly gains.

Durable good weekly hours slowed 0.1 from September's level of 40.1. This dip was attributed to declining orders which caused temporary layoffs and mounting inventories. The drop of 3.0 hours in stone, clay and glass products was the primary reason for the decline in the durable good workweek with mixed trends recorded elsewhere.

After adjustment for seasonality, the workweek for manufacturing production workers gained a hefty 0.7 hour to 40.1. Nondurable goods accounted for the total increase in the manufacturing workweek. Influenced by sharp hourly hikes in paper, apparel, and textiles, the nondurable good seasonally adjusted workweek increased 1.1 to 40.3. Durable good adjusted weekly hours moved downward from 40.0 to 39.7 in October.

HOURLY EARNINGS CONTINUE TO RISE

South Carolina's manufacturing hourly earnings increased $.03 to $6.38 in October. This level is $.63 above that of October, 1980. The slight gain in wages was posted by workers in the hard good sector. Durable good hourly earnings rose $.07 to $6.51 reflecting premiums paid to employees who worked more hours to compensate for persons temporarily suspended from pay status. Over the month, stone, clay and glass wage earners experienced a large drop in hourly earnings of $.15 reaching $7.08.

Offsetting trends within the soft good sector caused nondurable good hourly earnings to remain unchanged at $6.32 in October. Notable wage declines were recorded by manufacturers of the chemicals, printing, and food industries.

Average weekly earnings climbed $5.02 to $256.48 reflecting gains in weekly hours and hourly earnings. Weekly earnings in the nondurable good sector surged upward $5.69 to $254.70 due to a hike in hours worked. Durable good weekly earnings rose $2.16, attaining a level of $260.40.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES REFLECT CURRENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

October's labor turnover activity in the manufacturing sector reflected to a large degree the downward movement in South Carolina's manufacturing employment during the month. Layoffs rose sharply while additions to the work force registered no change from September. Recalls did manage a substantial jump from 0.6 to 1.7 per 100 workers as many of the individuals temporarily laid off for a portion of October were also recalled during the same 31-day period. However, these recalls could not offset the sizeable drop in new hires to 1.9 per 100, the lowest rate since February. Quits fell, as is expected in recessionary conditions, and reached the lowest level in 9 months.

Influencing most of the turnover in South Carolina's manufacturing employees in October was the nondurable good industry group. Of significant notice were the extensive layoff figures within this area, especially dealing with employment in textile mills. Within this industry, weaving mills bore the brunt of layoffs with 5 of every 100 workers involved in such a situation. Recalls were recorded at a rate of 3.6 per 100 in weaving mills, but this could not compensate for the large number of job separations.

Durable goods maintained a steadier course in October with smaller changes in turnover rates than in nondurables. The major occurrence within this industry group in October was the increase in layoffs in stone, clay, and glass products from 0.8 to 2.8 per 100 employees.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS BENEFIT FROM TAX CUT

Spendable earnings for the average manufacturing worker in South Carolina rose a substantial $4.70 a week in October partially as a result of the first portion of the nation's tax cut taking effect. When adjusted for inflation, the real worth of weekly spendable earnings climbed $1.52 over the previous month, only the third over-the-month rise recorded in 1981. Compared to one year earlier, real spendable weekly earnings were down $1.12 in 1967 dollars.

	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980
Average weekly earnings	$256.48	$251.86	$232.88
Spendable earnings	222.21	217.51	204.72
Real spendable earnings	79.45	77.93	80.57

MANHOUR INDEX SHOWS SLIGHT INCREASE

The manufacturing production worker manhour index gained 0.2 point to 112.7 during October due to a 0.6 hour rise in average weekly hours. The October index was 1.9 points less than the year-ago figure of 114.6.

	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980
Production worker manhour index	112.7	112.5	114.6
Durable good manhour index	137.8	139.3	139.1
Nondurable good manhour index	104.5	103.7	106.6
Textile manhour index	85.1	84.7	88.7
Apparel manhour index	106.7	101.7	106.2

AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Most of October was a continuation of drought conditions. When the rain finally did come, it was too late for soybeans but aided farmers in planting small grains. Approximately 25 days were available for field activity during the month. Corn harvesting was completed, ahead of 1980 and the 5 year average. Cotton yields continued to be good while apple harvesting was completed, slightly ahead of last year. Statewide, the total domestic seasonal hired farmworkers dropped to 1,600 with an interstate workforce of 350.

U. S. ECONOMY AGAIN IN RECESSION

Negatively influenced by high interest rates and lower levels of production and employment, the nation's economy declined at an accelerated rate in October. Retail sales, following a revised September decrease of 0.1%, fell 1.5% during October. This was the fifth drop in sales this year with most of the weakness in auto sales. According to the Commerce Department's chief economists, there may be a small boost in November and December sales from additional consumer take-home pay due to the tax cut that took effect October 1. However, many Americans may decide to save the extra pay; therefore, there is a chance that real (inflation-adjusted) sales will be weak through the fourth quarter and into the first quarter of next year.

Housing starts for October, dropping 6.8%, plunged to its lowest level in 15 years. The jump in multi-family construction starts was more than offset by a hefty 25% dip in starts of single-family dwellings. Housing economists expected the interest-rate-plagued industry to decline, but did not anticipate as sharp a drop in starts.

The steep 1.5% decline in industrial production in October could be construed as a forewarning of a deeper recession. October's decline was the third in a row and the largest since a 1.7% drop in June 1980, during the previous recession. The poor October production performance provides another sign that economic weakness in autos and housing has spread across the industrial sector. Also, the operating rate for U. S. factories fell to a seasonally adjusted 76.9% of capacity for October. This was the lowest operating rate since an adjusted 75.8% pace in August 1980, still another sign that the economy is again in recession.

A bit misleading was the 0.6% rise in personal income of Americans in October. The predominant reasons for the growth in income were a $1.5 billion pay raise for civilian federal employees, a $4.5 billion raise for the military, and high interest returns. However, many economists believe that these factors will not provide a similar boost to income in the coming months. In fact, the latest personal income figures for factory and farm income show further declines during October.

With many of the barometers of the economy, such as housing and personal income, reflecting the current recession, the economic weakness the nation is experiencing is very likely to prevail into next year.

WEEKLY HOURS UNCHANGED NATIONWIDE

October's average weekly hours for the nation's production or nonsupervisory workers held steady at the September level of 39.5. This pause in movement of the workweek was attributed to offsetting developments in durable and nondurable goods. The durable good workweek was up 0.1 to 39.8 in spite of mixed trends among the components. Overtime hours for the hard good sector remained constant at 2.7. Nondurable good weekly hours moved down 0.1 to 39.0 reflecting large hourly declines in paper and allied products; chemicals and allied products; and tobacco manufacturers.

WAGES MOUNT NATIONALLY

Manufacturing hourly earnings nationwide climbed $.12 to $8.14 due to wage advances in both the durable and nondurable good sectors. Durable good production workers enjoyed an $.11

an hour increase as all industry groups witnessed upturns. Nondurable good hourly earnings surged upward from $7.24 to $7.37 in October on the average. Significant advances in hourly wages were noted by manufacturers of paper (+$.25), chemicals (+$.19), and petroleum (+$.17). All other soft good industry groups posted moderate upturns in hourly wages.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW PUBLICATION

Research and Analysis anounces the release of its publication, Manufacturing Industry in South Carolina - An Occupational Profile By Industry. This triennial publication presents a profile of the manufacturing industry in South Carolina in 1980, and its progress over the past decade. It also highlights the comparison of each major occupational group's employment by industry. Also included is a detailed listing of each industry's staffing pattern.

NEW FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

NAME OF BUSINESS	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
Charter Medical Corp.	Lexington Co.	Unknown	Construction of a psychiatric hospital to begin March 1982. Will treat psychiatric and addiction diseases in patients of all ages.
Ramada Inn	Clemson	150	The 149-room stucture is scheduled to be completed in late summer of 1982.
National Twist Drill and Tool Co.	Loris	100	The plant will manufacture threaded tool products. Scheduled completion, first quarter 1982.
Fairfield Mfg. Co.	Walhalla	100	With production scheduled to begin in late 1982, the company will make torque-hub drives for farm and constuction equipment.
Kroger Co.	Pontiac	100	Food store to be completed end of 1983.
TNS	Spartanburg	60	The plant will be used for spinning and weaving cotton yarn.
Unland Mfg. Co.	Rock Hill	15	Will produce curtains and draperies.
Craig Industries	Lamar	50	Will produce wearing apparel.
Family Dollar Stores, Inc.	Clemson Pageland Columbia	Unknown	Discount variety stores to open before Christmas.
Celanese Plastics and Specialties Co.	Berkeley	200	Scheduled to open early 1983.

SPECIAL FEATURE

NEW COMPOSITE INDICES OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

The Research and Analysis Section of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission (ESC), in conjunction with the USC Business Administration's Division of Research, has developed three new composite indices of South Carolina's economy. These new indices are the result of recent work completed by USC and ESC on revising the South Carolina Economic Indicators publication.

A composite index is a single time series which reflects the aggregate performance of a group of time series, each of which may differ in unit of measurement, amplitude of variation, and level. Because they use series of historically tested usefulness and consistent timing characteristics with diversified economic coverage and a minimum of duplication, composite indices give more reliable signals over time than do many of the individual indicators. Also, much of the individual series measurement errors are smoothed out in the index as a whole.

The Composite Index of Leading Economic Indicators is an index of common series which historically reach their cyclical peaks and troughs earlier than the corresponding business cycle turns. Economic indicators used to construct this new index were: average manufacturing workweek (1.2); average weekly initial claims (1.2); nonfarm job openings unfilled (0.8); new business incorporations (1.2); residential construction dwelling units (0.8); layoff rate in manufacturing (1.2); total unemployment rate (0.8); and ratio of weeks claimed to insured employment (0.8). Since some of these indicators vary in economic significance, weights have been assigned as an adjustment (shown in parentheses).

The Composite Index of Coincident Economic Indicators is comprised of series which historically reach their turning points at about the same time as the general economy. Time series used in this index include: nonfarm wage and salary employment; textile and related employment; average weekly manhours in manufacturing; retail sales deflated by the Consumer Price Index; new car registrations; nonresidential construction square footage; real spendable earnings; and accession rate in manufacturing. Equal weights of 1.0 have been given these coincident indicators.

The third composite measure, the Marginal Employment Adjustments Index, is composed of: average manufacturing workweek; accession rate in manufacturing; layoff rate in manufacturing; and average weekly initial claims. The Marginal Employment Adjustments Index measures the employer's adjustments to labor input. The four components of this index, which reflect initial adjustments to employment, are important not only because they usually anticipate subsequent changes in total employment, but also because they contribute to these changes.

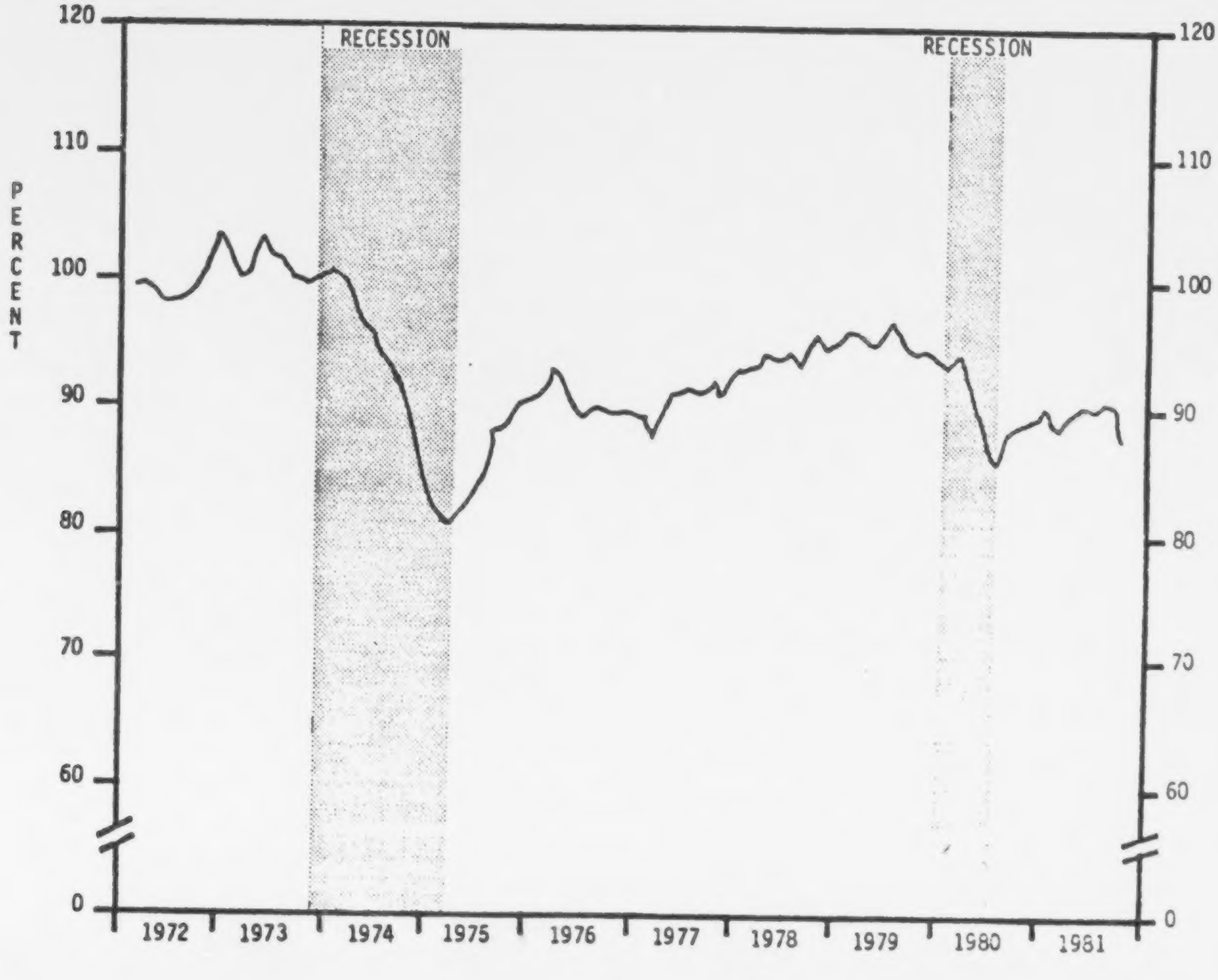
The Composite Index of Leading Economic Indicators for South Carolina is displayed below for January 1972 to September 1981. As evidenced by this graph, this composite index does a good job of foreshadowing South Carolina's economic performance. For example, the leading index began a steady downturn in May 1973 prior to the November 1973-March 1975 recession. In addition, July 1979 witnessed a drop in the leading index, and therefore forecasted the January-July 1980 recession. Four months of decline in the index of leading indicators which started in March 1976 can probably be attributed to the natural gas shortage/oil embargo. The September 1981 index figure of 87.8 indicates that the state's economy is still in the midst of a business lull.

NEW COMPOSITE INDICES OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA (Con't.)

It is hoped that these new indices will allow a better understanding of South Carolina's economy and offer additional insight into the relationships between the state and national economies. It should be realized, however, that when such indices are used for forecasting business conditions, the assumption is implied that they will retain their anticipatory qualities beyond the sample period. Therefore, each new recession or recovery will test afresh the hypothesis inherent in the composite index.

These three new composite indices will be published each month beginning with the March 1982 issue of the South Carolina Economic Indicators.

INDEX OF LEADING ECONOMIC INDICATORS
JANUARY 1972-SEPTEMBER 1981
SOUTH CAROLINA
BASE YEAR=1972 (=100)



IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education	Hours Desired			Relocate		
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/	(Highest Grade Completed)	Full Time	Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Yes	No	Location of Applicant*
Carpenter	60	Truck Driver	18	12	X		$ 8,600		X	Beaufort
Drafter	15	None	N/A	12	X		$14,500	X		Camden
Accountant	38	None	N/A	16	X		$15,000	X		Greenville
Personnel Manager	00	Employment Interviewer	44	14	X		$18,000		X	Charleston
Shipping Supervisor	99	None	N/A	12	X		$10,400	X		Union
Pipefitter	53	Truck Driver	48	12	X		$16,640	X		Liberty
Diesel Mechanic	99	Auto Mechanic	99	14	X		$16,000	X		Sumter
Electronics Technician	99	None	N/A	16	X		$20,000	X		Union
Medical Secretary	84	None	N/A	12	X		$10,000		X	Conway
Administrative Assistant	07	None	N/A	16	X		$ 8,000		X	Columbia
Accounting Clerk	12	Secretary	24	14	X		$ 6,968		X	Hartsville
Dragline Operator	99	Punch-Press Setter	42	14	X		$12,480	X		Hampton
Maintenance Mechanic	138	Credit Manager	24	14	X		$12,400	X		Gaffney

* There are currently more than 93,900 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience- "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October 1981

				Net Change From	
INDUSTRY	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980
TOTAL	1191.4	1188.5	1190.4	+ 2.9	+ 1.0
MANUFACTURING	386.6	390.8	389.3	- 4.2	- 2.7
Durable Goods	118.0	118.5	117.4	- 0.5	+ 0.6
Nondurable Goods	268.6	272.3	271.9	- 3.7	- 3.3
MINING	1.8	1.8	1.9	0	- 0.1
CONSTRUCTION	70.0	70.1	72.1	- 0.1	- 2.1
General Building Contractors	24.4	24.6	25.9	- 0.2	- 1.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	54.9	55.5	54.6	- 0.6	+ 0.3
Railroad Transportation	3.9	3.9	3.9	0	0
Trucking and Warehousing	15.2	15.2	14.6	0	+ 0.6
Other Transportation 1/	6.4	7.1	7.4	- 0.7	- 1.0
Communication	14.8	14.8	14.7	0	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.6	14.5	14.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	227.4	227.9	223.1	- 0.5	+ 4.3
Wholesale Trade	49.3	49.3	49.3	0	0
Retail Trade	178.1	178.6	173.8	- 0.5	+ 4.3
General Merchandise Stores	25.5	25.4	25.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Food Stores	31.9	32.1	33.0	- 0.2	- 1.1
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	20.9	20.9	21.0	0	- 0.1
Apparel and Accessory Stores	11.4	11.2	10.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Eating and Drinking Places	49.7	50.5	46.8	- 0.8	+ 2.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	49.4	49.5	47.8	- 0.1	+ 1.6
Banking and Credit Agencies	22.6	22.6	21.4	0	+ 1.2
Insurance Carriers	10.6	10.5	10.8	+ 0.1	- 0.2
SERVICES	164.5	165.1	159.2	- 0.6	+ 5.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	14.1	15.7	13.8	- 1.6	+ 0.3
Hospitals	13.6	13.6	13.1	0	+ 0.5
Educational Services	16.7	15.2	16.8	+ 1.5	- 0.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	236.8	227.8	242.4	+ 9.0	- 5.6
Total Federal Government	36.3	36.1	36.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Total State Government	74.8	72.4	77.5	+ 2.4	- 2.7
Other State Government	43.2	43.3	45.1	- 0.1	- 1.9
State Education	31.6	29.1	32.4	+ 2.5	- 0.8
Total Local Government	125.7	119.3	128.7	+ 6.4	- 3.0
Other Local Government	52.5	52.5	53.7	0	- 1.2
Local Education	73.2	66.8	75.0	+ 6.4	- 1.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

1/ Includes the following industry groups: local and interurban passenger transit; water transportation; transportation by air; pipe lines, except natural gas; and transportation services.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October 1981

INDUSTRY	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Net Change From	
				Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980
MANUFACTURING	386.6	390.8	389.3	- 4.2	- 2.7
DURABLE GOODS	118.0	118.5	117.4	- 0.5	+ 0.6
Lumber and Wood Products	14.3	14.6	14.9	- 0.3	- 0.6
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.4	8.4	8.5	0	- 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.6	4.6	4.8	0	- 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.2	10.9	0	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	7.6	7.6	7.5	0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	13.6	13.8	13.4	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.6	5.7	5.8	- 0.1	- 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.4	30.8	30.1	- 0.4	+ 0.3
Metalworking Machinery	4.7	4.8	4.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	8.2	8.5	9.1	- 0.3	- 0.9
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.8	21.5	21.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Electronic Components and Acces.	7.8	7.6	7.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Transportation Equipment	4.3	4.3	4.1	0	+ 0.2
Instruments and Related Products	5.6	5.5	5.8	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	4.6	4.6	4.5	0	+ 0.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	268.6	272.3	271.9	- 3.7	- 3.3
Food and Kindred Products	14.9	14.5	14.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
Beverages	2.8	2.8	2.9	0	- 0.1
Textile Mill Products	132.3	136.2	137.3	- 3.9	- 5.0
Weaving Mills	81.7	85.3	87.6	- 3.6	- 5.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	38.2	39.0	40.7	- 0.8	- 2.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	42.5	45.2	45.8	- 2.7	- 3.3
Knitting Mills	11.4	11.3	10.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.7	17.9	17.6	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.3	3.2	3.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.2	10.3	10.4	- 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.1	6.2	6.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	47.1	46.9	46.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.2	10.1	10.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.4	16.4	16.0	0	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	6.8	6.8	6.9	0	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	13.8	13.9	13.6	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.6	3.5	3.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.5	4.4	- 0.1	0
Printing and Publishing	7.9	7.9	7.4	0	+ 0.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.0	33.4	33.5	- 0.4	- 0.5
Synthetic Fibers	18.7	18.9	19.3	- 0.2	- 0.6
Other Nondurable Goods 1/	19.6	19.5	19.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

1/ Includes the following industry groups: tobacco manufactures; petroleum and coal products; rubber and miscellaneous plastics products; and leather and leather products.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October 1981

				Net Change From	
INDUSTRY	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980
TOTAL	1185.4	1186.7	1185.1	- 1.3	+ 0.3
MANUFACTURING	385.8	390.1	389.2	- 4.3	- 3.4
Durable Goods	118.0	118.7	118.1	- 0.7	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	267.8	271.4	271.1	- 3.6	- 3.3
MINING	1.8	1.8	1.9	0	- 0.1
CONSTRUCTION	68.6	69.1	70.7	- 0.5	- 2.1
General Building Contractors	24.0	24.5	25.4	- 0.5	- 1.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	55.0	54.9	54.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Railroad Transportation	3.9	3.9	3.9	0	0
Trucking and Warehousing	15.2	15.0	14.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Other Transportation 1/	6.5	6.8	7.6	- 0.3	- 1.1
Communication	14.9	14.8	14.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.5	14.4	13.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	226.9	225.8	222.6	+ 1.1	+ 4.3
Wholesale Trade	48.9	48.8	48.9	+ 0.1	0
Retail Trade	178.0	177.0	173.7	+ 1.0	+ 4.3
General Merchandise Stores	25.4	25.8	25.1	- 0.4	+ 0.3
Apparel and Accessory Stores	11.3	11.3	10.3	0	+ 1.0
Eating and Drinking Places	49.9	48.8	47.0	+ 1.1	+ 2.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	49.4	49.4	47.8	0	+ 1.6
Banking and Credit Agencies	22.7	22.6	21.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
SERVICES	164.9	163.6	159.6	+ 1.3	+ 5.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	14.8	14.8	14.5	0	+ 0.3
Hospitals	13.7	13.7	13.2	0	+ 0.5
Educational Services	15.5	15.4	15.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	233.0	232.0	238.5	+ 1.0	- 5.5
Total Federal Government	36.3	36.5	36.2	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Total State Government	73.0	71.8	75.6	+ 1.2	- 2.6
Total Local Government	123.7	123.7	126.7	0	- 3.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

1/ Includes the following industry groups: local and interurban passenger transit; water transportation; transportation by air; pipe lines, except natural gas; and transportation services.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October 1981

				Net Change From	
INDUSTRY	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980
MANUFACTURING	385.8	390.1	389.2	- 4.3	- 3.4
DURABLE GOODS	118.0	118.7	118.1	- 0.7	- 0.1
Lumber and Wood Products	14.2	14.6	14.8	- 0.4	- 0.6
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.4	8.4	8.5	0	- 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.6	4.6	4.8	0	- 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.1	10.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	7.6	7.6	7.5	0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	13.6	13.9	13.4	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.4	30.9	30.1	- 0.5	+ 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	8.2	8.6	9.1	- 0.4	- 0.9
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.9	21.7	21.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	5.6	5.4	5.8	+ 0.2	- 0.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	267.8	271.4	271.1	- 3.6	- 3.3
Food and Kindred Products	14.7	14.2	14.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.3
Textile Mill Products	132.4	136.4	137.4	- 4.0	- 5.0
Weaving Mills	81.6	85.3	87.5	- 3.7	- 5.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	38.2	39.0	40.7	- 0.8	- 2.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	42.3	45.1	45.6	- 2.8	- 3.3
Knitting Mills	11.3	11.3	10.6	0	+ 0.7
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.9	18.0	17.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.3	3.2	3.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.2	10.3	10.4	- 0.1	- 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	47.0	46.7	46.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.2	10.0	10.4	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.4	16.4	16.0	0	+ 0.4
Paper and Allied Products	13.9	13.9	13.7	0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	7.9	7.9	7.4	0	+ 0.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.0	33.5	33.5	- 0.5	- 0.5
Synthetic Fibers	18.7	18.9	19.3	- 0.2	- 0.6
Other Nondurable Goods 1/	18.9	18.8	18.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

1/ Includes the following industry groups: tobacco manufactures; petroleum and coal products; rubber and miscellaneous plastics products; and leather and leather products.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
OCTOBER 1981

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980
MANUFACTURING	308.7	312.8	311.6	256.48	251.46	232.88	40.2	39.6	40.5	6.38	6.35	5.75
DURABLE GOODS	93.4	94.2	93.1	260.40	253.24	236.52	40.0	40.1	40.5	6.51	6.44	5.64
Lumber and Wood Products	11.5	11.7	11.9	212.00	208.36	210.76	38.9	38.8	41.9	5.45	5.37	5.03
Furniture and Fixtures	3.8	3.9	4.0	198.83	204.58	200.41	37.8	38.6	40.9	5.26	5.30	4.90
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.0	9.1	8.8	301.61	329.69	279.04	42.6	45.6	43.6	7.08	7.23	6.40
Fabricated Metal Products	11.2	11.4	11.0	244.42	239.19	237.27	40.4	40.2	41.7	6.05	5.95	5.69
Machinery, Except Electrical	22.6	22.9	22.3	280.60	274.51	261.53	40.2	39.9	40.8	6.98	6.88	6.41
Special Industry Machinery	6.0	6.2	6.6	265.12	256.19	253.78	40.6	40.6	41.4	6.53	6.31	6.13
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.3	17.1	17.1	242.38	236.38	207.13	39.8	39.2	38.5	6.09	6.03	5.38
Instruments and Related Products	4.5	4.5	4.7	233.04	238.39	199.66	39.7	40.2	37.6	5.87	5.93	5.31
NONDURABLE GOODS	215.3	218.6	218.5	254.70	249.01	231.26	40.3	39.4	40.5	6.32	6.32	5.71
Food and Kindred Products	9.4	9.0	9.0	209.55	215.95	202.90	38.1	38.7	40.5	5.50	5.58	5.01
Textile Mill Products	115.6	119.2	120.2	246.64	236.19	223.99	40.7	39.3	40.8	6.06	6.01	5.49
Weaving Mills	73.5	76.7	78.7	257.30	241.70	229.90	41.5	39.3	41.2	6.20	6.15	5.58
Weaving Mills, Cotton	34.0	34.7	36.2	247.39	236.79	227.96	41.3	39.4	41.0	5.99	6.01	5.56
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	38.7	41.1	41.6	264.58	244.38	231.01	41.6	39.1	41.4	6.36	6.25	5.58
Knitting Mills	9.2	9.2	8.7	213.94	207.55	179.22	39.4	37.6	36.5	5.43	5.52	4.91
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.3	14.5	14.3	256.82	249.55	241.02	40.7	39.8	41.2	6.31	6.27	5.85
Floor Covering Mills	2.6	2.6	2.5	241.00	235.89	241.89	40.1	40.6	45.9	6.01	5.81	5.27
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.0	9.2	9.3	205.29	190.58	198.40	38.3	36.3	40.0	5.36	5.25	4.96
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.1	38.9	38.6	174.12	166.08	162.43	38.1	36.5	38.4	4.57	4.55	4.23
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.1	9.1	9.4	161.62	155.94	148.34	36.9	35.2	36.9	4.38	4.43	4.02
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.4	13.5	13.1	149.34	147.70	141.02	35.9	35.0	35.7	4.16	4.22	3.95
Paper and Allied Products	9.9	10.0	9.8	403.40	366.93	365.49	43.8	40.5	42.4	9.21	9.06	8.62
Printing and Publishing	3.9	3.9	3.7	242.80	246.72	232.84	36.9	37.1	36.9	6.58	6.65	6.31
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.6	21.9	22.0	355.52	373.38	327.92	40.4	42.0	41.3	8.80	8.89	7.94
Synthetic Fibers	14.0	14.2	14.5	326.73	347.76	303.55	39.7	41.4	40.3	8.23	8.40	7.44

Note: See technical notes on final page.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES FOR SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
RATES PER HUNDRED EMPLOYEES
OCTOBER 1981

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
INDUSTRY	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980
MANUFACTURING	3.4	3.4	3.2	1.9	2.4	2.4	1.3	.6	.6	4.7	3.7	3.6	1.4	1.8	1.8	2.6	1.0	.9
DURABLE GOODS	2.0	2.7	3.1	1.3	2.0	1.9	.4	.4	.8	3.9	3.4	4.1	.9	1.4	1.4	2.0	.8	1.8
Furniture and Fixtures	2.1	2.9	2.7	2.1	2.8	2.6	*	.1	*	2.5	4.6	3.4	.8	2.7	1.5	*	*	*
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.0	1.3	2.0	.7	.9	1.9	.2	.4	*	4.1	2.9	3.1	.9	1.1	1.8	2.8	.8	.6
Fabricated Metal Products	2.2	2.7	5.6	1.4	2.1	2.2	.4	.3	2.7	2.7	2.9	8.1	.8	.9	1.3	1.0	1.1	5.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.6	2.2	1.0	1.2	1.5	.5	.1	.6	2.3	3.0	2.1	.8	1.1	1.1	.8	1.1	.6
Special Industry Machinery	3.1	2.0	2.9	1.1	1.3	2.3	1.5	.3	.1	3.7	5.0	2.6	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	2.5	.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	2.9	4.0	3.1	2.2	3.0	1.8	.1	.3	.5	5.0	3.0	4.1	.9	1.1	1.4	3.1	*	1.3
Instruments and Related Products	1.6	1.6	2.3	.8	.8	1.5	.3	.2	.2	1.8	1.7	2.5	.8	.9	.8	.3	.1	.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	4.0	3.6	3.3	2.1	2.6	2.5	1.7	.7	.5	5.1	3.8	3.3	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.8	1.0	.5
Food and Kindred Products	2.9	4.9	4.1	2.6	4.2	3.6	.3	.7	.4	3.8	3.6	4.1	1.5	2.1	2.2	1.2	.4	.5
Textile Mill Products	4.5	2.9	3.1	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.4	.4	.3	6.3	3.2	3.3	1.4	1.7	1.8	4.1	.5	.5
Weaving Mills	5.9	2.8	2.9	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.6	.2	.1	7.8	2.9	3.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	5.3	.3	.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	4.9	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.1	.2	.1	4.8	2.9	3.1	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	.1	.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	6.9	2.4	2.9	1.9	2.1	2.6	5.0	.2	.1	10.7	3.0	3.5	1.4	1.7	2.0	8.3	.5	.7
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	1.8	2.6	3.2	1.6	2.2	2.1	.2	.2	.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	.8	1.3	1.3	1.0	.3	.7
Floor Covering Mills	4.7	3.1	6.4	4.0	2.5	4.7	.2	.2	1.5	3.2	3.4	5.2	2.2	2.3	3.0	.3	.1	.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	5.3	6.8	5.6	4.3	5.4	4.0	.5	.9	1.3	5.3	5.8	5.8	3.5	4.1	4.0	.9	.8	.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	4.5	6.5	3.4	3.6	4.8	2.7	.6	1.4	.5	4.0	6.0	5.3	2.7	3.1	3.7	.6	2.2	.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	6.0	7.5	7.1	5.0	5.9	4.3	.4	.8	2.3	5.9	6.0	6.3	4.1	4.9	4.4	.6	.2	.4
Paper and Allied Products	7.9	7.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.2	6.7	6.2	.1	7.7	7.5	1.3	.4	.7	.6	6.7	6.2	.1
Printing and Publishing	2.7	3.3	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.7	*	*	.1	2.5	3.4	1.7	1.7	2.8	1.3	.2	.2	.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	.9	.9	1.5	.3	.5	1.1	.4	.2	.3	1.1	2.6	1.9	.4	.4	.4	.4	1.8	1.3
Synthetic Fibers	1.0	.5	1.3	.2	.1	.7	.7	.2	.5	1.0	3.6	3.0	.2	.3	.5	.6	3.1	2.3

* Rate not published because computation is .05 or less.

Note: See technical notes on final page.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK AND LABOR TURNOVER DATA FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
RATES PER HUNDRED EMPLOYEES
OCTOBER 1981

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES						SEPARATION RATES						WEEKLY HOURS WORKED		
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			TOTAL			QUITS					
	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980
MANUFACTURING	3.2	3.0	3.0	1.7	2.1	2.2	4.6	3.4	3.6	1.4	1.5	1.7	40.1	39.4	40.4
DURABLE GOODS	1.9	2.3	3.0	1.2	1.7	1.8	3.9	3.2	4.1	.9	1.2	1.4	39.7	40.0	40.2
Furniture and Fixtures	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.7	2.6	4.1	3.6	.9	2.2	1.6	37.0	38.6	40.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.3	1.3	2.6	.8	.9	2.1	4.1	2.6	3.1	.9	1.0	1.9	42.7	45.9	43.7
Fabricated Metal Products	1.9	2.3	4.8	1.2	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.6	7.2	.8	.8	1.2	40.0	40.4	41.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.7	1.4	2.0	.8	1.0	1.2	2.3	2.8	2.1	.8	.9	1.1	40.2	39.8	40.8
Special Industry Machinery	2.6	1.7	2.5	.9	1.1	1.9	4.0	4.4	2.8	1.5	1.0	1.5	40.4	40.7	41.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	2.6	3.8	2.8	2.0	3.0	1.6	4.5	3.0	3.7	.8	.9	1.3	39.2	38.9	37.9
Instruments and Related Products	1.8	1.5	2.7	.7	.7	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.3	.8	.8	.8	39.2	39.5	37.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.7	3.2	3.0	1.9	2.3	2.2	5.1	3.5	3.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	40.3	39.2	40.5
Food and Kindred Products	2.7	4.0	3.9	2.3	3.3	3.2	4.2	3.4	4.5	1.5	1.7	2.2	37.6	38.1	40.0
Textile Mill Products	4.2	2.8	2.9	1.8	2.1	2.3	6.1	2.9	3.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	40.7	39.1	40.8
Weaving Mills	5.6	2.7	2.8	1.9	2.2	2.4	7.6	2.6	3.2	1.6	1.4	1.8	41.5	39.3	41.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	4.8	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.6	2.4	4.4	2.5	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.7	41.4	39.7	41.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	6.3	2.3	2.7	1.7	2.0	2.4	10.1	2.9	3.3	1.3	1.5	1.9	41.6	38.8	41.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	1.5	2.4	2.6	1.3	2.1	1.7	2.7	2.4	2.9	.8	1.1	1.2	40.3	39.1	40.8
Floor Covering Mills	3.2	2.5	4.4	3.0	1.9	3.5	3.4	2.7	5.5	2.2	1.6	3.1	39.1	40.1	44.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	4.6	5.7	4.9	3.7	4.6	3.4	5.3	5.3	5.8	3.3	3.3	3.8	37.7	36.3	38.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	4.4	6.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	2.5	3.9	5.5	5.2	2.6	2.4	3.6	37.0	35.3	37.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	5.2	6.4	6.1	4.3	5.2	3.7	5.9	5.3	6.3	3.9	4.0	4.1	35.8	34.8	35.6
Paper and Allied Products	6.9	5.5	1.2	.9	.8	1.0	8.7	6.0	1.5	.5	.6	.7	44.0	40.9	42.6
Printing and Publishing	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.4	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.5	37.0	36.9	37.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.0	.7	1.6	.4	.4	1.5	1.1	2.1	1.8	.5	.4	.5	40.6	42.1	41.5

TECHNICAL NOTES

The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Estimates of manufacturing employment and production workers include full- and part-time workers who also were employed during the pay period in manufacturing industries. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from employment estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1980 benchmark. Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

SOUTH CAROLINA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS (CES)
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COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Research and Analysis Section were responsible for this publication: Cyndi Putnam, Geraldine Taylor, Ginger Gurganus, Ethel Johnson, Beth Mays, and Ted Gladden.

1/11/82

S7155-2

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

S.C. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P.O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

NOVEMBER 1981

STATE'S EMPLOYMENT DOWN IN NOVEMBER

CONSTRUCTION, SERVICES, AND MANUFACTURING BEAR BRUNT OF DOWNTURN

The number of workers in wage and salary jobs in nonagricultural industries in South Carolina fell 2,400 in November to 1,190,000. This drop could be directly traced to the current recession in the state due to sluggish demand, relatively high interest rates, and increased savings on the part of the consumer. Hardest hit among all industries was construction. Employment in this industry decreased 3,000 over the month, and 5,100 from November, 1980. The level of construction employment was the lowest in almost three years.

Slow consumer expenditures were also affecting the manufacture of durable goods. Overall, durable good employment was down 1,600 from October with every industry group in this sector registering a loss. Many of the durable good industries were especially hurt in that they are directly or indirectly connected with housing and automobiles. One example is lumber and wood products, an industry which has witnessed a prolonged slump lowering employment to 1975 recession levels.

Not all the news was bad within manufacturing. Nondurable employment rebounded somewhat after October's substantial decline with an addition of 800. Virtually the entire growth was centered in textile mill products which also absorbed most of the downturn in October. Neither total nondurable employment nor textile employment could recover enough, however, to avoid significantly lower levels than recorded one year earlier.

As expected for the time of year, wholesale and retail trade employment was boosted in preparation for the holiday buying season. Exceptions to the upturn were automotive dealers and service stations, and eating and drinking places. The former continued its depressed state which has been evident in all of 1981 while the latter felt the effects of seasonal employment drops.

Most of the loss in services and miscellaneous industries could be pinpointed to hotels and other lodging places. The decline of 1,100 jobs in this area can be considered a normal occurrence as cold weather generally puts an end to the tourist season in November. Despite continued budget cutbacks, government employment managed a slight rise over the month. The addition of staff in state and local education, primarily substitute teachers, was responsible for the upturn.

December should see an increase in wholesale and retail trade employment, and either decline or no growth in government as funding cuts take hold. No upturn is forseen for construction anytime soon, and the manufacturing outlook is uncertain at best since many firms have announced temporary closings and/or layoffs for several weeks around the holidays.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE REACHES SIX-YEAR HIGH

South Carolina's unemployment rate rose to 9.1% in November, the highest rate since June of 1975. This represents 121,700 jobless individuals, an increase of 12,900 from the October level. The rise in joblessness is attributed to numerous layoffs in manufacturing, construction, and services. The national unemployment rate averaged 8.4 in November.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
(IN THOUSANDS)

				Net and Percent Change from			
				October 1981		November 1980	
	Nov. 1981 2/	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1,337.0	1,344.7	1,304.3	- 7.7	- 0.6	+32.7	+ 2.5
Total Employment 3/	1,215.3	1,235.9	1,211.2	-20.6	- 1.7	+ 4.1	+ 0.3
Total Unemployment	121.7	108.8	93.1	+12.9	+11.9	+28.6	+30.7
Percent Unemployed	9.1	8.1	7.1	---	---	---	---

1/ These data are projected from a 1980 Current Population Survey Benchmark.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK AND PRODUCTION WORKER EMPLOYMENT DOWN

The decline of 0.2 in average weekly hours for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers and the curtailment of 400 production workers in November are indicative of the current recession. Many manufacturing companies are resorting to alternating workweek schedules and hourly cutbacks in order to avoid complete shutdowns and plant closings. Both durable and nondurable good manufacturers tapered off the number of hours in their workweeks this month. Within the hard good sector, gains in stone, clay and glass products (+1.3), and machinery, except electrical, (+0.1) could not offset losses incurred in fabricated metal products (-1.1), instruments and related products (-0.7), and electrical and electronic equipment (-0.5). Diversified movements among nondurable good components resulted in an overall hourly decline of 0.2 for November. A decline of 1.4 hours in paper and allied products was minimized by the pickup of 0.9 hours in printing and publishing, and 0.3 in chemicals and allied products.

Mounting inventories and a lack of new orders adversely affected the level of production workers in November. Production workers, at 308,200, would have declined substantially more if not for the recall of 600 workers in the nondurable sector. Durable good production workers, dropping 1,000, receded to a level of 92,000.

HOURLY EARNINGS UP SLIGHTLY

Average hourly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturers rose $.02 to $6.39 in November. Earnings accelerated in both the durable and nondurable sectors. Despite the loss of $.09 in electrical and electronic equipment, durable good earnings advanced $.04 to $6.55 this month. The majority of the other components in the hard goods sector edged upward during November.

Hourly earnings for nondurable manufacturers surpassed October's level by $.02 to reach $6.33. Hikes in textile mill products (+$.02), apparel and other textile products (+$.03) and chemicals and allied products ($.09) easily outweighed the reductions in food and kindred products (-$.05) and paper and allied products (-$.01). In comparison with year-ago levels, hourly earnings of manufacturing workers were $.58 above the November, 1980 level. Following the trend of manufacturing production workers and production worker hours, average weekly earnings at $256.88 dropped $.47 from October's level. Weekly earnings in the nondurable sector fell $.46 to $253.83; on the other hand, durable good earnings picked up $.30 to reach a higher level of $263.96.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS EDGE DOWNWARD

Spendable weekly earnings were $.16 less in November than in October. The loss was caused by the $.47 drop in average weekly earnings. Real spendable earnings, weekly earnings adjusted for taxes and inflation, lost $.26 during November. This loss was attributed to the 0.3% increase in the consumer price index. Real spendable earnings were $3.15 less than the year-ago figure of $82.50.

	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980
Average weekly earnings	$256.88	$257.35	$238.21
Spendable earnings	222.51	222.67	208.76
Real spendable earnings	79.35	79.61	82.50

MANHOUR INDEX DOWN

The manufacturing production worker manhour index fell 0.7 point to 112.5 during November. This reduction was caused by a 400 decrease in production worker employment coupled with a 0.2 hour loss in average weekly hours. The November index was 3.9 points less than the year-ago figure of 116.4.

	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980
Production worker manhour index	112.5	113.2	116.4
Durable good manhour index	136.8	138.9	141.9
Nondurable good manhour index	104.4	104.7	108.2
Textile manhour index	85.5	85.1	90.1
Apparel manhour index	107.0	107.0	107.0

RECESSION IN U. S. DEEPENS

The national recession has deepened with industrial production off more in November than at any time since the major dip of spring, 1980. The production declines are likely to lead to more layoffs in the months ahead, further increasing the unemployment rate which was 8.4% in November.

November's production decline was the fourth in a row, and was larger than many economists had predicted. The current decrease resulted primarily from sharp reductions in the output of automobiles, home appliances, and business equipment. Immediately following consecutively monthly drops of 0.2%, 1.2%, and 1.4%, November's 2.1% decline indicated that the recession is deepening and should continue into next year.

With output sinking, unemployment was bound to rise above November's 8.4% rate, already the highest level in six years. Some economists felt that the unemployment rate will likely exceed 9% shortly. Other economists took an even dimmer view and predicted unemployment would climb to 10% by February or March.

Construction of new houses in November registered a mild increase of 0.8% above the level recorded in October. The impact of this rise was minimal, however, because October's housing starts recorded a 15-year low for the industry. The picture was clouded even further by a 20% decrease in buildings with five or more units. Housing economists expect that 1981 will be the worst year on record in housing construction activity.

Retail sales rose 0.8% in November, but economists disagreed on the meaning of the increase. It was the general consensus that the increase in sales was stronger than expected, but October's 1.5% decline, coupled with October's 0.9% increase in inventories, kept most optimism to a minimum. The Commerce Department reported that businesses already have begun taking steps to trim inventories in the face of weak sales.

Because of the combined effects of declining production, weak sales, and nominal increases in housing starts, the economy is not expected to improve much before the second quarter of 1982.

NATIONAL WEEKLY HOURS INCH UPWARD

Average weekly hours for the nation's production or nonsupervisory workers moved slightly upward to 39.7 during November. Durable good hours, affected by diversified movements among the components, remained unchanged at 40.0 for November. The gain of 0.1 hour in the nondurable workweek was primarily the result of the increases in food and kindred products, paper and allied products, and chemicals and allied products offsetting losses elsewhere in the sector.

U. S. EARNINGS CONTINUE UPTREND

Average hourly earnings for manufacturing workers, gaining $.04, rose to $8.18 for November. Earnings for the producers of durable goods, climbing $.05, advanced to $8.74. Nondurable good hourly earnings, influenced by increases in tobacco manufacturers (+$.38) and paper and allied products (+$.10) offsetting losses in apparel and other textile products (-$.02), and rubber and miscellaneous plastic products (-$.07), surged to $7.38 for November.

NEW FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

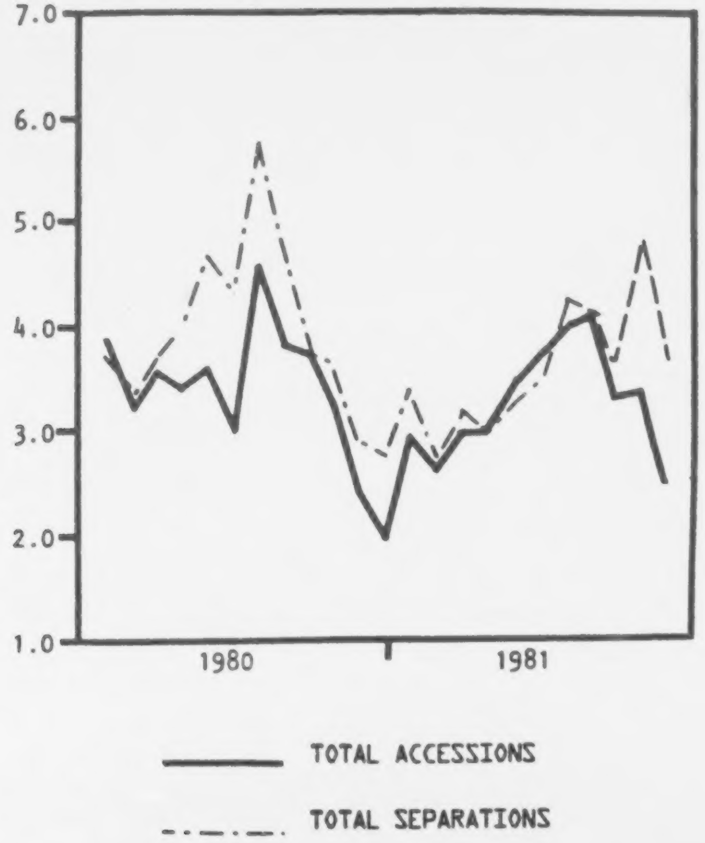
NAME OF PLANT	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
Atlantic Aviation	Donaldson	50 (initially)	The plant will provide fueling and servicing operations of aircraft. To open January 1982.
Republic National Bank	Columbia	3-4	New mini-branch of bank to open in Columbia Northeast March 1982.

RATES OF LABOR TURNOVER DECREASE IN NOVEMBER

The amount of turnover in South Carolina's work force eased substantially in November as all indicators dropped from the previous month. Recording the sharpest downturn were new hires which fell to 1.3 per 100 employees. Hiring of new workers has responded to the slackening demand of the state's economy. Another major decline occurred in the number of layoffs. Sliding from 2.6 to 2.1 for every 100 workers, layoffs recovered somewhat from October's sharp upturn. Adding to the layoff situation, fewer quits aided in bringing the level of job separations down to 3.8 per 100. Quits reached the lowest level since December, 1957. On the job addition side, the accession rate checked in at 2.6, a slight reduction from October's rate of 3.4 per 100.

Durable good industries registered fairly small changes in labor turnover in November. As in the previous month, most of the activity could be traced to nondurable goods. Both accessions and separations in the nondurable sector fell markedly over the month, dropping to 3.0 and 3.9 per 100, respectively. Easily the highest rates were found in paper and allied products. Layoffs ran generally throughout this industry as more than 9 of every 100 employees experienced at least a temporary layoff situation in November. On a positive note in the same industry, recalls also rose dramatically to a level of 8.0 per 100 as most of the laid-off workers were also called back to their jobs during the same month. Textile mills experienced some change as layoffs declined by more than half.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES
PER 100 EMPLOYEES
SOUTH CAROLINA 1980 - 1981



IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education	Hours Desired			Relocate		
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/	(Highest Grade Completed)	Full Time	Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Yes	No	Location of Applicant*
Administrative Assistant	68	Budget Clerk	68	12	X		$10,000		X	Georgetown
Truck Driver, Heavy	36	Fork Lift Operator	36	12	X		$ 6,968		X	Hartsville
Industrial Engineer	37	Assistant Manager, Financial Service	13	16	X		$16,000	X		Liberty
Clerk, General	99	None	N/A	16	X		$10,400		X	Rock Hill
Drafter, Civil	99	None	N/A	15	X		$16,640	X		Aiken
Pharmacist	14	None	N/A	17	X		$15,000	X		Camden
Registered Nurse	40	None	N/A	15	X		$15,500		X	Chester
Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	99	None	N/A	10	X		$12,000	X		Union
Arc Welder	84	None	N/A	14	X		$13,000		X	Walterboro
Counselor	84	Director, Community Organization	84	18	X		$14,000	X		Columbia
Electronics Technician	99	None	N/A	12	X		$10,400	X		Hampton
Buyer, Retail	204	None	N/A	12	X		$ 8,500		X	Florence
Secretary	98	Typist	98	14	X		$10,000		X	Beaufort

* There are currently more than N/A applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience- "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

N/A - Not Available

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

November 1981

				Net Change From	
INDUSTRY	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980
TOTAL	1190.1	1192.5	1192.5	- 2.4	- 2.4
MANUFACTURING	385.5	386.3	390.6	- 0.8	- 5.1
Durable Goods	116.0	117.6	118.0	- 1.6	- 2.0
Nondurable Goods	269.5	268.7	272.6	+ 0.8	- 3.1
MINING	1.8	1.8	1.9	0	- 0.1
CONSTRUCTION	66.9	69.9	72.0	- 3.0	- 5.1
General Building Contractors	22.8	24.3	25.7	- 1.5	- 2.9
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	55.4	54.9	54.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.9
Railroad Transportation	3.9	3.9	4.0	0	- 0.1
Trucking and Warehousing	15.0	15.2	14.9	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Other Transportation 1/	6.9	6.4	6.9	+ 0.5	0
Communication	14.8	14.8	14.7	0	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.8	14.6	14.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	229.4	227.5	224.9	+ 1.9	+ 4.5
Wholesale Trade	49.7	49.3	49.8	+ 0.4	- 0.1
Retail Trade	179.7	178.2	175.1	+ 1.5	+ 4.6
General Merchandise Stores	27.1	25.5	26.4	+ 1.6	+ 0.7
Food Stores	32.2	31.9	32.9	+ 0.3	- 0.7
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	20.6	20.8	20.9	- 0.2	- 0.3
Apparel and Accessory Stores	11.7	11.4	10.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.1
Eating and Drinking Places	49.1	49.7	46.5	- 0.6	+ 2.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	49.3	49.5	47.7	- 0.2	+ 1.6
Banking and Credit Agencies	22.6	22.6	21.5	0	+ 1.1
Insurance Carriers	10.7	10.6	10.8	+ 0.1	- 0.1
SERVICES	162.9	164.6	157.7	- 1.7	+ 5.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.0	14.1	12.7	- 1.1	+ 0.3
Hospitals	13.7	13.6	13.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Educational Services	16.8	16.7	16.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	238.9	238.0	243.2	+ 0.9	- 4.3
Total Federal Government	36.4	36.4	36.3	0	+ 0.1
Total State Government	75.1	74.9	77.5	+ 0.2	- 2.4
Other State Government	43.4	43.3	45.1	+ 0.1	- 1.7
State Education	31.7	31.6	32.4	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Total Local Government	127.4	126.7	129.4	+ 0.7	- 2.0
Other Local Government	53.0	52.9	54.0	+ 0.1	- 1.0
Local Education	74.4	73.8	75.4	+ 0.6	- 1.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

1/ Includes the following industry groups: local and interurban passenger transit; water transportation; transportation by air; pipe lines, except natural gas; and transportation services.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November 1981

INDUSTRY	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Net Change From Oct. 1981	Net Change From Nov. 1980
MANUFACTURING	385.5	386.3	390.6	- 0.8	- 5.1
DURABLE GOODS	116.0	117.6	118.0	- 1.6	- 2.0
Lumber and Wood Products	14.1	14.2	15.0	- 0.1	- 0.9
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.4	8.5	8.6	- 0.1	- 0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	4.5	4.6	4.8	- 0.1	- 0.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.1	11.2	11.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	7.2	7.6	7.4	- 0.4	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	13.5	13.6	13.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.5	5.6	5.8	- 0.1	- 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.1	30.4	30.6	- 0.3	- 0.5
Metalworking Machinery	4.5	4.7	4.8	- 0.2	- 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	8.2	8.2	9.0	0	- 0.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.2	21.5	21.3	- 0.3	- 0.1
Electronic Components and Acces.	7.8	7.8	7.6	0	+ 0.2
Transportation Equipment	4.2	4.3	4.2	- 0.1	0
Instruments and Related Products	5.5	5.6	5.7	- 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	4.6	4.6	4.4	0	+ 0.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	269.5	268.7	272.6	+ 0.8	- 3.1
Food and Kindred Products	14.8	14.9	14.6	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.8	2.8	2.8	0	0
Textile Mill Products	133.3	132.2	137.5	+ 1.1	- 4.2
Weaving Mills	83.9	82.2	87.4	+ 1.7	- 3.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	39.1	38.2	40.5	+ 0.9	- 1.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	43.8	42.9	45.6	+ 0.9	- 1.8
Knitting Mills	10.9	10.8	11.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.6	17.7	17.8	- 0.1	- 0.2
Floor Covering Mills	3.4	3.3	3.1	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.8	10.2	10.3	- 0.4	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	6.1	6.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	47.0	47.1	46.7	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.1	10.2	10.5	- 0.1	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.2	16.4	16.1	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.0	6.8	7.0	+ 0.2	0
Paper and Allied Products	13.8	13.8	13.7	0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.6	3.6	3.5	0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.4	4.4	0	0
Printing and Publishing	7.9	7.9	7.5	0	+ 0.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.9	33.0	33.6	- 0.1	- 0.7
Synthetic Fibers	18.5	18.7	19.3	- 0.2	- 0.8
Other Nondurable Goods 1/	19.8	19.8	19.0	0	+ 0.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

1/ Includes the following industry groups: tobacco manufactures; petroleum and coal products; rubber and miscellaneous plastics products; and leather and leather products.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November 1981

INDUSTRY	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Net Change From Oct. 1981	Net Change From Nov. 1980
TOTAL	1185.9	1186.5	1188.0	- 0.6	- 2.1
MANUFACTURING	384.4	385.5	389.5	- 1.1	- 5.1
Durable Goods	116.0	117.6	117.9	- 1.6	- 1.9
Nondurable Goods	268.4	267.9	271.6	+ 0.5	- 3.2
MINING	1.8	1.8	1.9	0	- 0.1
CONSTRUCTION	65.7	68.5	70.7	- 2.8	- 5.0
General Building Contractors	22.7	23.9	25.6	- 1.2	- 2.9
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	55.4	55.0	54.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.9
Railroad Transportation	3.9	3.9	4.0	0	- 0.1
Trucking and Warehousing	15.0	15.2	14.9	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Other Transportation 1/	7.0	6.5	7.0	+ 0.5	0
Communication	14.8	14.9	14.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.7	14.5	13.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	228.2	227.0	223.8	+ 1.2	+ 4.4
Wholesale Trade	49.9	48.9	50.0	+ 1.0	- 0.1
Retail Trade	178.3	178.1	173.8	+ 0.2	+ 4.5
General Merchandise Stores	25.6	25.4	24.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Apparel and Accessory Stores	11.3	11.3	10.3	0	+ 1.0
Eating and Drinking Places	50.1	49.9	47.5	+ 0.2	+ 2.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	49.5	49.5	47.9	0	+ 1.6
Banking and Credit Agencies	22.7	22.7	21.6	0	+ 1.1
SERVICES	166.3	165.0	161.0	+ 1.3	+ 5.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	14.8	14.8	14.5	0	+ 0.3
Hospitals	13.8	13.7	13.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Educational Services	15.6	15.5	15.7	+ 0.1	- 0.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	234.6	234.2	238.7	+ 0.4	- 4.1
Total Federal Government	36.6	36.4	36.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Total State Government	73.2	73.1	75.5	+ 0.1	- 2.3
Total Local Government	124.8	124.7	126.7	+ 0.1	- 1.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

1/ Includes the following industry groups: local and interurban passenger transit; water transportation; transportation by air; pipe lines, except natural gas; and transportation services.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November 1981

INDUSTRY	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Net Change From Oct. 1981	Net Change From Nov. 1980
MANUFACTURING	384.4	385.5	389.5	- 1.1	- 5.1
DURABLE GOODS	116.0	117.6	117.9	- 1.6	- 1.9
Lumber and Wood Products	14.0	14.1	14.8	- 0.1	- 0.8
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.3	8.5	8.5	- 0.2	- 0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	4.5	4.6	4.8	- 0.1	- 0.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.2	11.1	0	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	7.3	7.6	7.5	- 0.3	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	13.4	13.6	13.5	- 0.2	- 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.0	30.4	30.5	- 0.4	- 0.5
Special Industry Machinery	8.2	8.2	9.0	0	- 0.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.3	21.6	21.4	- 0.3	- 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	5.5	5.6	5.7	- 0.1	- 0.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	268.4	267.9	271.6	+ 0.5	- 3.2
Food and Kindred Products	14.6	14.7	14.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products	133.0	132.3	137.2	+ 0.7	- 4.2
Weaving Mills	83.9	82.1	87.4	+ 1.8	- 3.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	39.2	38.2	40.6	+ 1.0	- 1.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	43.7	42.7	45.5	+ 1.0	- 1.8
Knitting Mills	10.9	10.7	11.1	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.6	17.9	17.8	- 0.3	- 0.2
Floor Covering Mills	3.4	3.3	3.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.7	10.2	10.2	- 0.5	- 0.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.8	47.0	46.5	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.1	10.2	10.5	- 0.1	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.2	16.4	16.1	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	13.8	13.9	13.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	7.8	7.9	7.4	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.9	33.0	33.7	- 0.1	- 0.8
Synthetic Fibers	18.6	18.7	19.4	- 0.1	- 0.8
Other Nondurable Goods 1/	19.5	19.1	18.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

1/ Includes the following industry groups: tobacco manufactures; petroleum and coal products; rubber and miscellaneous plastics products; and leather and leather products.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
NOVEMBER 1981

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980
MANUFACTURING	308.2	308.6	312.6	256.88	257.35	238.21	40.2	40.4	41.0	6.39	6.37	5.81
DURABLE GOODS	92.0	93.0	93.6	263.96	263.66	244.96	40.3	40.5	41.1	6.55	6.51	5.96
Lumber and Wood Products	11.3	11.4	12.0	214.66	213.10	209.07	39.1	39.1	41.4	5.49	5.45	5.05
Furniture and Fixtures	3.8	3.8	4.0	202.54	201.85	200.10	37.3	37.8	40.1	5.43	5.34	4.99
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.0	9.0	8.9	314.05	301.32	287.30	43.8	42.5	44.2	7.17	7.09	6.50
Fabricated Metal Products	11.1	11.2	11.1	239.37	246.04	234.77	39.5	40.6	40.9	6.06	6.06	5.74
Machinery, Except Electrical	22.4	22.6	22.8	287.64	284.49	274.26	40.8	40.7	42.0	7.05	6.99	6.53
Special Industry Machinery	6.0	6.0	6.6	280.31	265.12	261.44	41.9	40.6	42.1	6.69	6.53	6.21
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.8	17.0	17.0	244.17	250.88	208.74	40.9	41.4	38.8	5.97	6.06	5.38
Instruments and Related Products	4.4	4.5	4.6	231.08	233.63	206.98	39.1	39.8	38.4	5.91	5.87	5.39
NONDURABLE GOODS	216.2	215.6	219.0	253.83	254.29	235.34	40.1	40.3	41.0	6.33	6.31	5.74
Food and Kindred Products	9.3	9.4	9.1	207.81	209.17	198.40	38.2	38.1	39.6	5.44	5.49	5.01
Textile Mill Products	116.7	115.7	120.4	245.84	246.24	227.70	40.5	40.7	41.4	6.07	6.05	5.50
Weaving Mills	75.4	73.9	78.5	255.44	257.30	230.18	41.2	41.5	41.4	6.20	6.20	5.56
Weaving Mills, Cotton	34.8	34.0	36.1	248.02	247.39	229.77	41.2	41.3	41.4	6.02	5.99	5.55
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	39.8	39.1	41.5	260.80	264.16	230.18	41.2	41.6	41.4	6.33	6.35	5.56
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.8	9.0	215.51	213.94	187.72	38.9	39.4	38.0	5.54	5.43	4.94
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.2	14.3	14.4	254.74	254.97	254.40	40.5	40.6	42.9	6.29	6.28	5.93
Floor Covering Mills	2.7	2.6	2.5	235.22	241.00	237.15	39.8	40.1	45.0	5.91	6.01	5.27
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.7	9.0	9.2	203.30	205.29	209.50	38.0	38.3	41.9	5.35	5.36	5.00
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.0	39.1	38.8	175.80	174.19	163.62	38.3	38.2	38.5	4.59	4.56	4.25
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.1	9.1	9.4	162.66	161.62	148.60	36.8	36.9	36.6	4.42	4.38	4.06
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.2	13.4	13.2	154.87	149.34	142.99	36.7	35.9	36.2	4.22	4.16	3.95
Paper and Allied Products	9.9	9.9	9.8	384.22	397.49	383.56	41.9	43.3	44.6	9.17	9.18	8.60
Printing and Publishing	3.9	3.9	3.7	251.84	245.89	228.38	38.1	37.2	36.6	6.61	6.61	6.24
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.5	21.6	22.1	358.83	352.55	332.86	40.5	40.2	41.4	8.86	8.77	8.04
Synthetic Fibers	13.9	14.0	14.5	334.84	326.73	308.10	40.1	39.7	40.7	8.35	8.23	7.57

Note: See technical notes on final page.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES FOR SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
RATES PER HUNDRED EMPLOYEES
NOVEMBER 1981

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980
MANUFACTURING	2.6	3.4	2.4	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.0	1.3	.4	3.8	4.7	2.9	1.0	1.4	1.3	2.1	2.6	.9
DURABLE GOODS	1.5	2.0	2.4	1.0	1.3	1.5	.2	.4	.7	3.6	3.9	3.2	.8	.9	.9	2.0	2.0	1.5
Furniture and Fixtures	2.7	2.1	2.5	1.6	2.1	2.4	1.1	*	.1	1.5	2.5	3.3	1.1	.8	.9	*	*	1.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	.8	1.0	1.7	.5	.7	1.7	.3	.2	*	2.5	4.1	2.3	.4	.9	1.3	.6	2.8	*
Fabricated Metal Products	1.3	2.2	5.2	.4	1.4	.9	.5	.4	3.7	6.2	2.7	6.7	.5	.8	.7	5.3	1.0	5.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	.8	1.8	1.7	.6	1.0	1.0	*	.5	.4	3.0	2.3	2.0	.7	.8	.7	1.8	.8	.8
Special Industry Machinery	1.3	3.1	1.8	.8	1.1	1.1	*	1.5	.1	1.7	3.7	1.7	.7	1.4	.8	.5	1.5	*
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	2.6	2.9	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.5	.1	.1	.3	3.7	5.0	2.1	1.1	.9	.7	.8	3.1	.5
Instruments and Related Products	1.0	1.6	1.6	.4	.8	.9	.1	.3	.1	1.4	1.8	1.3	.4	.8	.6	.1	.3	.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.0	4.0	2.3	1.4	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.7	.3	3.9	5.1	2.7	1.1	1.6	1.4	2.1	2.8	.6
Food and Kindred Products	2.3	2.9	3.3	2.2	2.6	2.4	.1	.3	.9	3.1	3.8	3.0	1.1	1.5	1.7	.9	1.2	.3
Textile Mill Products	3.0	4.5	2.3	1.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.4	.2	3.7	6.3	3.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.9	4.1	.9
Weaving Mills	3.7	5.9	2.1	1.3	2.1	1.8	2.2	3.6	.1	4.1	7.8	3.3	1.1	1.5	1.4	2.3	5.3	1.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	3.9	4.9	2.2	1.5	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.1	*	3.8	4.8	3.7	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	3.6	6.9	2.0	1.1	1.9	1.7	2.4	5.0	.1	4.4	10.7	3.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	2.6	8.3	.8
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	1.2	1.8	2.4	.7	1.6	2.0	.3	.2	.3	2.1	2.6	2.2	.7	.8	1.1	.6	1.0	.5
Floor Covering Mills	2.8	4.7	3.6	2.3	4.0	2.9	*	.2	.5	2.1	3.2	3.4	.9	2.2	2.3	.1	.3	.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	3.8	5.3	3.9	3.0	4.3	2.9	.5	.5	.7	4.4	5.3	4.1	2.4	3.5	2.9	1.3	.9	.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.5	4.5	2.2	2.0	3.6	1.6	.4	.6	.4	3.5	4.0	3.6	1.7	2.7	2.2	1.1	.6	.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	4.5	6.0	5.0	3.5	5.0	3.4	.4	.4	1.1	4.9	5.9	4.5	2.8	4.1	3.2	1.3	.6	.3
Paper and Allied Products	8.9	7.9	1.2	.8	1.0	.9	8.0	6.7	.2	10.1	7.7	1.2	.3	.4	.4	9.3	6.7	.1
Printing and Publishing	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.2	*	*	.5	2.0	2.5	1.9	1.2	1.7	1.2	.1	.2	.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.0	.9	.6	.3	.3	.5	.6	.4	*	3.1	1.1	.9	.4	.4	.3	2.3	.4	.4
Synthetic Fibers	1.3	1.0	.6	.1	.2	.5	1.0	.7	*	3.6	1.0	1.0	.6	.2	.2	2.7	.6	.6

* Rate not published because computation is .05 or less.

Note: See technical notes on final page.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT RISES

Second quarter covered employment, at 1,140,120, advanced 23,770 from the previous quarter's level. Approximately 86% of the addition was in the seasonally-influenced industry divisions of agriculture, forestry and fishing; retail trade; and services. The expansions in retail trade (+8,780) and services (+8,675) were the result of an influx of tourists in resort areas along the coast for the beginning of the summer season. South Carolina's abundance of fruits and vegetables during the summer months easily explains the pickup in agricultural employment. On the negative side, state and local government, plagued by layoffs of school personnel for the end of the year, lost 1,535 and 3,780, respectively.

Manufacturing employment, which comprises 34.2% of the state's covered employment, reached a level of 389,485 during second quarter. The addition of 2,055 manufacturing workers was caused by positive movements in both the hard and soft good sectors. Significant gains in fabricated metal products (+925), stone, clay and glass products (+475), lumber and wood products (+390) and transportation equipment (+305) more than offset reductions in machinery, except electrical (-460), primary metal industries (-155), and electrical and electronic equipment (-115) to spur the overall durable total 1,315 over the previous quarter's level. In the nondurable sector, increases in rubber and miscellaneous plastic products (+470) and printing and publishing (+305) counterbalanced several small declines elsewhere in the sector. In comparison with year-ago levels, manufacturing employment (-5,490) continued on the downside.

TOTAL WAGES ADVANCE

South Carolina's total wages, adding $236,860,190, climbed to reach a level of over $3 billion in second quarter. Growth was experienced in all major industry divisions with the exception of state government. State government wages, losing $13,653,470, were affected by the number of pay periods during the quarter. The increase in manufacturing wages (+$105,795,250) was the largest over-the-quarter rise of any industry. Second quarter 1981 wages were $360,170,055 above the wages reported during the comparable year-ago period. Average weekly wages for covered workers, at $245.11, rose $11.10 during the second quarter. Transportation and public utilities recorded the highest earnings ($345.74), while agriculture, forestry and fishing reported the lowest ($158.70). Most of the major industry divisions experienced positive movements in second quarter average weekly earnings except agriculuture, forestry and fishing ($-11.59), trade ($-.23), finance, insurance and real estate (-$2.16), and state government (-$9.94). When compared to year-ago levels, average weekly earnings picked up $21.74.

TECHNICAL NOTES - COVERED EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

The data published in this section of the "S. C. Employment Trends" are based on employment and payroll information reported quarterly by employers subject to taxation by the South Carolina Employment Security Law. The cooperation of multi-area and multi-establishment employers in submitting supplemental employment and wage reports, allocating employment and wages to specific counties and industries, is gratefully acknowledged. All data are classified in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Employment figures are based on the number of workers employed during the standard survey week (Sunday through Saturday) which includes the 12th of the month. Total wages include both wages which are taxable under the law and those which are exempted to the $6,000 statutory limitation. Data for components may not add up to totals because of rounding and inclusion of data for unclassifiable industries. In order to maintain the confidential nature of the data submitted by employers, the data for major industry groups have not been shown separately where there are fewer than three reporting units or where one or two firms combined constitute 80% or more of the total employment in the industry. These omissions are denoted by a "D" in the tables.

WAGES COVERED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW BY COUNTY FOR MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
2ND QUARTER 1981

	Total	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans. & Public Utilities	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Services	State & Local Government	All Other
State Total	3,632,900,555	238,127,460	1,439,128,760	185,362,880	560,636,580	154,828,405	380,402,635	586,558,160	87,855,680
Abbeville	20,446,755	402,395	14,482,420	598,070	1,069,910	243,970	890,410	2,748,605	10,975
Aiken	136,374,850	5,549,735	89,218,135	6,191,750	10,787,095	2,858,160	6,957,240	12,860,980	1,951,755
Allendale	8,384,295	D	2,881,770	D	949,040	155,790	305,125	1,739,080	2,353,490
Anderson	150,823,070	5,383,710	85,601,715	6,054,425	20,215,650	3,719,280	11,303,820	18,016,295	528,175
Bamberg	11,476,835	210,825	4,897,130	713,955	1,541,680	212,110	1,309,145	2,485,725	106,265
Barnwell	19,341,850	803,035	9,341,240	1,636,045	1,173,625	422,795	2,750,595	3,004,025	210,490
Beaufort	54,991,520	7,620,420	3,438,725	2,180,035	10,958,295	7,044,865	13,573,005	8,744,105	1,432,070
Berkeley	58,930,865	6,406,070	26,573,715	2,210,895	3,864,545	449,235	4,025,100	14,744,680	656,625
Calhoun	15,416,235	1,078,950	10,673,095	613,065	847,865	96,240	273,470	1,753,960	79,590
Charleston	309,736,180	22,951,720	51,689,125	31,157,680	65,613,965	18,822,995	53,641,815	63,511,050	2,347,830
Cherokee	44,082,960	2,192,105	24,459,055	4,115,640	4,077,425	784,500	2,309,835	5,390,625	753,775
Chester	36,273,360	853,680	25,425,090	608,460	3,439,015	448,595	1,053,375	4,340,415	104,730
Chesterfield	33,200,490	378,425	20,829,180	1,196,275	3,215,020	452,325	1,394,885	4,680,125	1,054,255
Clarendon	14,539,545	1,776,675	4,425,905	170,525	2,662,260	340,915	1,326,210	3,627,375	209,680
Colleton	22,126,115	910,200	7,857,205	1,169,040	3,581,865	1,083,120	1,783,075	5,118,460	623,150
Darlington	68,049,700	1,971,255	39,467,235	4,124,885	6,635,500	1,220,905	5,882,980	8,107,615	639,325
Dillon	21,049,290	325,200	9,205,315	334,000	4,926,585	570,270	2,104,600	3,459,980	173,340
Dorchester	33,476,465	2,304,945	12,162,305	1,159,070	5,673,475	1,058,135	2,303,575	7,820,330	994,630
Edgefield	14,307,245	231,295	8,118,190	402,925	1,146,250	162,060	662,380	2,367,020	1,217,125
Fairfield	21,379,420	D	5,212,695	D	1,368,840	287,990	1,426,985	3,227,605	9,855,305
Florence	135,951,740	15,240,160	48,424,630	7,454,335	22,583,680	5,331,615	14,386,695	21,975,350	555,275
Georgetown	45,985,410	1,704,350	23,220,835	1,090,830	5,465,825	1,210,555	4,077,415	7,602,810	1,612,790
Greenville	494,292,565	47,169,190	199,051,570	26,571,685	89,476,850	24,940,340	61,484,250	44,103,805	1,494,875
Greenwood	85,490,275	3,092,380	49,003,325	2,300,780	9,433,760	2,237,505	5,958,595	13,159,770	304,160
Hampton	14,974,280	634,260	8,091,150	242,125	2,201,950	276,815	696,795	2,446,035	385,150
Horry	100,171,340	6,821,860	20,777,295	3,920,830	25,138,270	5,822,250	22,065,325	15,323,460	302,050
Jasper	6,706,420	835,065	505,275	D	1,219,580	D	1,180,325	2,242,430	723,845
Kershaw	50,124,180	2,054,465	32,698,155	1,664,115	3,784,710	848,740	2,347,165	5,762,880	963,950
Lancaster	58,395,890	1,387,290	40,249,055	D	4,223,410	D	3,558,885	5,550,565	3,426,685
Laurens	55,652,725	2,974,495	31,190,265	873,615	4,804,955	1,063,980	2,976,060	11,018,625	750,730
Lee	8,732,015	85,575	3,780,250	301,405	1,171,135	187,180	455,335	2,550,100	201,035
Lexington	122,357,385	8,063,590	51,655,605	10,813,090	18,308,400	3,286,245	10,467,110	18,280,155	1,483,190
McCormick	4,821,345	160,730	2,942,030	D	236,945	D	140,835	1,242,115	98,690
Marion	27,103,145	1,174,845	13,407,140	571,300	3,125,235	1,117,225	2,566,385	4,688,680	452,335
Marlboro	25,015,405	202,840	15,132,235	550,900	2,618,080	401,585	958,290	4,630,705	520,770
Newberry	30,173,420	1,807,435	17,132,885	1,133,410	3,907,305	544,310	1,357,395	4,003,735	286,945
Oconee	59,089,310	D	30,805,850	D	4,857,605	1,523,960	3,359,790	7,919,780	10,622,325
Orangeburg	70,306,910	3,140,850	28,514,180	2,838,365	10,891,580	2,064,545	6,221,715	15,828,360	807,315
Pickens	84,807,545	4,037,365	44,060,350	1,047,820	9,225,440	1,574,915	4,944,120	19,574,675	342,860
Richland	410,057,555	18,571,770	50,179,775	34,343,725	75,357,140	47,477,735	56,925,000	125,712,225	1,490,185
Saluda	7,200,180	410,565	3,105,600	156,225	982,370	137,770	300,480	1,740,390	366,780
Spartanburg	297,067,900	17,760,885	149,416,485	15,046,045	41,832,225	7,599,375	27,333,820	36,483,205	1,595,860
Sumter	75,488,340	5,161,935	29,350,420	3,526,155	12,091,885	3,153,100	8,989,635	12,119,935	1,095,275
Union	31,489,505	435,580	22,913,840	529,000	2,299,700	478,810	831,255	3,972,110	29,210
Williamsburg	21,217,725	342,975	8,855,985	1,781,325	3,687,400	647,310	1,022,525	4,735,705	144,500
York	131,877,620	5,049,615	55,209,120	D	15,378,060	D	12,194,920	16,104,835	27,941,070
Unclassified	83,943,440	28,456,750	3,496,210	3,969,060	32,585,185	2,518,285	8,324,895	37,810	4,555,245

"D" denotes nondisclosure.

EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW BY COUNTY FOR MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
2ND QUARTER 1981

	Total	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans. & Public Utilities	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Services	State & Local Government	All Other
State Total	1,140,120	70,390	389,485	42,405	233,550	46,175	145,900	186,160	26,030
Abbeville	6,485	170	4,045	130	640	95	360	1,040	5
Aiken	36,380	1,360	19,815	1,250	5,105	930	3,050	4,270	600
Allendale	3,055	D	1,040	D	495	50	145	710	615
Anderson	46,675	1,910	23,095	1,360	8,980	1,185	3,905	6,045	195
Bamberg	4,665	100	1,885	165	805	85	615	935	75
Barnwell	6,570	245	3,175	385	645	170	700	1,115	135
Beaufort	19,525	1,905	1,290	630	5,250	2,075	4,935	2,735	705
Berkeley	16,025	1,765	5,850	560	1,930	160	1,300	4,150	310
Calhoun	4,150	250	2,495	150	410	40	155	600	50
Charleston	103,995	7,390	11,990	7,970	27,910	5,985	21,210	20,085	1,455
Cherokee	14,455	675	7,140	935	2,050	285	915	2,145	310
Chester	12,080	250	7,585	185	1,565	175	540	1,725	55
Chesterfield	11,830	165	6,625	295	1,555	190	740	1,680	580
Clarendon	6,150	700	1,730	55	1,450	125	710	1,210	170
Colleton	8,270	395	2,615	275	1,855	365	915	1,655	195
Darlington	19,605	780	8,945	895	3,335	385	2,390	2,635	240
Dillon	8,325	160	3,225	95	2,090	175	960	1,495	125
Dorchester	11,515	900	3,300	360	2,625	325	1,165	2,600	240
Edgefield	5,295	105	2,600	110	525	65	330	745	815
Fairfield	6,160	D	2,005	D	680	110	550	1,040	1,775
Florence	42,345	3,965	12,550	1,780	9,620	1,605	5,330	7,200	295
Georgetown	13,470	620	4,480	335	2,925	430	1,830	2,455	395
Greenville	141,970	11,875	50,580	5,600	32,910	6,590	19,130	14,760	525
Greenwood	27,175	1,025	14,070	595	4,445	670	2,060	4,200	110
Hampton	4,970	295	1,945	60	1,030	95	325	975	245
Horry	41,845	2,545	6,895	1,160	13,180	1,995	11,155	4,730	185
Jasper	2,885	280	255	D	665	D	775	690	220
Kershaw	14,355	575	7,655	405	2,060	290	955	2,035	380
Lancaster	19,110	610	12,015	D	2,110	D	1,310	2,125	940
Laurens	18,000	815	8,940	230	2,230	350	1,405	3,870	160
Lee	2,895	40	1,030	85	490	70	210	815	155
Lexington	38,870	2,685	13,605	2,365	7,925	970	4,375	6,335	610
McCormick	1,875	70	1,015	D	140	D	90	515	45
Marion	10,495	450	4,600	155	1,535	375	1,125	1,945	310
Marlboro	9,315	115	5,085	145	1,315	150	480	1,830	195
Newberry	10,805	510	5,470	295	1,955	205	940	1,320	110
Oconee	17,940	D	9,460	D	2,265	470	1,175	2,485	2,085
Orangeburg	24,165	1,055	8,500	755	5,060	715	2,605	5,095	380
Pickens	26,625	1,455	12,950	270	4,290	565	2,240	4,715	140
Richland	125,480	5,270	13,455	6,815	28,720	13,240	20,475	36,980	525
Saluda	3,075	185	1,240	55	515	45	165	650	220
Spartanburg	86,945	5,100	39,415	3,100	16,295	2,190	9,795	10,170	880
Sumter	27,095	1,850	9,155	925	5,630	1,095	3,870	3,785	785
Union	10,285	170	6,480	145	1,300	180	480	1,510	20
Williamsburg	8,475	180	3,200	510	1,870	230	590	1,855	40
York	38,485	1,680	14,270	D	6,520	D	5,455	4,460	6,100
Unclassified	19,930	7,745	720	815	6,615	675	2,010	25	1,325

"D" denotes nondisclosure.

TECHNICAL NOTES

The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Estimates of manufacturing employment and production workers include full- and part-time workers who also were employed during the pay period in manufacturing industries. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from employment estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1980 benchmark. Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Research and Analysis Section were responsible for this publication: Cyndi Putnam, Geraldine Taylor, Ginger Gurganus, Ethel Johnson, Beth Mays, and Ted Gladden.

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

S.C. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P.O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

DECEMBER 1981

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION REMAINS DEPRESSED

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT REMAINS VIRTUALLY UNCHANGED

Despite substantial gains in hiring in industries associated with the Christmas buying season, nonagricultural employment actually declined between November and December. The drop of 100 in total nonfarm jobs over the month reflected downturns in manufacturing, construction, and services which offset positive movement in retail trade. Overall, wage and salary employment fell to the lowest December level in three years. Moreover, for only the second time since employment estimates were first produced in 1939, a decrease was recorded between November and December.

The largest single December drop occurred in manufacturing where 2,100 fewer people were employed than in November. Over the year, an estimated 6,800 jobs were lost. Losses within manufacturing were noted in both the durable and nondurable good sectors. Production of durable goods, hurt largely by high interest rates and lack of demand, continued at a depressed level resulting in employment declines of 900 over the month and 3,200 from a year earlier. Nondurable good employment was hurt to an even greater degree with slides of 1,200 between the last two months of the year, and 3,600 from December, 1980 to December 1981. The most affected industry group in this sector was textile mill products, which has been plagued by employment reductions throughout most of the year.

Also suffering severe employment contractions was construction. The number of individuals working in construction shrank again in December to 66,400. With the market for residential and commercial construction drying up, over-the-year employment losses hit 5,500. On the other hand, the turndown in jobs in the services sector was not due to the economy, but could be directly traced to the winter tourist lull in hotels and other lodging places.

The one bright spot among major industries was wholesale and retail trade. The rise of 3,500 was centered in retail trade in response to additional hiring of personnel for the holiday sales season. The positive aspects of the increase were tempered by the fact that the average upturn for the same period over the last five years was 5,000.

The outlook for January is dim at this point. No industry is expected to register any sort of employment gain over the next 30 days. In fact, continued losses will be evident in construction and manufacturing while wholesale and retail trade will drop due to seasonal factors. Most likely, government will show minor employment decreases as federal and state budget cuts are felt to a greater degree.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE CONTINUES TO RISE

South Carolina's unemployment rate jumped to 9.9% in December, the highest rate since March of 1975. This represents 131,400 jobless individuals, an increase of 8,700 from the November level. The rise in joblessness is attributed to continued widespread layoffs in manufacturing and construction. The national unemployment rate averaged 8.9% in December.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
(IN THOUSANDS)

				Net and Percent Change from			
				November 1981		December 1980	
	Dec. 1981 2/	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980	Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1,331.4	1,337.6	1,299.9	- 6.2	-0.5	+31.5	+ 2.4
Total Employment 3/	1,200.0	1,214.9	1,208.9	-14.9	-1.2	- 8.9	- 0.7
Total Unemployment	131.4	122.7	91.0	+ 8.7	+7.1	+40.4	+44.4
Percent Unemployed	9.9	9.2	7.0	---	---	---	---

1/ These data are projected from a 1980 Current Population Survey Benchmark.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

PRODUCTION WORKER EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES DECLINE

Production worker employment dropped by 2,200 in December, indicating a deepening of the current recessionary period. However, the average weekly hours for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers marginally increased 0.2 hour as manufacturers required longer hours due to the decreasing level of their production worker employment.

The decline in production workers was fairly evenly spread between the durable and nondurable sectors. Each sector experienced a decrease of 1,100 production workers for the month of December reflecting employers' concern over inventory levels and lack of new orders. Within the durable good sector, losses in lumber and wood product; machinery, except electrical; and electrical and electronic equipment could not compensate for the lone minor gain of 100 workers within furniture and fixtures. Declines in nondurable production worker employment were experienced in textile mill products, apparel and other textile products, and paper and allied products. The chemicals and allied products sector encountered the only nondurable gain.

Despite the upturn in hours worked, the workweek fell short of the normal seasonal rise associated with December. When adjusted for seasonality, the workweek declined 0.1 hour, with durable goods bearing the brunt of the reduction. Nondurable goods decreased marginally (-0.1 hour) on a seasonally adjusted basis, with paper and allied products experiencing the most significant slide (-0.7 hour). This continued decline in the seasonally adjusted workweek reflects employers' attempts to avoid actual employment cutbacks through workweek reductions and hourly cutbacks.

SLIGHT INCREASE IN HOURLY EARNINGS

Average hourly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers continued an upward trend, increasing $.02 from November to $6.42. Both sectors of manufacturing experienced increases. Durable goods increased $.05 over the previous month's figure to $6.58, despite the $.06 per hour loss in furniture and fixtures. The nondurable goods sector experienced a similar $.02 increase, bringing its December hourly earnings average to $6.35. The food and kindred products portion of the soft goods sector had the most significant hourly increase for December (+$.24), followed by chemicals and allied products (+$.17).

Average weekly earnings grew by $2.09 to reach $260.01 in December. This increase was small in comparison to the majority of the monthly increases over the past year. Weekly earnings in the hard good sector increased $2.78 over the previous month's figure, while the comparable rise in nondurable goods was $1.44.

LABOR TURNOVER STATISTICS NO LONGER AVAILABLE

The Labor Turnover Program has been discontinued both nationally and in South Carolina. This statistical service, in effect since 1929, was terminated because of federal budget cuts. Conducted in the state by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Labor Turnover Program produced monthly data concerning quits, layoffs, recalls, and new hires. Data were collected from approximately 750 employers in South Carolina. The employers in the scientifically selected sample were all voluntary participants.

The final labor turnover rates available at the state level are for November, 1981, while at the national level, no data will be produced after December, 1981. A summary of South Carolina's final labor turnover rates is presented below.

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980
MANUFACTURING	2.6	3.4	2.4	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.0	1.3	.4	3.8	4.7	2.9	1.0	1.4	1.3	2.1	2.6	.9
DURABLE GOODS	1.5	2.0	2.4	1.0	1.3	1.5	.2	.4	.7	3.6	3.9	3.2	.8	.9	.9	2.0	2.0	1.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	.8	1.8	1.7	.6	1.0	1.0	*	.5	.4	3.0	2.3	2.0	.7	.8	.7	1.8	.8	.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	2.6	2.9	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.5	.1	.1	.3	3.7	5.0	2.1	1.1	.9	.7	.8	3.1	.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.0	4.0	2.3	1.4	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.7	.3	3.9	5.1	2.7	1.1	1.6	1.4	2.1	2.8	.6
Textile Mill Products	3.0	4.5	2.3	1.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.4	.2	3.7	6.3	3.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.9	4.1	.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	3.8	5.3	3.9	3.0	4.3	2.9	.5	.5	.7	4.4	5.3	4.1	2.4	3.5	2.9	1.3	.9	[illegible]
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.0	.9	.6	.3	.3	.5	.6	.4	*	3.1	1.1	.9	.4	.4	.3	2.3	.4	.4

LABOR MARKET PUBLICATIONS END

The publications listed below will no longer be published due to budget constraints. Basic data from these publications will be incorporated into the "S. C. Employment Trends" beginning officially with the January, 1982 issue.

Title	Former Frequency
"Charleston-North Charleston Metro Area Employment Trends"	Monthly
"Columbia Metro Area Employment Trends"	Monthly
"Greenville-Spartanburg Metro Area Employment Trends"	Monthly

SPENDABLE EARNINGS RISE

Spendable weekly earnings gained $1.60 in December. The increase was the result of the $2.09 growth in average weekly earnings. Real spendable earnings, weekly earnings adjusted for taxes and inflation, rose $.37 despite the 0.2% increase in the consumer price index. Real spendable earnings were $2.49 less than the year-ago figure of $82.50.

	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980
Average weekly earnings	$260.01	$257.92	$244.36
Spendable earnings	224.90	223.30	213.43
Real spendable earnings	80.01	79.64	82.50

MANHOUR INDEX SHOWS SLIGHT REDUCTION

The manufacturing production worker manhour index edged downward 0.2 point to 112.6 during December due to a 2,200 drop in production worker employment. The December index was 5.5 points less than the year-ago figure of 118.1.

	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980
Production worker manhour index	112.6	112.8	118.1
Durable good manhour index	136.3	136.9	144.8
Nondurable good manhour index	104.6	104.9	109.3
Textile manhour index	85.3	85.5	92.1
Apparel manhour index	107.0	107.0	106.2

U. S. ECONOMY REMAINS IN THE DOLDRUMS

The U. S. economy continued its downward plunge with most economic indicators showing negative movements. Inflation, the only positive note, seems to be stabilizing, with only a 0.3% rise in December. Industrial production is still declining, and unemployment continues to increase as a consequence.

Businesses faced with slack demand for goods and services have now cut production for five straight months, including the latest drop that was the largest since May, 1980. The nation's industrial production fell 2.1 percent in December, a drop that economists predicted would push unemployment above already high levels. So while difficulty in selling goods has tended to keep businesses from raising prices, it has also caused the layoff of workers who would only be turning out products that could not be sold.

December's unemployment rate of 8.9% was slightly below the 9.0% recorded during the 1974-75 recession. The Commerce Department reported that it seems possible that unemployment will increase further, possibly a half percentage point above December's rate. The Department called high unemployment the unfortunate byproduct of a recession, but also said continued lower inflation could help the economy recover strongly and get laid-off workers back on the job at a more rapid rate.

Housing starts plunged to a 35-year low in 1981 despite a 13.3% increase in December. Homebuilders, hard hit by high interest rates, feel that the industry will remain depressed until the Federal Reserve Board looses its grip on the money supply.

There was a rebound in retail sales aroung Christmas but some merchants see little hope for continued strength because of high unemployment, high interest rates, and other recessionary trends.

One of the few beneficial side effects of the economic slowdown is that the pace of inflation is easing. Most analysts are forecasting slightly lower inflation this year. Inflation at the wholesale level edged up only 0.3% in December, holding the total rate for 1981 to 7.0%. The 1981 total was the lowest since the 6.9% of 1977. Although this report from the U. S. Department of Labor sheds some light on the gloomy economic outlook, some economists feel that what is being experienced is the traditional trade-off between inflation and unemployment.

HOURS WORKED NATIONALLY FOLLOW SOUTH CAROLINA TREND

Paralleling the same pattern as witnessed in South Carolina, average weekly hours on a national basis within manufacturing rose slightly in December to reach 40.0 hours. The increase of 0.4 hour was unusually low for this time of year; as a result, the seasonally adjusted workweek slipped from 39.3 to 39.1. Both the durable and nondurable good sectors recorded rises in the workweek in December, but again, when seasonal considerations are taken into account, each area's hours lost ground. Registering the largest drops over the month on a seasonally adjusted basis were transportation equipment (-0.8), and primary metal products (-0.6).

EARNINGS IN U. S. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES INCREASE

Nationally, average hourly earnings in manufacturing rose to $8.26 in December. This figure was $.56 higher than a year earlier, and $.07 above the previous month's average. Earnings in durable goods increased $.08 to $8.83 an hour between November and December while the comparable upturn in nondurables of $.05 pushed hourly earnings to $7.44. With both hours worked and hourly earnings posting positive movements, average weekly earnings relected these advances by climbing $6.08 to $330.40. The only industries to record downturns in weekly earnings were tobacco manufacturers (-$4.38); apparel and other textile products (-$2.23); primary metal products (-$1.83); textile mill products (-$1.54); and stone, clay, and glass products (-$.08).

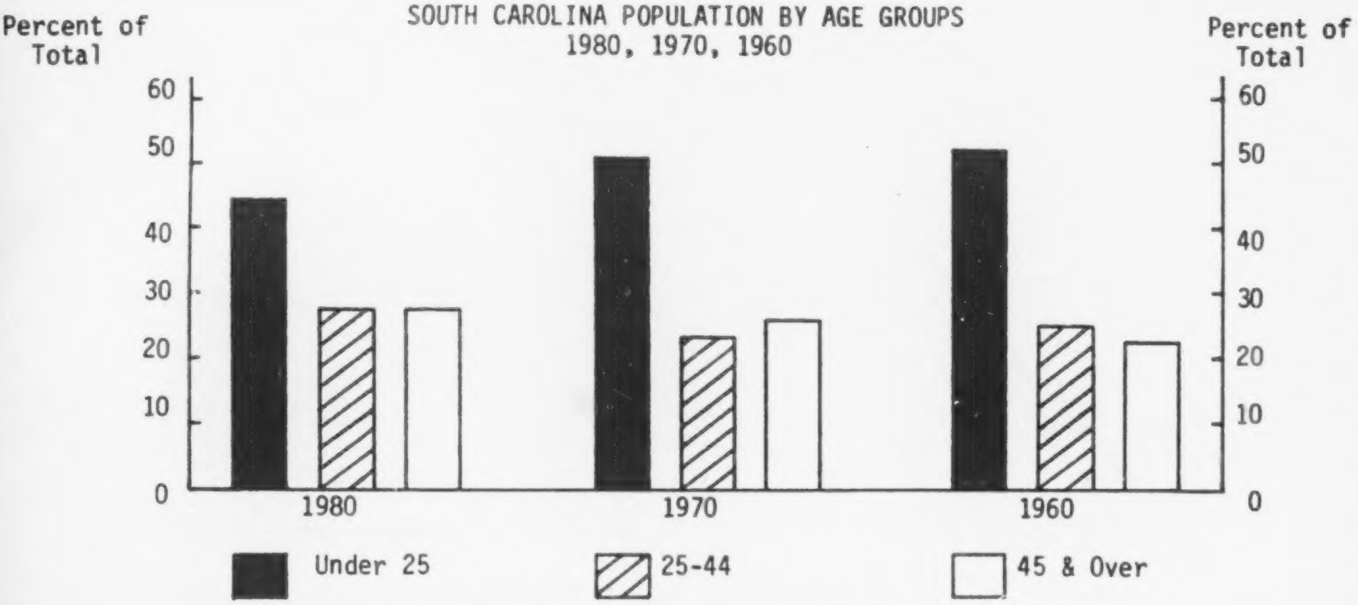
NEW FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

NAME OF PLANT	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
Corflex, Inc.	Bamberg	Unknown	Will manufacture products for the construction of cooling towers. Should be operating by May 1982.
Litton Bionetics	Charleston	50	The building will house Litton's laboratory products division. Plant to open Spring 1982.
Airco Inc.	Ridgeville	300 (initially)	The plant will make graphite electrodes used by steel mills in electric furnaces. Open mid-1983.
Myrtle Beach Mall	Myrtle Beach	1500	The mall will house 4 major department stores and 70 other stores. Completion expected spring 1984.
Carolina Metals	Barnwell	75 (initially)	Will market depleted uranium used in the production of radioactive shields. Operations to start up October 1982.
Fabric-Kal Corp.	Greenville	50	The facility will produce plastic packaging materials. Production to start May 1982.
Wellman Industries	Johnsonville	50	Will recycle plastic films and other plastic products. Start operations April 1982.

UPDATED REPORT ON YOUTH

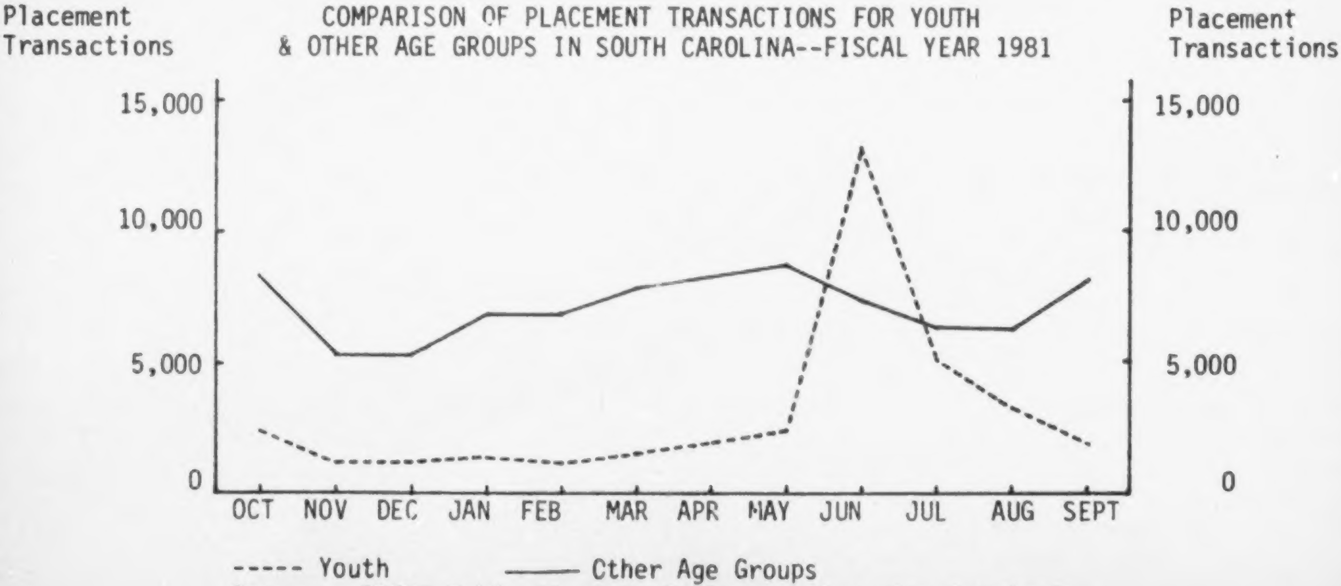
A report on youth in the labor force was completed recently by the Research and Analysis section of the S.C. Employment Security Commission. The report found that both the youth population and labor force should decline in the coming decade, thus making it easier for young people to find employment. Enrollment at technical schools has increased dramatically as students scramble to take advantage of training tailored to new and emerging occupations. Also noted was a continuing need for better career and education planning to insure a smooth transition from education to employment. South Carolina's Job Service continued to help the youth of the state by referring over 45,000 young people to jobs during Fiscal Year 1981. Of those referred, almost 29,000 were hired.

If further information concerning this report is desired, please contact Charlie Davis of the Research and Analysis section at 758-8983.



SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS
1980, 1970, 1960

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.



COMPARISON OF PLACEMENT TRANSACTIONS FOR YOUTH
& OTHER AGE GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA--FISCAL YEAR 1981

Source: ESARS Table 90, S.C. Employment Security Commission.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Electrical Drafter	36	None	N/A	15	X		$10,400	X		Chester
Radiologic Technologist	99	Nuclear Medical Technologist	24	15	X		$ 8,320	X		Bennettsville
Graphic Technician	03	None	N/A	16	X		$ 9,000		X	Conway
Safety Engineer	99	None	N/A	14	X		$12,000	X		Sumter
Maintenance Superintendent	99	Shop Foreman	N/A	12	X		$10,000		X	Florence
Chemist	10	None	N/A	16	X		$ 8,320	X		Liberty
Weaving Supervisor	90	Warehouse Supervisor	96	16	X		$20,000		X	Greenville
Quality Control Engineer	12	Machinist	24	14	X		$20,800	X		Marion
Production Planner	24	Accountant	99	16	X		$18,000	X		Orangeburg
Parts Manager	23	Mechanic	50	12	X		$ 8,320		X	Hartsville
Computer Operator	65	None	N/A	12	X		$ 9,450	X		Union
Millwright	99	None	N/A	13	X		$22,000	X		Gaffney
Brickmason	99	None	N/A	13	X		$12,000		X	Walterboro

* There are currently more than N/A applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience- "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December 1981

				Net Change From	
INDUSTRY	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980
TOTAL	1189.7	1189.8	1195.5	- 0.1	- 5.8
MANUFACTURING	383.0	385.1	389.8	- 2.1	- 6.8
Durable Goods	115.0	115.9	118.2	- 0.9	- 3.2
Nondurable Goods	268.0	269.2	271.6	- 1.2	- 3.6
MINING	1.9	1.8	1.9	+ 0.1	0
CONSTRUCTION	66.4	67.2	71.9	- 0.8	- 5.5
General Building Contractors	22.9	23.2	25.9	- 0.3	- 3.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	55.5	55.3	54.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.3
Railroad Transportation	3.8	3.8	4.0	0	- 0.2
Trucking and Warehousing	14.9	15.1	14.9	- 0.2	0
Other Transportation 1/	7.1	6.8	6.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Communication	14.8	14.8	14.7	0	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.9	14.8	13.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	232.4	228.9	229.9	+ 3.5	+ 2.5
Wholesale Trade	49.7	49.7	49.9	0	- 0.2
Retail Trade	182.7	179.2	180.0	+ 3.5	+ 2.7
General Merchandise Stores	29.0	26.7	29.6	+ 2.3	- 0.6
Food Stores	32.5	32.2	33.0	+ 0.3	- 0.5
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	20.6	20.6	21.0	0	- 0.4
Apparel and Accessory Stores	12.2	11.8	11.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.6
Eating and Drinking Places	48.6	48.9	45.8	- 0.3	+ 2.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	49.3	49.3	47.7	0	+ 1.6
Banking and Credit Agencies	22.6	22.5	21.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Insurance Carriers	10.6	10.7	10.8	- 0.1	- 0.2
SERVICES	162.2	162.9	157.1	- 0.7	+ 5.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	12.3	13.0	11.8	- 0.7	+ 0.5
Hospitals	13.8	13.7	13.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Educational Services	16.9	16.8	17.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	239.0	239.3	243.0	- 0.3	- 4.0
Total Federal Government	36.7	36.6	36.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Total State Government	74.6	75.2	76.9	- 0.6	- 2.3
Other State Government	43.6	43.3	45.0	+ 0.1	- 1.4
State Education	31.0	31.7	31.9	- 0.7	- 0.9
Total Local Government	127.7	127.5	129.9	- 0.2	- 2.2
Other Local Government	53.2	53.0	53.9	+ 0.2	- 0.7
Local Education	74.5	74.5	76.0	0	- 1.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

1/ Includes the following industry groups: local and interurban passenger transit; water transportation; transportation by air; pipe lines, except natural gas; and transportation services.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December 1981

INDUSTRY	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980	Net Change From Nov. 1981	Net Change From Dec. 1980
MANUFACTURING	383.0	385.1	389.8	- 2.1	- 6.8
DURABLE GOODS	115.0	115.9	118.2	- 0.9	- 3.2
Lumber and Wood Products	13.8	14.1	14.8	- 0.3	- 1.0
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.3	8.4	8.5	- 0.1	- 0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	4.6	4.5	4.8	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.1	11.2	11.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	7.0	7.2	7.6	- 0.2	- 0.6
Fabricated Metal Products	13.5	13.5	13.6	0	- 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.5	5.5	5.8	0	- 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.0	30.1	30.8	- 0.1	- 0.8
Metalworking Machinery	4.4	4.5	4.8	- 0.1	- 0.4
Special Industry Machinery	8.2	8.2	9.2	0	- 1.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.1	21.3	21.3	- 0.2	- 0.2
Electronic Components and Acces.	7.8	7.8	7.6	0	+ 0.2
Transportation Equipment	4.0	4.2	4.2	- 0.2	- 0.2
Instruments and Related Products	5.4	5.5	5.7	- 0.1	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	4.5	4.3	4.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	268.0	269.2	271.6	- 1.2	- 3.6
Food and Kindred Products	14.6	14.7	14.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.7	2.7	2.7	0	0
Textile Mill Products	132.8	133.4	137.6	- 0.6	- 4.8
Weaving Mills	83.9	84.0	87.1	- 0.1	- 3.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	38.7	39.0	40.5	- 0.3	- 1.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	44.2	44.0	45.4	+ 0.2	- 1.2
Knitting Mills	10.8	10.9	11.4	- 0.1	- 0.6
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.5	17.6	17.8	- 0.1	- 0.3
Floor Covering Mills	3.1	3.3	3.2	- 0.2	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	9.8	10.3	- 0.2	- 0.7
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	6.0	6.1	0	- 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.9	47.0	46.3	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.9	10.0	10.2	- 0.1	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.0	16.2	16.0	- 0.2	0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.1	7.0	7.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	13.6	13.8	13.8	- 0.2	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.6	3.6	3.5	0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.4	4.6	0	- 0.2
Printing and Publishing	7.9	7.9	7.5	0	- 0.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.8	32.6	33.5	+ 0.2	- 0.7
Synthetic Fibers	18.5	18.3	19.2	+ 0.2	- 0.7
Other Nondurable Goods 1/	19.4	19.8	18.4	- 0.4	+ 1.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

1/ Includes the following industry groups: tobacco manufactures; petroleum and coal products; rubber and miscellaneous plastics products; and leather and leather products.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December 1981

INDUSTRY	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980	Net Change From Nov. 1981	Net Change From Dec. 1980
TOTAL	1185.2	1185.7	1191.2	- 0.5	- 6.0
MANUFACTURING	382.5	384.1	389.5	- 1.6	- 7.0
Durable Goods	115.1	115.9	118.6	- 0.8	- 3.5
Nondurable Goods	267.4	268.2	270.9	- 0.8	- 3.5
MINING	1.9	1.8	1.9	+ 0.1	0
CONSTRUCTION	66.6	66.0	72.1	+ 0.6	- 5.5
General Building Contractors	23.0	23.1	26.1	- 0.1	- 3.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	55.7	55.3	54.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.3
Railroad Transportation	3.8	3.8	4.0	0	- 0.2
Trucking and Warehousing	14.9	15.1	14.9	- 0.2	0
Other Transportation 1/	7.2	6.9	6.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Communication	14.9	14.8	14.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.9	14.7	13.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	226.3	227.7	223.9	- 1.4	+ 2.4
Wholesale Trade	49.8	49.9	50.0	- 0.1	- 0.2
Retail Trade	176.5	177.8	173.9	- 1.3	+ 2.6
General Merchandise Stores	24.8	25.2	25.4	- 0.4	- 0.6
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.9	11.8	10.3	- 0.9	+ 0.6
Eating and Drinking Places	50.4	49.9	47.5	+ 0.5	+ 2.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	49.6	49.5	48.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.6
Banking and Credit Agencies	22.6	22.6	21.6	0	+ 1.0
SERVICES	167.1	166.3	161.9	+ 0.8	+ 5.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	15.2	14.8	14.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.6
Hospitals	14.0	13.8	13.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Educational Services	15.7	15.6	15.9	+ 0.1	- 0.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	235.5	235.0	239.5	+ 0.5	- 4.0
Total Federal Government	37.0	36.8	36.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Total State Government	73.3	73.3	75.6	0	- 2.3
Total Local Government	125.2	124.9	127.4	+ 0.3	- 2.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

1/ Includes the following industry groups: local and interurban passenger transit; water transportation; transportation by air; pipe lines, except natural gas; and transportation services.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December 1981

				Net Change From	
INDUSTRY	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980
MANUFACTURING	382.5	384.1	389.5	- 1.6	- 7.0
DURABLE GOODS	115.1	115.9	118.6	- 0.8	- 3.5
Lumber and Wood Products	13.8	14.0	14.8	- 0.2	- 1.0
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.3	8.3	8.5	0	- 0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	4.7	4.5	4.9	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.3	11.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	7.0	7.3	7.6	- 0.3	- 0.6
Fabricated Metal Products	13.5	13.4	13.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.8	30.0	30.6	- 0.2	- 0.8
Special Industry Machinery	8.1	8.2	9.1	- 0.1	- 1.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.2	21.4	21.4	- 0.2	- 0.2
Instruments and Related Products	5.4	5.5	5.7	- 0.1	- 0.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	267.4	268.2	270.9	- 0.8	- 3.5
Food and Kindred Products	14.5	14.5	14.4	0	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	131.9	133.1	136.6	- 1.2	- 4.7
Weaving Mills	83.4	84.0	86.6	- 0.6	- 3.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	38.6	39.1	40.4	- 0.5	- 1.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	43.8	43.9	45.0	- 0.1	- 1.2
Knitting Mills	10.7	10.9	11.3	- 0.2	- 0.6
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.4	17.6	17.7	- 0.2	- 0.3
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.3	3.1	- 0.3	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.7	10.2	- 0.2	- 0.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.7	46.8	46.1	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.9	10.0	10.2	- 0.1	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.9	16.2	15.9	- 0.3	0
Paper and Allied Products	13.6	13.8	13.8	- 0.2	- 0.2
Printing and Publishing	7.9	7.8	7.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.0	32.7	33.7	+ 0.3	- 0.7
Synthetic Fibers	18.6	18.4	19.3	+ 0.2	- 0.7
Other Nondurable Goods 1/	19.8	19.5	18.8	+ 0.3	+ 1.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

1/ Includes the following industry groups: tobacco manufactures; petroleum and coal products; rubber and miscellaneous plastics products; and leather and leather products.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
DECEMBER 1981

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
INDUSTRY	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980
MANUFACTURING	306.0	308.2	311.9	260.01	257.92	244.36	40.5	40.3	41.7	6.42	6.40	5.86
DURABLE GOODS	91.0	92.1	93.7	267.15	264.37	252.24	40.6	40.3	41.9	6.58	6.56	6.02
Lumber and Wood Products	11.0	11.3	11.9	229.91	215.76	216.57	41.5	39.3	42.8	5.54	5.49	5.06
Furniture and Fixtures	3.9	3.8	4.0	203.07	201.05	210.58	38.1	37.3	41.7	5.33	5.39	5.05
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.9	9.0	8.9	310.03	312.18	300.71	43.3	43.6	45.7	7.16	7.16	6.58
Fabricated Metal Products	11.1	11.1	11.2	243.36	239.55	238.62	39.7	39.4	41.5	6.13	6.08	5.75
Machinery, Except Electrical	22.2	22.4	22.8	286.44	289.87	283.17	40.4	41.0	43.1	7.09	7.07	6.57
Special Industry Machinery	6.0	6.0	6.7	267.46	280.06	273.02	39.8	41.8	43.2	6.72	6.70	6.32
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.7	16.9	17.0	244.80	243.19	214.97	40.8	40.6	39.3	6.00	5.99	5.47
Instruments and Related Products	4.4	4.4	4.6	245.68	235.79	200.46	41.5	40.1	37.4	5.92	5.88	5.36
NONDURABLE GOODS	215.0	216.1	218.2	256.54	255.10	240.86	40.4	40.3	41.6	6.35	6.33	5.79
Food and Kindred Products	9.2	9.2	9.0	222.22	209.83	202.91	39.4	38.5	40.1	5.64	5.45	5.06
Textile Mill Products	116.2	116.8	120.4	246.04	245.84	232.65	40.6	40.5	42.3	6.06	6.07	5.50
Weaving Mills	75.4	75.5	78.3	254.00	255.44	236.17	41.1	41.2	42.4	6.18	6.20	5.57
Weaving Mills, Cotton	34.4	34.7	36.0	249.42	248.02	239.76	41.5	41.2	43.2	6.01	6.02	5.55
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	40.2	40.1	41.3	257.04	260.57	231.71	40.8	41.1	41.6	6.30	6.34	5.57
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.8	9.2	221.25	215.51	202.50	40.3	38.9	40.1	5.49	5.54	5.05
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.2	14.2	14.4	255.50	256.37	256.49	40.3	40.5	43.4	6.34	6.33	5.91
Floor Covering Mills	2.5	2.6	2.5	246.19	235.22	236.62	41.1	39.8	44.9	5.99	5.91	5.27
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.5	8.7	9.2	193.65	202.16	206.17	36.4	38.0	41.4	5.32	5.32	4.98
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.9	39.0	38.5	175.10	176.18	163.62	38.4	38.3	38.5	4.56	4.60	4.25
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	9.0	9.2	160.64	164.86	159.00	37.1	36.8	38.5	4.33	4.48	4.13
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.1	13.3	13.1	155.82	153.72	146.49	37.1	36.6	36.9	4.20	4.20	3.97
Paper and Allied Products	9.8	9.9	9.9	387.66	384.22	376.20	42.0	41.9	44.0	9.23	9.17	8.55
Printing and Publishing	3.9	3.9	3.7	248.14	248.79	245.31	38.0	38.1	39.0	6.53	6.53	6.29
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.5	21.4	22.0	379.61	363.60	339.00	41.9	40.9	41.8	9.06	8.89	8.11
Synthetic Fibers	13.8	13.7	14.4	345.17	336.10	313.53	40.8	40.3	41.2	8.46	8.34	7.61

Note: See technical notes on final page.

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(RAW DATA ROUNDED TO NEAREST TEN)

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				TOTAL UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
COUNTIES	DEC. 1980	NOV. 1981	DEC. 1981	DEC. 1980	NOV. 1981	DEC. 1981	DEC. 1980	NOV. 1981	DEC. 1981
ABBEVILLE---	8460	9080	9060	660	1170	1300	7.8	12.9	14.3
AIKEN-------	41990	42620	42470	3120	3450	3340	7.4	8.1	7.9
ALLENDALE---	3500	3590	3400	390	470	550	11.1	13.1	16.2
ANDERSON----	58940	59030	58850	4470	5500	5880	7.6	9.3	10.0
BAMBERG-----	6450	6630	6260	520	620	620	8.1	9.4	9.9
BARNWELL----	9080	9270	9110	850	900	910	9.4	9.7	10.0
BEAUFORT----	23290	24180	24640	1740	1890	2380	7.5	7.8	9.7
BERKELEY----	31700	33030	32780	2460	3010	2920	7.8	9.1	8.9
CALHOUN-----	7070	6960	6930	360	560	570	5.1	8.0	8.2
CHARLESTON--	102730	108310	107090	6320	9330	8620	6.2	8.6	8.0
CHEROKEE----	21690	22190	22510	1540	2030	3060	7.1	9.1	13.6
CHESTER-----	13900	14670	14780	1040	1760	1840	7.5	12.0	12.4
CHESTERFIELD	16850	17520	17140	1230	1430	1440	7.3	8.2	8.4
CLARENDON---	10550	10990	10680	930	1170	1270	8.8	10.6	11.9
COLLETON----	11850	12110	11990	1250	1520	1580	10.5	12.6	13.2
DARLINGTON--	24840	25150	24700	2080	2550	2870	8.4	10.1	11.6
DILLON------	11650	12700	12680	950	1550	1880	8.2	12.2	14.8
DORCHESTER--	21940	22990	22760	1390	1900	1770	6.3	8.3	7.8
EDGEFIELD---	7440	7930	7360	490	890	410	6.6	11.2	5.6
FAIRFIELD---	9480	9760	9720	580	860	950	6.1	8.8	9.8
FLORENCE----	44580	46500	45760	3270	4020	4220	7.3	8.6	9.2
GEORGETOWN--	17460	17700	18290	2000	2470	3270	11.5	14.0	17.9
GREENVILLE--	131190	133370	132960	7140	9740	10220	5.4	7.3	7.7
GREENWOOD---	25240	26220	25850	1480	2490	2330	5.9	9.5	9.0
HAMPTON-----	6590	6580	6470	680	690	750	10.3	10.5	11.6
HORRY-------	42630	45090	44260	4910	5040	5860	11.5	11.2	13.2
JASPER------	5480	5720	5620	440	600	600	8.0	10.5	10.7
KERSHAW-----	16310	17030	17510	990	1730	2350	6.1	10.2	13.4
LANCASTER---	21750	22340	22800	1170	2120	2150	5.4	9.5	9.4
LAURENS-----	22000	21780	21920	1730	2120	2470	7.9	9.7	11.3
LEE---------	6620	7090	7040	550	700	870	8.3	9.9	12.4
LEXINGTON---	60330	61890	61250	2810	4570	4210	4.7	7.4	6.9
MCCORMICK---	2990	3230	3190	400	540	570	13.4	16.7	17.9
MARION------	15190	15580	14980	1640	1850	1920	10.8	11.9	12.8
MARLBORO----	10510	10950	10890	1230	2030	2560	11.7	18.5	23.5
NEWBERRY----	15590	15780	15600	750	1030	1080	4.8	6.5	6.9
OCONEE------	19230	19520	19770	1730	2100	2480	9.0	10.8	12.5
ORANGEBURG--	34390	36310	35330	2780	3990	3760	8.1	11.0	10.6
PICKENS-----	35270	35760	38040	2210	2810	5320	6.3	7.9	14.0
RICHLAND----	115200	116510	116050	5640	7320	7400	4.9	6.3	6.4
SALUDA------	6020	6360	6100	420	750	670	7.0	11.8	11.0
SPARTANBURG-	95780	98970	99270	6070	9560	10500	6.3	9.7	10.6
SUMTER------	31870	32680	32210	2620	3530	3320	8.2	10.8	10.3
UNION-------	12630	13260	13190	1370	1860	1890	10.8	14.0	14.3
WILLIAMSBURG	15560	17080	16760	1270	2450	2530	8.2	14.3	15.1
YORK--------	46140	45700	45390	3310	4120	3930	7.2	9.0	8.7

DATA ARE PROJECTED FROM 1980 CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS) BENCHMARK AND INCLUDE (AS EMPLOYED) WORKERS INVOLVED IN LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTES.

Nonfarm Wage and Salary for Counties in South Carolina
(Data rounded to nearest ten)

Counties	Total wage & salary			Manufacturing			Nonmanufacturing		
	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981
ABBEVILLE	6,390	6,420	6,360	3,790	3,860	3,800	2,600	2,560	2,560
AIKEN---------	37,700	37,560	37,350	19,800	19,900	19,690	17,900	17,660	17,660
ALLENDALE-----	2,860	2,790	2,620	1,130	1,080	1,050	1,730	1,710	1,570
ANDERSON------	49,110	47,940	47,820	23,750	23,210	23,170	25,360	24,730	24,650
BAMBERG-------	4,540	4,510	4,320	1,850	1,830	1,810	2,690	2,680	2,510
BARNWELL------	7,040	7,050	7,030	3,740	3,750	3,750	3,300	3,300	3,280
BEAUFORT------	19,200	19,700	19,850	1,220	1,380	1,360	17,980	18,320	18,490
BERKELEY------	19,000	19,500	19,100	6,000	6,100	6,000	13,000	13,400	13,100
CALHOUN-------	4,300	4,020	4,080	2,380	2,120	2,180	1,920	1,900	1,900
CHARLESTON----	120,200	120,000	120,300	11,100	11,100	11,000	109,100	108,900	109,300
CHEROKEE------	15,000	14,910	14,500	7,020	7,070	6,670	7,980	7,840	7,830
CHESTER-------	12,380	12,330	12,460	7,490	7,500	7,620	4,890	4,830	4,840
CHESTERFIELD--	11,420	11,610	11,500	6,180	6,430	6,320	5,240	5,180	5,180
CLARENDON-----	5,890	5,800	5,770	1,710	1,640	1,610	4,180	4,160	4,160
COLLETON------	8,630	8,470	8,480	2,760	2,550	2,540	5,870	5,920	5,940
DARLINGTON----	19,620	19,150	18,830	8,680	8,050	7,700	10,940	11,100	11,130
DILLON--------	7,990	8,110	8,080	2,840	2,920	2,890	5,150	5,190	5,190
DORCHESTER----	10,100	12,800	13,200	3,000	3,500	3,200	7,100	9,300	10,000
EDGEFIELD-----	4,450	4,450	4,460	2,460	2,450	2,470	1,990	2,000	1,990
FAIRFIELD-----	6,460	6,420	6,380	2,020	1,990	1,980	4,440	4,430	4,400
FLORENCE------	42,250	42,770	42,590	11,790	12,330	12,110	30,460	30,440	30,480
GEORGETOWN----	13,790	13,640	13,580	4,540	4,350	4,240	9,250	9,290	9,340
GREENVILLE----	146,000	145,300	145,400	50,600	49,600	49,400	95,400	95,700	96,000
GREENWOOD-----	27,620	27,390	27,370	14,110	13,900	13,890	13,510	13,490	13,480
HAMPTON-------	4,760	4,660	4,610	1,830	1,880	1,840	2,930	2,780	2,770
HORRY---------	32,320	33,820	32,960	7,090	7,450	7,450	25,230	26,370	25,510
JASPER--------	3,050	3,060	3,050	280	270	270	2,770	2,790	2,780
KERSHAW-------	14,550	14,420	14,410	7,890	7,810	7,790	6,660	6,610	6,620
LANCASTER-----	19,670	19,210	19,750	12,500	12,050	12,570	7,170	7,160	7,180
LAURENS-------	19,120	18,410	18,370	8,770	8,320	8,290	10,350	10,090	10,080
LEE-----------	2,930	2,990	2,980	1,020	1,080	1,070	1,910	1,910	1,910
LEXINGTON-----	41,500	42,600	42,700	13,700	14,100	14,100	27,800	28,500	28,600
MCCORMICK-----	2,010	2,040	2,020	850	930	920	1,160	1,110	1,100
MARION--------	11,460	11,390	11,060	5,490	5,440	5,110	5,970	5,950	5,950
MARLBORO------	8,870	8,350	7,930	4,520	4,020	3,600	4,350	4,330	4,330
NEWBERRY------	11,400	11,180	11,170	5,530	5,320	5,350	5,870	5,860	5,820
OCONEE--------	18,360	18,150	18,170	9,450	9,340	9,350	8,910	8,810	8,820
ORANGEBURG----	25,370	25,510	25,390	8,440	8,690	8,520	16,930	16,820	16,870
PICKENS-------	31,100	30,200	30,000	13,400	12,400	12,100	17,700	17,800	17,900
RICHLAND------	139,500	136,700	137,000	13,600	13,400	13,100	125,900	123,300	123,900
SALUDA--------	2,910	2,820	2,820	1,230	1,220	1,220	1,680	1,600	1,600
SPARTANBURG---	88,400	87,300	87,300	39,000	38,100	37,900	49,400	49,200	49,400
SUMTER--------	27,520	27,120	27,220	9,250	9,050	9,140	18,270	18,070	18,080
UNION---------	10,390	10,460	10,430	6,210	6,270	6,230	4,180	4,190	4,200
WILLIAMSBURG--	9,020	9,000	9,010	3,310	3,280	3,280	5,710	5,720	5,730
YORK----------	38,440	37,080	37,230	13,980	13,280	13,320	24,460	23,800	23,910
CHARLESTON/ N.CHAS. SMSA--	149,300	152,300	152,600	20,100	20,700	20,200	129,200	131,600	132,400
COLUMBIA SMSA-	181,000	179,300	179,700	27,300	27,500	27,200	153,700	151,800	152,500
GREENVILLE/ SPART. SMSA---	265,400	262,800	262,700	103,000	100,100	99,400	162,400	162,700	163,300
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,195,500	1,189,800	1,189,700	389,800	385,100	383,000	805,700	804,700	806,700

SPECIAL FEATURE

A LOOK AT JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

DECEMBER 1981

There were 3,643 job openings filed with Job Service in South Carolina during the month of December, 1981. The largest occupational category, in terms of available job openings, was clerical and sales with 767 openings. Accordingly, the primary industry was manufacturing with 1,402 openings available. The average pay for all openings available during December, 1981, was $9,714 per year. The highest paying jobs by occupational grouping were within the professional, technical and managerial category with an average pay of $13,195 per year. By industry, the transportation, communication, electric, gas and sanitation service grouping filed the highest paying jobs with an average pay of $12,079 per year. Listed below are the ES Job Bank openings and average pay by occupational category and by selected industrial grouping.

	Openings Available		Openings Unfilled		Openings Unfilled 30 Days or More	
	Total	Average Pay	Total	Average Pay	Total	Average Pay
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	3,643	$ 9,714.00	1,644	$ 9,953.00	893	$ 9,875.00
Professional, Technical and Managerial	307	13,195.00	180	14,134.00	108	14,283.00
Clerical and Sales	767	8,567.00	400	8,538.00	200	8,482.00
Service	486	3.89	166	4.21	96	4.45
Farm., Fish., Forest., and Related	40	4.24	19	4.37	15	4.13
Processing	136	5.24	54	4.55	38	4.11
Machine Trades	504	5.08	271	5.12	187	5.02
Bench Work	636	4.01	292	4.06	127	3.61
Structural Work	538	5.40	197	5.53	87	5.44
Miscellaneous	229	4.78	65	4.54	35	4.57
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	3,643	9,714.00	1,644	9,953.00	893	9,875.00
Agriculture, Forest., and Fish.	18	9,124.00	7	8,959.00	6	9,291.00
Construction	421	11,072.00	151	11,104.00	63	10,333.00
Manufacturing	1,402	10,014.00	681	10,276.00	390	10,167.00
Trans., Comm., Elec., Gas, San. Svc.	123	12,079.00	50	11,452.00	23	10,962.00
Wholesale Trade	142	9,493.00	52	9,998.00	28	10,204.00
Retail Trade	547	7,791.00	304	7,785.00	153	7,666.00
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	135	9,582.00	70	9,541.00	30	10,476.00
Services	604	8,818.00	195	9,785.00	103	9,697.00
Public Administration	248	11,014.00	132	11,592.00	96	11,533.00

TECHNICAL NOTES

The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Estimates of manufacturing employment and production workers include full- and part-time workers who also were employed during the pay period in manufacturing industries. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from employment estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1980 benchmark. Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

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EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS (CES)
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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Research and Analysis Section were responsible for this publication: Cyndi Putnam, Geraldine Taylor, Ginger Gurganus, Ethel Johnson, Beth Mays, and Ted Gladden.

3/19/82 S7155-2 A

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

S.C. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P.O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

JANUARY 1982

NUMBER OF JOBS DOWN SHARPLY

SEASONAL LAYOFFS AND RECESSION CAUSE WIDESPREAD EMPLOYMENT DROP

Approximately 24,000 fewer South Carolinians held wage and salary jobs in January than in December as the tight economy impacted on all industries. Every major nonagricultural industry in the state recorded a decline in employment with some areas more hard hit than others. It should be pointed out, however, that much of the drop can be attributed to normal seasonal occurrences such as the release of extra personnel hired for the Christmas buying season. This situation was evident in wholesale and retail trade businesses where more than one fourth of all job losses were concentrated. Retail trade by itself accounted for 6,000 of January's downturn with department stores causing much of the slide.

High interest rates and stagnant demand remained the keys to the performance of manufacturing. Employment in the sector plunged 5,400 to the lowest figure since March, 1977. Job reductions were evident throughout the industry in both durable and nondurable goods. The most substantial dip could be found in textile mill products. The loss of 1,800 workers over the month led to the lowest January level for textile mill employment since 1959. Other significant decreases were observed in lumber and wood products; stone, clay and glass products; machinery, except electrical; and apparel and other textile products.

Continuing its negative movement was the construction industry. For the sixth consecutive month, employment in this area declined, this time by 3,500. Although the recession played a major part in the extension of this slide, other factors were also important. Chief among these was the weather which regularly forces construction activity to reach minimum levels in January each year. This seasonality aspect was heightened by the snow and ice storms that covered much of the state at mid-month.

Another big loser in the first month of 1982 was government. The combination of additional budget tightening and seasonal educational turndowns was enough to produce a drop of 3,800 jobs between December and January. Probably more significant was the fact that there were 5,000 fewer people employed in government in South Carolina than one year earlier in January, 1981.

Services and mining, like government, felt the effects of employment declines in education, and as a result, decreased by 2,700. The educational service industry, down 1,400, could pinpoint its losses to the college and university area where many work-study students were involved in extended holiday absences without pay. Other major industries which experienced a sluggish January were finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities. Wage and salary jobs in these sectors declined 500 and 600, respectively.

RECESSION ALIVE AND WELL IN U.S.

National economic indicators in January reinforce the view that the recession is alive and well. Business inventories shrank 0.4%, retail sales plunged 1.1%, industrial production fell 3.0%, housing starts declined 0.6%, and manufacturers were operating at only 70.4% of capacity in January. Although personal income increased slightly and unemployment showed a modest decline, the evidence is strong that the recession continues to deepen.

December's 0.4% decrease in business inventories was the first drop since November 1975, and resulted from declining sales.

Retail sales plunged 1.1% in January, prompting many economists to predict that consumer spending will remain weak until a scheduled 10% tax cut takes effect July 1. The decline, led by a 4.6% drop in auto sales, is attributed to unusually harsh weather, high unemployment, and lofty interest rates.

Production at the nation's factories plunged a seasonally adjusted 3.0% in January and was the largest decline since May, 1980. The January figure marked the sixth consecutive monthly downturn in factory output, and followed decreases of 2.1% in December, and 1.8% in November. U.S. manufacturers were operating at only 70.4% of capacity last month, the lowest level since 1975. The decline of 2.6% in overall factory use mirrored January's 3.0% drop in factory output.

In the nation's housing market, record-high interest rates and a slumping economy have virtually dried up demand. Housing starts in January were down 0.6% from December, and were 4.4% below the year-earlier rate.

Personal income in the U.S. fell for the first time in nearly seven years in December before recording a slight 0.2% increase in January. The Commerce Department reported some buying strength in January, with an 0.8% increase in personal consumption spending.

Unemployment declined last month from 8.8% of the the labor force in December to 8.5%. But the broad trend in joblessness, experts agree, is still upward. Typically, the unemployment rate does not begin to recede until recovery is well under way and companies are pressured by a backlog of orders to hire. Many economists feel that most companies have now cut back substantially on their inventories, setting the stage for revived production and rehiring of laid-off workers if and when needed.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Wage and salary employment in the Charleston-North Charleston area fell 3,500 in January with essentially the entire loss centered in nonmanufacturing. Retail trade was responsible for much of the decline as 1,600 jobs were eliminated at the end of the Christmas season. Seasonal downturns were noted in transportation and public utilities as stevedoring activities slowed for the winter. The services and mining industry also witnessed dropping employment levels, mainly because of temporary job losses in educational services. All sectors of government separated workers during the month with local government bearing the bulk of the decline. One positive movement occurred in construction where 100 employees were added in January. Charleston's manufacturing fared better than its counterparts in the remainder of the state as only 100 workers were lost over the month. In fact, Charleston-North Charleston is probably the only area in South Carolina to have more employees in manufacturing currently than one year earlier.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Richland and Lexington Counties)

With a substantial drop in the number of government workers, nonagricultural wage and salary employment decreased 3,300 in January. Losses in this sector were concentrated in state government as seasonal educational layoffs and budget cutbacks caused the level of jobs to fall from 31,500 to 30,000. The only other major reduction hit wholesale and retail trade. Some 800 fewer individuals were employed in this industry after the holiday buying period ended, of which 700 were in the retail portion. The remaining nonmanufacturing industries registered either minor decreases or no change from December. In manufacturing, the decline in employment was 300 from the previous month and 700 below the year-earlier figure.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Greenville-Spartanburg Metro Area wage and salary employment slid 1,600 in January to a level of 266,600. The two industries most affected by the downturn were manufacturing, and wholesale and retail trade. The manufacturing loss of 700 workers over the month could be directly traced to durable goods, more specifically to the machinery, except electrical industry. Seasonal drops in retail trade were responsible for an overall 600 decline in wholesale and retail trade. Construction workers shrank in number from December by 400 influenced by high interest rates and weather conditions. The only employment growth in the period occurred in services and mining. This increase was aided by the opening of the new downtown convention center in Greenville. The remaining major industries displayed relatively small movement between December and January.

NOTE: FORMAT CHANGE

This page summarizes wage and salary employment data for the state's three metropolitan statistical areas. This represents one of several changes in this month's publication. The following publications have been eliminated, and basic data items and analysis have now been incorporated into the "S.C. Employment Trends".

"Charleston-North Charleston Metro Area Employment Trends"
"Columbia Metro Area Employment Trends"
"Greenville-Spartanburg Metro Area Employment Trends"
"Eco-News"

SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR FORCE DEVELOPMENTS

South Carolina's unemployment rate climbed to 11.4% in January, surpassing the 10.6% high mark of the 1974-75 recession. Layoffs in practically all industrial divisions, combined with seasonal declines in construction, trade, and agriculture, were responsible for the rise in joblessness. The state's labor force averaged 1,405,800 in January.

MANUFACTURING PAYROLLS ADVANCE

Hourly wages for manufacturing production employees rose $.15 to $6.57 in spite of the decline in weekly hours. Although both durable and nondurable goods realized increases in hourly wages, nondurable goods experienced the largest gain of $.18. Noticeable wage advances were reported by employees of paper, printing, and food products. Durable good hourly earnings moved upward from $6.64 to $6.71 in January as most industry groups enjoyed wage increases. The furniture and fixtures industry was the only group in the hard good sector to register a drop in hourly earnings.

Average weekly earnings fell $48.49 to $210.24, influenced by the large decline in weekly hours. Nondurable goods, which encountered the largest slump in weekly hours, also posted a $51.93 drop in weekly earnings to $201.50. Durable good weekly wages moved down from $270.91 to $228.81 in January.

The dip in weekly hours caused weekly earnings adjusted for inflation to drop $17.51 to $74.53. Wages based on 1967 dollars were $17.66 lower than January 1981.

SUMMARY OF JANUARY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
January 1982

	South Carolina			Charleston-N. Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	6.57	6.42	5.92	7.31	7.19	6.76
Average Weekly Earnings	210.24	258.73	240.35	252.45	259.07	260.98
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	74.53	92.04	92.19	89.50	92.16	105.02

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	6.20	6.22	5.84	6.31	6.30	5.88
Average Weekly Earnings	200.26	252.53	232.43	184.25	254.52	231.67
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	70.99	89.84	89.16	65.31	90.54	88.86

WAGES INCREASE NATIONWIDE

Payrolls for the nation's production employees advanced $.13, reaching $8.38 despite the cutback in weekly hours. Nondurable goods were the greatest contributor to the manufacturing earnings increase. Wages in the soft good sector soared upward $.24, reaching $7.69 an hour. All industry groups contributed to the rise in soft good hourly earnings. Durable good hourly wages, on the strength of payroll increases in all industry groups except machinery, except electrical, and transportation equipment, were up $.06 above December's level of $8.80.

WEEKLY HOURS PLUMMET IN JANUARY

Because of hazardous weather conditions and cutbacks in overtime, South Carolina's manufacturing production workweek skidded downward from 40.3 in December to 32.0 in January. This 8.3 hour plunge in weekly hours is the lowest level ever recorded in the workweek. Manufacturers in the durable and nondurable good sectors posted large drops in weekly hours as icy conditions were responsible for the decline in the number of hours worked. The nondurable good workweek plummetted 9.1 hours from 40.1 in December as 2,600 production employees were separated from their jobs. All industry groups in the soft good sector experienced declines in weekly hours. The largest reductions were reported by manufacturers of textiles (-11.2) and apparel (-12.0). As a result of hourly decreases throughout the hard good sector, average weekly hours slipped downward 6.7 hours reaching 34.1 in January. All industry groups posted more than a 5.0 hour decline in their workweek.

After adjustment for seasonality, the manufacturing workweek fell 7.4 to 32.1 hours. Both durable and nondurable goods contributed to the decline in manufacturing. Nondurable good weekly hours were down 8.4 hours from December's level of 39.5. The durable good workweek dropped from 39.6 to 34.0 over the month.

WEEKLY HOURS DECREASE NATIONWIDE

Reductions in overtime hours in January for the nation's production or nonsupervisory workers caused average weekly hours to plunge 3.1 to reach 36.8. Overtime was down in both the durable and nondurable good sectors. Employees in the hard good sector reported a 30% loss in overtime and a downturn of 3.0 to 37.4 hours in the workweek. The hardest hit in the durable good sector was furniture and fixtures, which posted a 6.3 decline in weekly hours. The nondurable good workweek fell from 39.3 in December to 35.8 in January. This dip in weekly hours reflects a 13% drop in overtime. Textile mill products recorded an 8.4 decline in weekly hours. Going against the trend were manufacturers of petroleum and coal products which registered the only increase in weekly hours.

MANHOUR INDEX PLUNGES DOWNWARD

The manufacturing production worker manhour index fell 22.6 points to 87.8 during January. This reduction was caused by the 8.3 hour decrease in average weekly hours. The January index was 26.8 points less than the year-ago figure of 114.6

	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1981	Jan. 1981
Production worker manhour index	87.8	110.4	114.6
Durable good manhour index	114.2	131.8	138.2
Nondurable good manhour index	78.9	103.3	106.7
Textile manhour index	58.2	81.8	90.0
Apparel manhour index	72.7	107.8	101.2

NEW FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

NAME OF PLANT	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
ATA training Aids	Columbia	35	Will manufacture and sell targets used by the military and law enforcement. Operations to begin May 1, 1982.
Clarke Checks, Inc	Columbia	25	Will print checks for South Carolina financial institutions by May, 1982.
National Lock & Hardware	Mauldin	25-50	Will manufacture cabinet locks. Open August 1, 1982.

MONTHLY DATA NOW AVAILABLE FOR FEMALE WORKERS

Beginning with this issue of the S. C. Employment Trends, statistics on female nonfarm wage and salary workers will be published monthly for selected industries. Only data at the state-wide level will be available.

Female employment for January, at 527,300, declined 10,100 from the previous month's total. Approximately 40% of the decrease was in the seasonally-influenced retail trade sector. All other major divisions reported downturns except transportation and public utilities, which gained 100 over the month. Female employment, which comprises 45% of the state's total nonfarm wage and salary employment, dropped 300 from last January's level.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January 1982

Industry	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1981	Jan. 1981	Net Change From Dec. 1981	Net Change From Jan. 1981
Total Female Employment	527.3	537.4	527.6	- 10.1	- 0.3
Construction	4.6	4.9	5.1	- 0.3	- 0.5
Manufacturing	156.0	158.3	160.1	- 2.3	- 4.1
Durable Goods	34.5	35.1	36.3	- 0.6	- 1.8
Nondurable Goods	121.5	123.2	123.8	- 1.7	- 2.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.7	12.6	12.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	104.0	108.0	99.7	- 4.0	+ 4.3
Wholesale Trade	11.6	11.8	11.7	- 0.2	- 0.1
Retail Trade	92.4	96.2	88.0	- 3.8	+ 4.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	27.8	27.9	26.6	- 0.1	+ 1.2
Services and Mining	96.5	97.9	94.7	- 1.4	+ 1.8
Total Government	125.7	127.8	129.0	- 2.1	- 3.3
Total Federal Government	10.4	10.4	10.5	0	- 0.1
Total State Government	36.4	37.5	38.2	- 1.1	- 1.8
State Education	15.3	16.1	15.8	- 0.8	- 0.5
Other State Government	21.1	21.4	22.4	- 0.3	- 1.3
Total Local Government	78.9	79.9	80.3	- 1.0	- 1.4
Local Education	53.7	54.6	54.7	- 0.9	- 1.0
Other Local Government	25.2	25.3	25.6	- 0.1	- 0.4

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Computer Analyst	99	Computer Operator	99	12	X		$10,000		X	Clinton
Statistician	99	None	N/A	14	X		$10,400	X		Orangeburg
LPN	25	None	N/A	14	X		$12,688		X	Hartsville
Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	149	None	N/A	12	X		$16,000	X		Abbeville
Industrial Engineer	24	None	N/A	16	X		$15,000	X		Rock Hill
Bookkeeper	99	None	N/A	12	X		$ 8,580		X	Kingstree
Maintenance Repairer	60	None	N/A	13	X		$14,000		X	Seneca
Casting Supervisor	99	None	N/A	12	X		$25,000	X		Georgetown
Horticulturist	36	None	N/A	16	X		$10,400	X		Aiken
Caseworker	99	None	N/A	16	X		$13,000		X	Walterboro
Asst. Manager - Fast Foods	04	Truck Driver	03	12	X		$ 9,400	X		Union
Project Engineer	98	None	N/A	17	X		$26,000	X		Camden
Communications Consultant	99	Telephone Traffic Engineer	99	16	X		$13,000	X		Sumter

* There are currently more than 86,300 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience- "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1982

Industry	January, 1982	December, 1981	January, 1981	Net Change From: December, 1981	Net Change From: January, 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1171.5	1195.1	1180.0	- 23.6	- 8.5
Construction	64.4	67.9	69.2	- 3.5	- 4.8
Heavy Construction Contractors	9.9	11.2	10.8	- 1.3	- 0.9
Highway and Street Construction	3.2	4.1	3.8	- 0.9	- 0.6
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	6.7	7.1	7.1	- 0.4	- 0.4
Special Trade Contractors	32.4	32.8	32.2	- 0.4	+ 0.2
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.8	8.9	9.4	- 0.1	- 0.6
Electrical Work	6.6	6.8	6.5	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Manufacturing	376.3	381.7	387.4	- 5.4	- 11.1
Durable Goods	109.7	111.9	115.4	- 2.2	- 5.7
Nondurable Goods	266.6	269.8	272.0	- 3.2	- 5.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	53.9	54.5	53.6	- 0.6	+ 0.3
Trucking and Warehousing	13.3	13.8	13.7	- 0.5	- 0.4
Water Transportation	2.7	3.1	2.9	- 0.4	- 0.2
Communication	14.8	14.8	14.6	0	+ 0.2
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	11.2	11.1	11.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.8	14.8	14.3	0	+ 0.5
Electric Services	10.0	10.0	9.8	0	+ 0.2
Combination Utility Services	3.4	3.4	3.2	0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	228.8	235.8	222.7	- 7.0	+ 6.1
Wholesale Trade	49.0	50.0	49.8	- 1.0	- 0.8
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	27.2	27.5	27.6	- 0.3	- 0.4
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	12.0	12.0	12.0	0	0
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	21.8	22.5	22.2	- 0.7	- 0.4
Groceries and Related Products	6.7	6.8	6.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Groceries, General Line	2.8	2.8	3.0	0	- 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.5	3.5	3.8	0	- 0.3
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.9	2.8	3.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.1	3.2	3.5	- 0.1	- 0.4
Retail Trade	179.8	185.8	172.9	- 6.0	+ 6.9
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	7.7	7.8	8.0	- 0.1	- 0.3
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.0	4.1	4.4	- 0.1	- 0.4
General Merchandise Stores	26.0	29.4	26.0	- 3.4	0
Department Stores	19.1	21.4	18.9	- 2.3	+ 0.2
Food Stores	33.2	33.4	32.8	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Grocery Stores	31.8	31.9	31.4	- 0.1	+ 0.4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP (continued)

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1982

Industry	January, 1982	December, 1981	January, 1981	Net Change From: December, 1981	Net Change From: January, 1981
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	49.5	50.0	47.2	- 0.5	+ 2.3
Banking	14.5	14.6	13.9	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.4	14.4	13.8	0	+ 0.6
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.0	6.0	5.6	0	+ 0.4
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	7.8	7.8	7.6	0	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	11.0	11.0	10.6	0	+ 0.4
Life Insurance	6.2	6.1	6.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Services and Mining	164.4	167.2	160.7	- 2.8	+ 3.7
Health Services	37.4	37.3	35.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.1
Hospitals	13.6	13.6	12.5	0	+ 1.1
Educational Services	15.3	17.2	16.7	- 1.9	- 1.4
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	8.6	10.0	9.4	- 1.4	- 0.8
Total Government	234.2	238.0	239.2	- 3.8	- 5.0
Total Federal Government	36.7	37.0	36.6	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Total State Government	71.7	73.6	75.2	- 1.9	- 3.5
State Education	29.4	30.9	30.4	- 1.5	- 1.0
Other State Government	42.3	42.7	44.8	- 0.4	- 1.5
Total Local Government	125.8	127.4	127.4	- 1.6	- 1.6
Local Education	73.4	74.7	74.1	- 1.3	- 0.7
Other Local Government	52.4	52.7	53.3	- 0.3	- 0.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

January, 1982

Industry	January, 1982	December, 1981	January, 1981	Net Change From: December, 1981	Net Change From: January, 1981
Manufacturing	376.3	381.7	387.4	- 5.4	- 11.1
Durable Goods	109.7	111.9	115.4	- 2.2	- 5.7
Lumber and Wood Products	12.5	13.2	14.9	- 0.7	- 2.4
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.0	4.2	4.9	- 0.2	- 0.9
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.3	3.3	4.2	0	- 0.9
Furniture and Fixtures	4.8	4.8	4.9	0	- 0.1
Household Furniture	4.0	4.0	4.1	0	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.9	10.4	10.2	- 0.5	- 0.3
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.5	3.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.1	2.3	2.5	- 0.2	- 0.4
Primary Metal Industries	6.9	7.1	7.6	- 0.2	- 0.7
Fabricated Metal Products	14.5	14.8	14.1	- 0.3	+ 0.4
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.3	3.3	3.2	0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	6.0	6.1	5.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.2	29.7	30.8	- 0.5	- 1.6
Construction and Related Machinery	2.4	2.4	2.4	0	0
Metalworking Machinery	4.4	4.7	5.1	- 0.3	- 0.7
Special Industry Machinery	8.5	8.7	9.2	- 0.2	- 0.7
General Industrial Machinery	5.7	5.7	5.6	0	+ 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.2	21.2	22.1	0	- 0.9
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.8	2.8	2.5	0	+ 0.3
Household Appliances	3.2	2.9	3.8	+ 0.3	- 0.6
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.9	8.1	8.4	- 0.2	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.0	3.0	3.2	0	- 0.2
Transportation Equipment	4.9	4.9	4.8	0	+ 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	5.8	5.8	6.0	0	- 0.2
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.9	3.0	2.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Nondurable Goods	266.6	269.8	272.0	- 3.2	- 5.4
Food and Kindred Products	13.9	14.3	14.0	- 0.4	- 0.1
Meat Products	3.9	3.9	3.4	0	+ 0.5
Beverages	2.6	2.6	2.6	0	0
Textile Mill Products	129.1	130.9	134.4	- 1.8	- 5.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	38.1	38.6	40.1	- 0.5	- 2.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	40.8	41.5	42.6	- 0.7	- 1.8
Knitting Mills	10.8	11.0	10.9	- 0.2	- 0.1

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

January, 1982

Industry	January, 1982	December, 1981	January, 1981	Net Change From: December, 1981	Net Change From: January, 1981
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	18.1	18.1	18.1	0	0
Textile Finishing, Cotton	9.2	9.2	9.2	0	0
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	8.4	8.2	8.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	2.8	2.9	2.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.1	9.5	10.5	- 0.4	- 1.4
Yarn Spinning Mills	7.7	7.8	8.8	- 0.1	- 1.1
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.3	6.2	6.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.2	47.0	45.7	- 0.8	+ 0.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.8	9.8	- 0.2	- 0.2
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.4	7.6	7.4	- 0.2	0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.7	15.9	15.5	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.6	5.8	5.5	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.5	2.5	2.4	0	+ 0.1
Children Outerwear	7.6	7.6	7.4	0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.6	2.7	2.9	- 0.1	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.5	7.7	7.0	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Paper and Allied Products	13.5	13.6	13.8	- 0.1	- 0.3
Paperboard Mills	3.6	3.6	3.8	0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.6	3.6	3.4	0	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.2	4.2	4.6	0	- 0.4
Printing and Publishing	8.1	8.2	7.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Newspapers	3.7	3.7	3.6	0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	3.5	3.5	3.2	0	+ 0.3
Chemical and Allied Products	31.9	31.8	32.8	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	18.2	18.1	19.4	+ 0.1	- 1.2
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.2	2.2	2.2	0	0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.2	19.2	18.5	0	+ 0.7
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Clasified	2.7	2.6	2.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Plactics Products	8.3	8.4	8.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.8	3.9	4.2	- 0.1	- 0.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
January, 1982

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	January 1982	December 1981	January 1981	January 1982	December 1981	January 1981	January 1982	December 1981	January 1981	January 1982	December 1981	January 1981
MANUFACTURING	302.1	301.5	306.4	210.24	258.73	240.35	32.0	40.3	40.6	6.57	6.42	5.92
DURABLE GOODS	90.8	87.6	90.5	228.81	270.91	245.83	34.1	40.8	40.3	6.71	6.64	6.10
Lumber and Wood Products	10.2	10.7	12.2	202.27	232.96	214.76	35.8	41.6	41.3	5.65	5.60	5.20
Furniture and Fixtures	3.9	4.0	4.0	172.78	202.69	187.12	33.1	38.1	37.5	5.22	5.32	4.99
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.1	8.5	8.3	283.74	318.43	266.80	38.5	43.8	41.3	7.37	7.27	6.46
Fabricated Metal Products	11.9	12.1	11.6	206.06	241.96	234.60	32.4	38.9	40.8	6.36	6.22	5.75
Machinery, Except Electrical	21.4	21.9	22.7	212.61	284.38	270.93	30.2	40.8	41.3	7.04	6.97	6.56
Special Industry Machinery	6.1	6.2	6.6	160.62	267.46	252.46	24.3	39.8	40.2	6.61	6.72	6.28
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	19.5	16.4	17.2	210.18	245.81	218.11	34.4	40.9	38.4	6.11	6.01	5.68
Instruments and Related Products	5.4	4.6	4.8	218.04	237.01	200.94	34.5	39.9	37.7	6.32	5.94	5.33
NONDURABLE GOODS	211.3	213.9	215.9	201.50	253.43	238.10	31.0	40.1	40.7	6.50	6.32	5.85
Food and Kindred Products	8.5	8.7	8.4	199.28	224.58	212.86	34.3	39.4	40.7	5.81	5.70	5.23
Textile Mill Products	110.7	112.2	115.4	174.89	243.01	228.11	29.1	40.3	41.4	6.01	6.03	5.51
Weaving Mills, Cotton	34.0	34.4	35.7	164.10	248.02	228.10	28.1	41.2	41.1	5.84	6.02	5.55
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	36.7	37.4	38.4	181.73	254.74	234.50	28.8	40.5	42.1	6.31	6.29	5.57
Knitting Mills	8.6	8.8	8.7	191.30	222.20	207.95	34.1	40.4	40.3	5.61	5.50	5.16
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.1	13.1	13.1	195.51	253.71	238.36	30.5	40.4	40.4	6.41	6.28	5.90
Floor Covering Mills	2.2	2.3	2.3	206.36	246.19	234.46	33.5	41.1	43.1	6.16	5.99	5.44
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.1	8.3	9.2	138.85	197.16	202.78	26.1	37.2	40.8	5.32	5.30	4.97
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.6	39.3	38.1	121.77	174.26	161.01	26.3	38.3	37.1	4.63	4.55	4.34
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.5	8.7	8.6	94.80	158.54	158.11	21.4	36.7	36.6	4.43	4.32	4.32
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.8	13.0	12.7	122.40	153.09	142.16	28.8	36.8	35.9	4.25	4.16	3.96
Paper and Allied Products	9.5	9.6	9.7	367.03	407.04	375.80	37.3	42.4	42.9	9.84	9.60	8.76
Printing and Publishing	4.1	4.1	3.8	211.55	259.04	237.38	29.3	36.9	37.5	7.22	7.02	6.33
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.0	20.9	21.7	342.21	265.50	337.83	39.7	41.3	41.3	8.62	8.85	8.18

Note: See technical notes on final page.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE THREE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1982

Industry	Charleston-North Charleston January, 1982	December, 1981	January, 1981	Columbia January, 1982	December, 1981	January, 1981	Greenville-Spartanburg January, 1982	December, 1981	January, 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	150.0	153.5	148.4	179.3	182.6	179.6	266.6	268.2	266.2
Construction	9.8	9.7	10.1	8.4	8.5	8.6	15.9	16.3	16.0
Manufacturing	20.1	20.2	19.8	26.6	26.9	27.3	166.4	167.3	163.4
Durable Goods	10.6	10.5	10.1	11.7	11.9	12.3	29.2	29.9	29.9
Lumber and Wood Products	1.9	1.9	1.7	---	---	---	0.9	0.9	1.0
Lumber and Furniture	---	---	---	0.6	0.6	0.6	---	---	---
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	---	---	---	0.9	0.9	0.9	---	---	---
Primary Metal Industries	---	---	---	1.6	1.7	1.7	---	---	---
Fabricated Metal Products	---	---	---	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.8	3.9	3.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	---	---	---	3.0	3.1	3.3	12.7	13.2	13.5
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	---	---	---	2.1	2.1	2.2	6.8	6.8	6.6
Other Durable Goods	8.7	8.6	8.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	5.1	5.1
Nondurable Goods	9.5	9.7	9.7	14.9	15.0	15.0	71.0	71.0	72.9
Food and Kindred Products	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.6	2.6	2.6
Textile Mill Products	---	---	---	2.7	2.7	3.1	36.3	36.3	38.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.9	10.0	10.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	---	---	---	---	---	---	13.6	13.7	14.2
Knitting Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.2	2.2	3.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.2	4.2	3.9
Floor Covering Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.8	1.8	1.9
Yarn and Thread Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.6	1.5	1.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	9.5	9.6	9.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.8	1.8	2.0
Paper and Allied Products	---	---	---	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.6	3.6	3.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.3	2.3	2.5	---	---	---	7.9	7.8	8.4
Chemicals and Petroleum	---	---	---	3.0	3.0	3.0	---	---	---
Printing and Publishing	---	---	---	2.2	2.2	2.0	---	---	---
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.5	8.5	8.2
Other Nondurable Goods	4.0	4.0	3.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.7	9.4	9.0	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	32.5	34.0	31.8	37.0	37.8	37.7	55.5	56.1	53.4
Wholesale Trade	7.3	7.2	7.0	10.5	10.6	10.3	14.4	14.3	13.7
Retail Trade	25.2	26.8	24.8	26.5	27.2	27.4	41.1	41.8	39.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	6.4	6.5	6.2	14.3	14.5	14.0	10.2	10.2	9.8
Services and Mining	26.0	26.6	24.8	28.5	28.6	28.1	39.1	38.7	37.4
Total Government	46.5	47.1	46.7	55.0	56.8	54.3	36.1	36.3	37.0
Total Federal Government	18.4	18.5	18.1	8.0	8.1	7.8	1.6	1.6	1.7
Total State Government	12.5	12.6	12.6	30.0	31.5	29.9	11.1	11.1	11.3
Total Local Government	15.6	16.0	16.0	17.0	17.2	16.6	23.4	23.6	24.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.
Dashes denote either an inadequate sample which prohibits the publication of data for certain industries, or total industry employment in that area of less than 500.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
JANUARY, 1982

CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	January 1982	December 1981	January 1981	January 1982	December 1981	January 1981	January 1982	December 1981	January 1981
All Manufacturing	274.86	284.72	273.78	37.6	39.6	40.5	7.31	7.19	6.76
Durable Goods	252.45	259.07	260.98	36.8	38.9	40.4	6.86	6.66	6.46
Nondurable Goods	303.78	316.30	288.26	38.6	40.5	40.6	7.87	7.81	7.10

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	January 1982	December 1981	January 1981	January 1982	December 1981	January 1981	January 1982	December 1981	January 1981
All Manufacturing	200.26	252.53	232.43	32.3	40.6	39.8	6.20	6.22	5.84
Durable Goods	202.66	252.34	225.72	32.9	40.7	39.6	6.16	6.20	5.70
Fabricated Metal Products	201.53	249.48	245.96	32.4	41.1	41.2	6.22	6.07	5.97
Machinery, Except Electrical	235.55	255.65	231.55	35.0	38.1	38.4	6.73	6.71	6.03
Nondurable Goods	199.06	252.94	236.41	31.9	40.6	39.6	6.24	6.23	5.97
Textile Mill Products	173.12	249.52	228.80	29.9	42.8	41.6	5.79	5.83	5.50
Apparel and Other Textile Products	106.97	162.08	156.49	25.9	38.5	37.8	4.13	4.21	4.14

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	January 1982	December 1981	January 1981	January 1982	December 1981	January 1981	January 1982	December 1981	January 1981
All Manufacturing	184.25	254.52	231.67	29.2	40.4	39.4	6.31	6.30	5.88
Durable Goods	166.84	253.36	242.03	23.4	38.8	39.1	7.13	6.53	6.19
Machinery, Except Electrical	181.79	277.70	264.31	24.7	39.9	40.6	7.36	6.96	6.51
Nondurable Goods	188.50	254.61	227.70	30.7	41.0	39.6	6.14	6.21	5.75
Textile Mill Products	171.78	250.71	222.48	28.3	41.1	39.8	6.07	6.10	5.59
Weaving Mills, Cotton	163.39	255.73	226.95	27.6	42.2	40.6	5.92	6.06	5.59
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	178.46	254.78	228.23	28.6	40.7	39.9	6.24	6.26	5.72
Knitting Mills	143.57	214.54	205.42	24.5	36.8	37.9	5.86	5.83	5.42
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	205.22	251.73	210.94	33.1	41.2	37.4	6.20	6.11	5.64
Apparel and Other Textile Products	107.41	173.70	163.47	24.3	38.6	36.9	4.42	4.50	4.43
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	76.64	153.28	143.65	17.3	35.4	33.1	4.43	4.33	4.34
Chemicals and Allied Products	214.83	303.88	281.36	38.5	41.4	40.6	5.58	7.34	6.93

Note: See technical notes on final page.

Nonfarm Wage and Salary for Counties in South Carolina
(Data rounded to nearest ten)

	Total Wage and Salary			Manufacturing			Nonmanufacturing		
Counties	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1981	Jan. 1982	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1981	Jan. 1982	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1981	Jan. 1982
ABBEVILLE-----	6,750	6,510	6,580	3,930	3,940	3,910	2,820	2,570	2,670
AIKEN---------	37,200	37,500	37,100	19,600	20,100	19,700	17,600	17,400	17,400
ALLENDALE-----	2,880	2,730	2,740	1,030	970	920	1,850	1,760	1,820
ANDERSON------	48,000	47,330	46,480	23,170	22,690	22,490	24,830	24,640	23,990
BAMBERG-------	4,560	4,580	4,470	1,760	1,810	1,720	2,800	2,770	2,750
BARNWELL------	6,540	6,630	6,770	3,100	3,110	3,150	3,440	3,520	3,620
BEAUFORT------	18,320	21,350	21,010	1,090	1,310	1,110	17,230	20,040	19,900
BERKELEY------	17,500	17,300	16,800	5,600	5,500	5,500	11,900	11,800	11,300
CALHOUN-------	4,190	4,110	4,050	2,490	2,330	2,330	1,700	1,780	1,720
CHARLESTON----	119,100	123,500	119,700	11,400	11,400	11,600	107,700	111,000	108,100
CHEROKEE------	14,570	14,230	14,340	7,080	6,830	7,090	7,490	7,400	7,250
CHESTER-------	12,320	12,290	11,980	7,620	7,620	7,370	4,700	4,670	4,610
CHESTERFIELD--	11,340	12,000	11,880	6,310	6,790	6,670	5,030	5,210	5,210
CLARENDON-----	6,160	6,000	5,940	1,670	1,690	1,650	4,490	4,310	4,290
COLLETON------	8,240	8,500	8,420	2,540	2,480	2,480	5,700	6,020	5,940
DARLINGTON----	19,620	19,590	19,490	8,850	8,410	8,630	10,770	11,180	10,860
DILLON--------	8,180	8,190	8,670	3,060	3,170	3,510	5,120	5,020	5,160
DORCHESTER----	12,000	12,100	13,500	3,600	3,300	3,000	8,400	8,800	10,500
EDGEFIELD-----	4,630	4,850	4,740	2,590	2,710	2,680	2,040	2,260	2,060
FAIRFIELD-----	6,590	6,340	6,210	2,130	2,090	2,030	4,460	4,250	4,180
FLORENCE------	43,640	43,570	43,220	12,260	12,740	12,660	31,380	30,830	30,560
GEORGETOWN----	12,970	13,550	13,260	4,620	4,220	4,040	8,350	9,330	9,220
GREENVILLE----	146,200	149,000	148,600	51,000	50,500	50,400	95,200	98,500	98,200
GREENWOOD-----	28,150	27,860	27,490	14,330	14,230	14,120	13,820	13,630	13,370
HAMPTON-------	4,870	4,860	4,900	1,910	1,860	1,840	2,960	3,000	3,060
HORRY---------	32,630	36,970	36,900	6,900	7,430	7,440	25,730	29,540	29,460
JASPER--------	2,860	3,020	3,050	270	260	260	2,590	2,760	2,790
KERSHAW-------	14,300	14,490	14,440	7,650	7,620	7,600	6,650	6,870	6,840
LANCASTER-----	19,450	20,140	19,800	12,300	12,380	12,340	7,150	7,760	7,460
LAURENS-------	18,610	17,990	17,790	8,860	8,560	8,530	9,750	9,430	9,260
LEE-----------	2,790	2,810	2,790	960	1,100	1,100	1,830	1,710	1,690
LEXINGTON-----	40,800	41,800	40,900	13,500	13,800	13,300	27,300	28,000	27,600
MCCORMICK-----	2,090	2,070	2,070	1,010	1,070	1,060	1,080	1,000	1,010
MARION--------	10,870	10,470	10,430	4,920	4,490	4,400	5,950	5,980	6,030
MARLBORO------	9,310	8,540	8,690	4,900	4,280	4,370	4,410	4,260	4,320
NEWBERRY------	11,260	11,150	10,890	5,490	5,780	5,560	5,770	5,370	5,330
OCONEE--------	17,850	18,460	18,350	9,400	9,340	9,320	8,450	9,120	9,030
ORANGEBURG----	24,830	25,040	24,110	8,700	8,410	8,210	16,130	16,630	15,900
PICKENS-------	31,800	31,800	31,500	13,000	12,400	12,100	18,800	19,400	19,400
RICHLAND------	138,800	140,800	138,400	13,800	13,100	133,000	125,000	127,700	125,100
SALUDA--------	2,980	2,970	2,950	1,250	1,200	1,200	1,730	1,770	1,750
SPARTANBURG---	88,200	87,200	86,500	38,800	37,800	37,700	49,400	49,400	48,800
SUMTER--------	27,210	27,460	27,050	8,860	8,950	8,830	18,350	18,510	18,220
UNION---------	10,490	10,410	10,200	6,300	6,490	6,340	4,190	3,920	3,860
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,820	8,790	8,690	3,380	3,260	3,260	5,440	5,530	5,430
YORK----------	38,260	38,970	38,390	14,560	13,940	14,060	23,700	25,030	24,330

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1981 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and the self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Research and Analysis Section were responsible for this publication: Beth Mays, Diann S. Harrison, Geraldine Taylor, Ginger Gurganus, Cyndi Putnam, and Ted Gladden.

4/16/82 S7155-2 A

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

S.C. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P.O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

FEBRUARY 1982

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT EXPANDS IN FEBRUARY

WHILE MANUFACTURING DROPS SHARPLY, MOST OTHER INDUSTRIES INCREASE

With divergent trends among industries evident, total nonagricultural wage and salary jobs managed to increase 3,100 between January and February. The major employment shift within industries occurred in manufacturing where 4,900 employees were lost. Not all the news was bad, however, as all other industrial segments but one recorded increases in employment in February. Compared to a year earlier, South Carolina had 10,900 fewer jobs.

Manufacturing continued to be hard hit in February, and employment in this area fell to the lowest level in 61 months. Durable goods received the brunt of the blow as 3,500 workers became unemployed. Decreases in employment were scattered throughout durable good industries; in fact, no industry in this sector recorded an over-the-month addition. Particularly affected were machinery, except electrical; and stone, clay, and glass products. The downturn in nondurable goods, which began several months ago, did not allow February to become an exception, and employment dropped another 1,400. The number of people employed dropped to 261,600, the lowest level since September, 1975. The primary loser within nondurables was textile mill products, down 1,300. Only once since 1949 has employment within textiles been so low. Yarn and thread mills did buck this general movement as 600 workers were added in February.

After falling for six consecutive months, construction jobs rose by 700 in February despite the continuing grip of high interest rates. Although this could ordinarily be considered a positive note, it must be noted that January's construction activity was hurt by unusually harsh weather conditions, which held employment down more than might be expected otherwise. Therefore, February's increase may be more of a resumption of previous activity rather than actual expansion.

The negative employment movement within wholesale and retail trade could be traced to general merchandise stores, primarily department stores, where a normal January-to-February decline occurred. Despite the drop, jobs in general merchandise stores in South Carolina were at the second highest February figure ever recorded. Overall, wholesale and retail trade employment was 6,900 above the year-earlier total.

Total government witnessed an upturn of 4,700 in February. This can be considered a seasonal increase in that many employees in the educational area were recalled after extended holiday vacations in January. Probably a better indication of the status of government could be determined by examining year-ago data. There were 4,100 fewer individuals working in the government sector in February, 1982 than in the same month of 1981. This downturn was evident in both state and local government where budget cutbacks took their toll. Federal government employment in the state rose 500 over February 1981. The other major industry to be affected by the seasonal educational additions in February was services and mining. This industry's employment grew 2,700 from January to February.

Remaining relatively strong was finance, insurance, and real estate. The years of growth in this industry have not slowed, and as a result, February's 50,000 workers represented the fifth highest monthly figure ever recorded in South Carolina. Meanwhile, transportation and public utilities also rose over the month to reach one of its highest levels ever.

The outlook for March, 1982 is very uncertain at this time. The only seasonal movements may be expected in industries connected with tourism as the season starts off with a fairly slow beginning. Construction activity would normally be expected to increase in intensity in March because of appropriate weather, but interest rates may choke off this seasonality. Government is expected to decrease while manufacturing is a question mark. Slight gains will probably be seen in finance, insurance, and real estate; transportation and public utilities; and wholesale and retail trade. Overall, much of the state's actions will depend on national developments concerning the deficit, interest rates, and the fiscal year budget.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DOWN IN FEBRUARY

South Carolina's unemployment rate edged down slightly to 11.3% in February. This represents 160,700 jobless individuals, a drop of 3,200 from the January level. Continuing layoffs, primarily in manufacturing, are responsible for keeping unemployment at a high level in the state. The national unemployment rate averaged 8.8% in February.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	South Carolina			Charleston-N. Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,424,300	1,409,200	1,389,300	170,700	169,530	167,390
Total Employment	1,263,600	1,245,300	1,274,400	155,050	152,120	155,280
Total Unemployment	160,700	163,900	114,900	15,650	17,410	12,110
Percent Unemployed	11.3	11.6	8.3	9.2	10.3	7.2

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	189,220	185,200	187,370	187,310	284,550	282,500
Total Employment	174,630	171,380	176,720	260,330	256,440	262,180
Total Unemployment	14,590	13,820	10,650	26,980	28,110	20,320
Percent Unemployed	7.7	7.5	5.7	9.4	9.9	7.2

U.S. ECONOMY REMAINS WEAK

The nation's economy continued to weaken in February despite several indications of improvement. Many economists agreed that much of the improvement resulted from improved weather, and was therefore somewhat misleading. Generally, high interest rates continued to impede any real recovery effort.

Personal income rose a weak 0.5% in February which, the Commerce Department reported, was the biggest gain since a 0.7% increase in November. However, several economists felt that improved weather, which contributed to an increase in hours worked, was primarily responsible for the gain. They also felt that inflation wiped out most of that increase.

Industrial output rose an adjusted 1.6% in February, the first monthly gain since last July. The Federal Reserve Board said February's increase followed a revised January drop of 2.5% and an adjusted 2.1% decline in December. The combined January-February performance was negative, possibly suggesting that the economy still is two to three months away from reaching bottom.

February's 6.5% increase in housing starts reflected a hefty 41.0% jump in multi-family housing projects, which more than offset an 11% drop in single family housing starts. While the overall level of February's starts was the highest level since July, it still was 2.6% below the year-earlier pace. It should be pointed out that January's housing starts were significantly hurt by weather conditions.

The Commerce Department reported that retail sales rose 1.6% in February following a sharp drop in January. Sales of nondurable items increased 1.0% in February after declining 0.6% in January. Durable good sales rose 3.0% in February after falling 3.5% the month before. Total sales in February increased 1.9% from February, 1981. Purchases of durable goods were down 3.4% from a year earlier, while nondurable good sales were up 4.3%.

Inflation's slowdown continued as the recession reduced demand for goods and services, and depressed prices. The produces price index fell an adjusted 0.1% in February, or at a 1.2% annual rate, the first monthly decline in six years. Tumbling gasoline prices and the recession held inflation to a 3.0% annual rate in February. The Labor Deaprtment said the combined inflation rate for January and February was the lowest for any two-month period since the spring of 1976.

The jobless rate rose to an adjusted 8.8% in February, and followed rates of 8.5% in January and 8.8% in December. An increase in the size of the labor force, including a 0.4% increase among adult women and a 0.6% rise for teenagers, was partly responsible for the higher rate. The Commerce Department reported new factory orders plummetted 1.2% in January paving the way for further declines in industrial production and increases in unemployment.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

February experienced a rise of 800 jobs in the Charleston-North Charleston area of South Carolina. The primary reason for the upturn in nonfarm wage and salary employment was seasonal with government the main sector of improvement. Most of the government increase could be pinpointed to the normal January-February expansion as educational Christmas layoffs came to an end. Another fairly significant positive movement occurred in transportation and public utilities, thanks mainly to stevedoring activities. With these pluses, there were also some minuses led by manufacturing. The number of workers in manufacturing dropped 500 over the month with most of the decrease in durable good industries. Another downturn was witnessed in wholesale and retail trade where 300 fewer people were employed in February than a month earlier. Although construction did record a slight 200 gain over January's figure, employment in this industry remained at the second lowest level in five years.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

With only manufacturing registering a drop, total nonagricultural employment in the Columbia area increased by 1,000 in February. The largest employee addition occurred in government as educational advances after the holidays accounted for most of the gain. Services and mining, also affected to some degree by educationally-related developments, expanded by 400 over the month. Growth in employment in other major industries was relatively minor although the 200 climb in construction is noteworthy in that the number of jobs in this sector equalled the total available one year earlier despite the recession and high interest rates. Several new plants and a downtown convention center have aided in the stability within the construction industry. The one dark spot to mar the February picture was manufacturing where 400 jobs were lost. With durable goods actually producing a slight pickup in jobs, nondurable goods were responsible for the reduction. The slide could be narrowed down specifically to textile mill products. Overall, manufacturing employment in the Columbia area was 1,000 less than in February, 1981.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Among the major areas in South Carolina, only Greenville-Spartanburg witnessed a reduction in total wage and salary jobs in February. Nonagricultural employment declined 1,600 over the month as temporary layoffs and closings in manufacturing led the way. The 1,300 drop in manufacturing produced a level 4,200 less than one year earlier. The bulk of manufacturing jobs that were lost were concentrated in durable goods. Employment in machinery, except electrical, was especially hurt as temporary job separations caused a 900 dip. Also contributing to the over-the-month shrinkage in the total number of employed workers in the area was wholesale and retail trade. This sector slumped by 400 between January and February; however, compared with February, 1981, employment opportunities were actually more numerous as an additional 2,300 workers had been absorbed into this industry. Other changes in the major industry divisions were all minor, either increasing or decreasing by 100 employees. Total nonagricultural employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area in February was 1,800 below the figure recorded 12 months earlier.

FACTORY EARNINGS IMPROVE

February saw hourly wages for workers in the manufacturing industry slip $0.13 to $6.49. Both durable and nondurable goods declined, nondurables dropping $0.15 and durable goods falling $0.12. Some groups within each sector did manage to report increased hourly earnings in February, but the only noticeable rise was $0.13 for lumber and wood workers in the hard good sector.

There was a significant increase in average weekly earnings for factory workers, from $211.18 to $254.41, in February. Improved weather contributed to increased workweeks, which produced higher weekly earnings for all groups of employees in both sectors. A gain of $43.23 was recorded for the manufacturing industry, with nondurable goods experiencing the greatest increase, going up $45.53.

The trends were similar on the national level, but the changes were markedly smaller. Hourly earnings nationally for manufacturing employees declined $0.06, influenced mainly by a drop from $7.68 to $7.57 in the soft good sector. Weekly payrolls were up $12.81 in February for manufacturers. Hard good producers reported weekly earnings rose from $335.53 to $349.77, while soft good payrolls increased to $289.17 from $278.02.

SUMMARY OF FEBRUARY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
February 1982

	South Carolina			Charleston-N. Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	6.49	6.62	5.97	7.13	7.04	6.76
Average Weekly Earnings	254.41	211.18	241.78	277.36	266.11	273.78
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	89.93	74.86	91.76	98.04	94.33	103.90

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	6.28	6.33	5.85	6.43	6.86	5.89
Average Weekly Earnings	242.41	200.66	231.66	261.70	198.25	232.07
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	85.69	71.13	87.92	92.51	70.28	88.07

WEEKLY HOURS REBOUND IN FEBRUARY

Improved weather conditions in February contributed to a rebound in the workweek from January's severe plunge. Manufacturing in South Carolina, after experiencing a record low workweek of 32.0 hours in January, showed significant improvement of 7.2 hours to a level of 39.2 hours in February. The upturn was consistent throughout the industry with durable goods increasing 6.2 hours, from 33.0 to 39.2, while nondurable goods rose 7.8, from 31.3 to 39.1 hours worked per week. Within the durable goods sector, the greatest increase was recorded for special industry machinery workers, where the workweek lengthened 14.5 hours. The most dramatic increase in weekly hours among nondurable good manufacturers was the 15.0 hours gained by producers of men's and boys' furnishings. Although the Commerce Department reported gains in both personal income (0.5%) and consumer spending (0.8%) in February, the improved weather in February had the greatest impact on weekly hours worked in South Carolina.

The national picture of hours worked per week reflected a consistent increase throughout the manufacturing industry, except for producers of petroleum and coal products whose workweek shrank 0.7 hours. Improved weather nationally is credited for the greatest contribution to the increases in the manufacturer's workweek. Among the producers of hard goods nationally, the greatest increases were recorded by lumber and wood products (3.8 hours), and furniture and fixtures (4.8 hours). The soft goods sector, except petroleum and coal producers, showed increases for all groups, with the largest gains being registered in textiles (6.4 hours) and allied products (4.4 hours).

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT RISES

The number of female workers employed in nonagricultural jobs in South Carolina advanced 2,700 in February to reach 530,900. Most of the positive movement was educationally oriented with related industries within both the private and public sectors showing additions of women employees. Private educational services increased 1,000 while local and state education rose 1,400 and 1,100, respectively. The hiring of nonfaculty personnel to school payrolls after the Christmas break traditionally causes a January-to-February surge each year. The only other major industries to experience expansions in female workers over the month were construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate.

Manufacturing accounted for the largest downturn in women employees in February as 1,500 jobs formerly held by females were lost. The decrease was split fairly evenly between durable and nondurable goods. Most responsible for the downturn in manufacturing were textile mill products, and machinery, except electrical. The former industry dropped by 600 while the latter fell 400. The remaining female losses were concentrated in wholesale and retail trade which slid 400 over the month.

Compared to a year earlier, female employment in nonfarm industries registered a slight 300 decrease. This compared very favorably with the total drop in jobs of 10,900 over the same period.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES FOR 1981 NOW AVAILABLE

Final employment data by industry for the months of 1981 and the averages for the year have been calculated, and are now available for release. In addition, the revised data series for 1980 is also available. Also calculated are comparable data for hours worked and earnings. Any of these series may be obtained for the state and/or major metropolitan areas by contacting Henry Clay of the Research and Analysis Section either at the address on the back cover or at 803-758-8983.

MANHOUR INDEX PICKS UP

The manufacturing production worker manhour index rose 18.4 points to 104.4 during February. This growth was attributed to the 7.3 hour increase in average weekly hours. The February index was 9.8 points less than the year-ago figure of 114.2.

	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1981
Production worker manhour index	104.4	86.0	114.2
Durable good manhour index	124.8	108.2	137.7
Nondurable good manhour index	97.5	78.4	106.4
Textile manhour index	77.5	59.0	89.2
Apparel manhour index	100.7	72.7	103.4

NEW FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

NAME OF FIRM	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
Motorola	Anderson	Unknown	Plant to produce components for two-way radio systems. To begin construction early 1983.
Bi-Lo	Lexington	65	To open April 1, 1982. Will be housed in the former Big Star building in Village Square Shopping Center.
Cablecraft, Inc.	Orangeburg	40	Will produce push-pull control cables.
Kroger Sav-On	Lexington	Unknown	To open August, 1982. Will be housed in a new shopping center in Irmo area.
Baush-Lomb	Greenville	Unknown	Will make cleaning, lubricating and disinfecting solutions for soft contact lenses. Construction complete in 1983.
Cooper Air Tools	Lexington	250	Will manufacture hand-held industrial power tools and related accessories.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education	Hours Desired			Relocate		
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/	(Highest Grade Completed)	Full Time	Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Yes	No	Location of Applicant*
Maintenance Repairer	60	Operations Supervisor	99	13	X		$14,000		X	Seneca
Carpenter	98	Plumber	06	12	X		$10,000		X	Beaufort
Purchasing Agent	99	None	N/A	12	X		$15,000		X	Rock Hill
Electronics Technician	99	None	N/A	13	X		$13,520	X		Aiken
Computer Programer	14	Staff Accounting	05	16	X		$13,000	X		Union
Drafter	99	None	N/A	14	X		$16,000	X		Camden
Brick Mason	40	None	N/A	12	X		$13,000		X	Florence
Organic Chemist	99	Chemist	99	16	X		$24,000	X		Greenville
Electrician	84	None	N/A	08	X	X	$16,500	X		Hampton
Diesel Mechanic	99	None	N/A	16	X		$11,000	X		Kingstree
Chemical Engineer	24	Consulting Engineer	36	17	X		$30,000		X	Spartanburg
Shipping and Receiving Supervisor	72	Inventory Analyst	72	15	X		$16,000	X		Sumter
Manager, Food Service	15	Waitress	08	16	X		$ 6,968		X	Hartsville

* There are currently more than 91,700 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience--"99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

February, 1982

Industry	February, 1982	January, 1982	February, 1981	Net Change From: January, 1982	Net Change From: February, 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1176.0	1172.9	1186.9	+ 3.1	- 10.9
Construction	65.0	64.3	70.0	+ 0.7	- 5.0
Heavy Construction Contractors	9.9	9.9	11.0	0.0	- 1.1
Highway and Street Construction	3.1	3.2	3.8	- 0.1	- 0.7
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	6.7	6.7	7.2	0.0	- 0.5
Special Trade Contractors	32.5	32.3	32.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.7	8.8	9.2	- 0.1	- 0.5
Electrical Work	6.7	6.6	6.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Manufacturing	371.5	376.4	387.4	- 4.9	- 15.9
Durable Goods	109.9	113.4	114.7	- 3.5	- 4.8
Nondurable Goods	261.6	263.0	272.7	- 1.4	- 11.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	53.9	53.8	53.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Trucking and Warehousing	13.4	13.3	13.7	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Water Transportation	2.8	2.7	2.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Communication	14.8	14.8	14.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	11.1	11.2	11.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.8	14.8	14.2	0.0	+ 0.6
Electric Services	10.0	10.0	9.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Combination Utility Services	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	228.6	229.3	221.7	- 0.7	+ 6.9
Wholesale Trade	48.9	49.0	49.8	- 0.1	- 0.9
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	27.1	27.2	27.7	- 0.1	- 0.6
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	12.0	12.0	12.1	0.0	- 0.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	21.7	21.8	22.1	- 0.1	- 0.4
Groceries and Related Products	6.8	6.7	6.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Groceries, General Line	2.8	2.8	3.0	0.0	- 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.4	3.4	3.7	0.0	- 0.3
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.9	2.8	3.0	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.1	3.1	3.6	0.0	- 0.5
Retail Trade	179.7	180.3	171.9	- 0.6	+ 7.8
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	7.7	7.7	7.9	0.0	- 0.2
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.0	4.0	4.4	0.0	- 0.4
General Merchandise Stores	25.4	26.0	24.8	- 0.6	+ 0.6
Department Stores	18.4	19.1	17.9	- 0.7	+ 0.5
Food Stores	32.9	33.2	32.9	- 0.3	0.0
Grocery Stores	31.5	31.8	31.5	- 0.3	0.0

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP (continued)

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

February, 1982

Industry	February, 1982	January, 1982	February, 1981	Net Change From: January, 1982	Net Change From: February, 1981
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	50.0	49.5	47.4	+ 0.5	+ 2.6
Banking	14.5	14.5	14.0	0.0	+ 0.5
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.4	14.4	13.8	0.0	+ 0.6
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.0	6.0	5.6	0.0	+ 0.4
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	7.7	7.8	7.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	11.2	11.0	10.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Life Insurance	6.3	6.2	6.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Services and Mining	167.3	164.6	163.1	+ 2.7	+ 4.2
Health Services	37.3	37.4	35.5	- 0.1	+ 1.8
Hospitals	13.7	13.6	12.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Educational Services	17.3	15.4	17.7	+ 1.9	- 0.4
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	10.6	8.7	10.2	+ 1.9	+ 0.4
Total Government	239.7	235.0	243.8	+ 4.7	- 4.1
Total Federal Government	36.9	36.8	36.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Total State Government	74.4	71.9	77.6	+ 2.5	- 3.2
State Education	31.6	29.4	32.5	+ 2.2	- 0.9
Other State Government	42.8	42.5	45.1	+ 0.3	- 2.3
Total Local Government	128.4	126.3	129.8	+ 2.1	- 1.4
Local Education	75.7	73.8	76.5	+ 1.9	- 0.8
Other Local Government	52.7	52.5	53.3	+ 0.2	- 0.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1982

				Net Change From:	
Industry	February, 1982	January, 1982	February, 1981	January, 1982	February, 1981
Manufacturing	371.5	376.4	387.4	- 4.9	- 15.9
Durable Goods	109.9	113.4	114.7	- 3.5	- 4.8
Lumber and Wood Products	12.3	12.5	14.7	- 0.2	- 2.4
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.0	4.1	4.9	- 0.1	- 0.9
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.2	3.3	4.1	- 0.1	- 0.9
Furniture and Fixtures	4.8	4.8	4.9	0.0	- 0.1
Household Furniture	4.0	4.0	4.1	0.0	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.8	9.9	10.5	- 1.1	- 1.7
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	2.3	3.4	3.4	- 1.1	- 1.1
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.1	2.1	2.5	0.0	- 0.4
Primary Metal Industries	6.5	6.8	7.4	- 0.3	- 0.9
Fabricated Metal Products	14.4	14.5	14.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.2	3.3	3.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.9	6.0	6.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	27.9	29.2	30.8	- 1.3	- 2.9
Construction and Related Machinery	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Metalworking Machinery	4.3	4.4	5.0	- 0.1	- 0.7
Special Industry Machinery	7.5	8.5	9.2	- 1.0	- 1.7
General Industrial Machinery	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.0	21.2	21.4	- 0.2	- 0.4
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.8	2.8	2.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Household Appliances	3.2	3.2	3.6	0.0	- 0.4
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.9	7.9	7.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.0	3.0	3.2	0.0	- 0.2
Transportation Equipment	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0
Instruments and Related Products	5.7	5.8	5.9	- 0.1	- 0.2
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.9	2.9	2.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.6	3.8	4.3	- 0.2	- 0.7
Nondurable Goods	261.6	263.0	272.7	- 1.4	- 11.1
Food and Kindred Products	14.0	14.0	13.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Meat Products	4.0	4.0	3.4	0.0	+ 0.6
Beverages	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products	127.9	129.2	134.5	- 1.3	- 6.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	38.3	38.2	40.1	+ 0.1	- 1.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	40.3	40.8	42.6	- 0.5	- 2.3
Knitting Mills	10.5	10.8	11.0	- 0.3	- 0.5

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1982

Industry	February, 1982	January, 1982	February, 1981	Net Change From: January, 1982	Net Change From: February, 1981
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.9	18.1	18.1	- 0.2	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Cotton	9.0	9.2	9.3	- 0.2	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	8.3	8.4	8.3	- 0.1	0.0
Floor Covering Mills	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.7	9.1	10.5	+ 0.6	- 0.8
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.0	7.7	8.7	+ 0.3	- 0.7
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.3	6.3	6.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.1	46.2	46.1	- 0.1	0.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.7	9.6	10.0	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.4	7.4	7.6	0.0	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.8	15.7	15.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.6	5.6	5.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Children Outerwear	7.5	7.6	7.3	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.5	2.6	2.9	- 0.1	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.3	7.5	7.0	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Paper and Allied Products	13.5	13.5	13.8	0.0	- 0.3
Paperboard Mills	3.6	3.6	3.8	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.2	4.2	4.6	0.0	- 0.4
Printing and Publishing	8.1	8.1	7.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Newspapers	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	3.5	3.5	3.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.8	31.9	32.8	- 0.1	- 1.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	18.3	18.2	19.3	+ 0.1	- 1.0
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.2	19.2	18.7	0.0	+ 0.5
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.7	2.7	2.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Plactics Products	8.4	8.3	8.4	+ 0.1	0.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February 1982

				Net Change From	
Industry	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1981
Total Female Employment	530.9	528.2	531.2	+ 2.7	- 0.3
Construction	4.7	4.6	5.1	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Manufacturing	154.5	156.0	159.9	- 1.5	- 5.4
Durable Goods	33.7	34.5	35.8	- 0.8	- 2.1
Lumber and Wood Products	2.0	2.0	2.4	0.0	- 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	3.1	3.2	3.1	- 0.1	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.0	8.4	8.9	- 0.4	- 0.9
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	11.8	11.9	12.0	- 0.1	- 0.2
Instruments and Related Products	3.8	3.9	3.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	120.8	121.5	124.1	- 0.7	- 3.3
Food and Kindred Products	4.2	4.2	4.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	54.2	54.8	57.2	- 0.6	- 3.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	15.3	15.7	16.4	- 0.4	- 1.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	18.1	18.4	19.2	- 0.3	- 1.1
Knitting Mills	7.2	7.4	7.6	- 0.2	- 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.9	39.0	39.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	8.8	9.2	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.8	13.7	13.8	+ 0.1	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.7	6.7	6.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	2.8	2.8	2.9	0.0	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.1	3.1	2.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.5	8.5	8.8	0.0	- 0.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	6.6	6.6	6.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.7	12.7	12.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Communication	7.1	7.1	7.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	103.9	104.3	99.0	- 0.4	+ 4.9
Wholesale Trade	11.5	11.6	11.7	- 0.1	- 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	6.3	6.4	6.5	- 0.1	- 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	92.4	92.7	87.3	- 0.3	+ 5.1
General Merchandise Stores	18.6	19.0	18.2	- 0.4	+ 0.4
Food Stores	12.5	12.6	12.5	- 0.1	0.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	28.0	27.8	26.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.3
Banking	10.8	10.8	10.4	0.0	+ 0.4
Insurance Carriers	5.3	5.3	5.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Services and Mining	98.3	96.7	96.2	+ 1.6	+ 2.1
Health Services	31.6	31.6	30.0	0.0	+ 1.6
Hospitals	11.5	11.5	10.6	0.0	+ 0.9
Educational Services	10.4	9.4	10.8	+ 1.0	- 0.4
Total Government	128.8	126.1	131.9	+ 2.7	- 3.1
Total Federal Government	10.4	10.4	10.4	0.0	0.0
Total State Government	37.8	36.6	39.5	+ 1.2	- 1.7
State Education	16.4	15.3	16.9	+ 1.1	- 0.5
Other State Government	21.4	21.3	22.6	+ 0.1	- 1.2
Total Local Government	80.6	79.1	82.0	+ 1.5	- 1.4
Local Education	55.3	53.9	56.4	+ 1.4	- 1.1
Other Local Government	25.3	25.2	25.6	+ 0.1	- 0.3

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

February, 1982

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	February 1982	January 1982	February 1981	February 1982	January 1982	February 1981	February 1982	January 1982	February 1981	February 1982	January 1982	February 1981
MANUFACTURING	293.3	296.9	306.2	254.41	211.18	241.78	39.2	31.9	40.5	6.49	6.62	5.97
DURABLE GOODS	86.3	88.9	93.7	258.33	221.43	251.50	39.2	33.0	40.5	6.59	6.71	6.21
Lumber and Wood Products	10.0	10.2	12.1	221.82	196.35	215.06	39.4	35.7	41.2	5.63	5.50	5.22
Furniture and Fixtures	3.9	3.9	4.0	191.88	170.89	211.70	36.9	32.8	40.4	5.20	5.21	5.24
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	7.1	8.1	8.5	297.09	285.57	272.66	42.2	38.8	41.5	7.04	7.36	6.57
Fabricated Metal Products	11.8	11.9	11.6	244.35	202.25	233.34	38.3	31.9	40.3	6.38	6.34	5.79
Machinery, Except Electrical	20.5	21.4	22.7	292.73	218.46	277.38	40.6	30.3	41.9	7.21	7.21	6.62
Special Industry Machinery	5.4	6.1	6.6	259.57	160.62	251.88	38.8	24.3	40.3	6.69	6.61	6.25
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.3	16.4	16.7	228.00	204.02	221.75	37.5	33.5	38.7	6.08	6.09	5.73
Instruments and Related Products	4.6	4.6	4.7	227.39	170.69	203.36	37.4	27.8	37.8	6.08	6.14	5.38
NONDURABLE GOODS	207.0	208.0	212.5	251.80	206.27	237.74	39.1	31.3	40.5	6.44	6.69	5.87
Food and Kindred Products	8.6	8.5	8.2	234.57	196.38	204.72	38.9	33.8	38.7	6.03	5.81	5.29
Textile Mill Products	109.6	110.7	115.4	236.95	178.18	226.32	39.1	29.5	41.0	6.06	6.04	5.52
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.2	34.0	35.7	234.83	168.98	222.31	39.6	28.4	40.2	5.93	5.95	5.53
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	36.3	36.7	38.3	252.49	184.59	236.04	39.7	29.3	42.0	6.36	6.30	5.62
Knitting Mills	8.4	8.6	8.8	218.27	191.30	204.57	38.7	34.1	39.8	5.64	5.61	5.14
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.0	13.1	13.2	248.53	195.51	236.64	39.2	30.5	40.8	6.34	6.41	5.80
Floor Covering Mills	2.2	2.2	2.3	256.45	206.36	250.65	43.1	33.5	45.0	5.95	6.16	5.57
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.5	8.1	9.3	194.22	138.85	199.90	35.9	26.1	39.9	5.41	5.32	5.01
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.4	38.6	38.4	167.99	120.72	164.25	36.6	26.3	37.5	4.59	4.59	4.38
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.6	8.5	8.8	162.79	97.83	161.25	36.5	21.5	37.5	4.46	4.55	4.30
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.9	12.7	12.9	159.10	122.40	150.12	37.0	28.8	36.0	4.30	4.25	4.17
Paper and Allied Products	9.5	9.5	9.7	390.84	376.73	373.15	39.8	37.9	42.5	9.82	9.94	8.78
Printing and Publishing	4.1	4.1	3.8	257.76	218.35	236.37	35.9	30.2	37.4	7.18	7.23	6.32
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.0	21.0	21.7	364.27	356.51	336.60	40.7	39.7	41.2	8.95	8.98	8.17

Note: See technical notes on final page.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE THREE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1982

Industry	Charleston-North Charleston			Columbia			Greenville-Spartanburg		
	February, 1982	January, 1982	February, 1981	February, 1982	January, 1982	February, 1981	February, 1982	January, 1982	February, 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	150.4	149.6	149.9	179.7	178.7	181.2	265.0	266.6	266.8
Construction	9.7	9.5	10.4	8.5	8.3	8.5	15.8	15.9	15.8
Manufacturing	19.6	20.1	20.1	26.2	26.6	27:2	98.8	100.1	103.0
Durable Goods	10.0	10.4	10.2	12.9	12.8	13.3	28.1	29.1	29.8
Lumber and Wood Products	1.7	1.8	1.6	---	---	---	0.9	0.9	1.0
Lumber and Furniture	---	---	---	0.6	0.6	0.5	---	---	---
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	---	---	---	1.0	1.0	0.9	---	---	---
Primary Metal Industries	---	---	---	1.7	1.6	1.7	---	---	---
Fabricated Metal Products	---	---	---	2.4	2.4	2.6	3.8	3.8	3.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	---	---	---	3.0	3.0	3.2	11.8	12.7	13.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	---	---	---	2.0	2.1	2.2	6.8	6.8	6.5
Other Durable Goods	5.1	5.4	5.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	4.8	4.9	5.2
Nondurable Goods	9.6	9.7	9.9	13.3	13.8	13.9	70.7	71.0	73.2
Food and Kindred Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.6	2.6	2.5
Textile Mill Products	---	---	---	2.0	2.7	3.1	35.9	36.3	38.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.9	9.9	10.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	---	---	---	---	---	---	13.5	13.6	14.2
Knitting Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.3	2.2	3.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.1	4.2	4.0
Floor Covering Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.6	1.8	1.8
Yarn and Thread Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.7	1.7	1.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	9.5	9.5	9.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.9	1.8	2.0
Paper and Allied Products	---	---	---	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.6	3.6	3.8
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.4	2.4	2.4	---	---	---	8.0	7.9	8.4
Chemicals and Petroleum	---	---	---	2.2	2.2	2.0	---	---	---
Printing and Publishing	---	---	---	3.0	3.0	3.0	---	---	---
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.5	8.5	8.3
Other Nondurable Goods	3.9	4.0	4.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	2.6	2.6	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.1	8.6	9.0	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	32.3	32.6	31.7	37.1	37.0	37.5	55.2	55.6	52.9
Wholesale Trade	7.3	7.3	7.0	10.3	10.5	10.4	14.3	14.4	13.7
Retail Trade	25.0	25.3	24.7	26.8	26.5	27.4	40.9	41.2	39.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	6.4	6.4	6.2	14.5	14.4	14.0	10.3	10.2	9.8
Services and Mining	26.1	25.9	25.0	28.2	27.8	28.6	39.1	39.0	37.9
Total Government	47.2	46.5	47.5	55.7	55.1	55.8	36.3	36.2	37.5
Total Federal Government	18.4	18.4	18.0	8.1	8.1	7.7	1.6	1.6	1.7
Total State Government	12.6	12.5	12.9	30.4	30.0	31.0	11.1	11.1	11.5
Total Local Government	16.2	15.6	16.6	17.2	17.0	17.1	23.6	23.5	24.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.
Dashes denote either an inadequate sample which prohibits the publication of data for certain industries, or total industry employment in that area of less than 500.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
FEBRUARY, 1982

CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	February 1982	January 1982	February 1981	February 1982	January 1982	February 1981	February 1982	January 1982	February 1981
All Manufacturing	277.36	266.11	273.78	38.9	37.8	40.5	7.13	7.04	6.76
Durable Goods	257.95	241.70	263.20	38.5	37.3	40.0	6.70	6.48	6.58
Nondurable Goods	299.86	297.22	285.93	39.3	38.5	41.2	7.63	7.72	6.94

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	February 1982	January 1982	February 1981	February 1982	January 1982	February 1981	February 1982	January 1982	February 1981
All Manufacturing	242.41	200.66	231.66	38.6	31.7	39.6	6.28	6.33	5.85
Durable Goods	238.93	197.50	231.02	38.6	31.6	39.9	6.19	6.25	5.79
Fabricated Metal Products	240.30	200.20	233.44	39.2	30.8	39.7	6.13	6.50	5.88
Machinery, Except Electrical	254.25	217.32	255.84	37.5	32.1	40.1	6.78	6.77	6.38
Nondurable Goods	245.25	204.48	231.87	38.5	31.9	39.3	6.37	6.41	5.90
Textile Mill Products	228.98	161.88	223.04	40.6	28.3	41.0	5.64	5.72	5.44
Apparel and Other Textile Products	156.88	110.09	164.64	36.4	26.4	39.2	4.31	4.17	4.20

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	February 1982	January 1982	February 1981	February 1982	January 1982	February 1981	February 1982	January 1982	February 1981
All Manufacturing	261.70	198.25	232.07	40.7	28.9	39.4	6.43	6.86	5.89
Durable Goods	278.05	166.73	244.45	41.5	24.7	39.3	6.70	6.75	6.22
Machinery, Except Electrical	317.12	183.23	264.22	43.5	25.1	40.4	7.29	7.30	6.54
Nondurable Goods	255.73	188.19	227.52	40.4	30.6	39.5	6.33	6.15	5.76
Textile Mill Products	244.00	172.39	220.97	40.0	28.4	39.6	6.10	6.07	5.58
Weaving Mills, Cotton	240.20	163.39	215.83	39.9	27.6	39.1	6.02	5.92	5.52
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	252.23	178.46	227.83	40.1	28.6	39.9	6.29	6.24	5.71
Knitting Mills	227.71	143.57	195.12	37.7	24.5	36.2	6.04	5.86	5.39
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	232.23	197.49	220.47	38.9	31.7	39.3	5.97	6.23	5.61
Apparel and Other Textile Products	174.26	106.12	161.92	37.8	23.9	36.8	4.61	4.44	4.40
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	156.17	76.64	147.74	35.9	17.3	34.6	4.35	4.43	4.27
Chemicals and Allied Products	310.68	214.83	283.72	40.4	38.5	41.0	7.69	5.58	6.92

Note: See technical notes on final page.

Nonfarm Wage and Salary for Counties in South Carolina
(Data rounded to nearest ten)

Counties	Total Wage and Salary Feb. 1981	 Jan. 1982	 Feb. 1982	Manufacturing Feb. 1981	 Jan. 1982	 Feb. 1982	Nonmanufacturing Feb. 1981	 Jan. 1982	 Feb. 1982
ABBEVILLE-----	6,760	6,550	6,580	3,940	3,910	3,930	2,820	2,640	2,650
AIKEN---------	37,400	37,100	36,900	19,700	19,600	19,400	17,700	17,500	17,500
ALLENDALE-----	2,930	2,560	2,570	1,050	930	890	1,880	1,630	1,680
ANDERSON------	47,640	45,890	45,290	23,030	22,470	21,620	24,610	23,420	23,670
BAMBERG-------	4,550	4,450	4,680	1,750	1,720	1,730	2,800	2,730	2,950
BARNWELL------	6,550	6,710	6,250	3,110	3,150	2,680	3,440	3,560	3,570
BEAUFORT------	18,510	20,770	20,770	1,140	1,100	1,100	17,370	19,670	19,670
BERKELEY------	17,900	16,900	17,000	5,600	5,500	5,300	12,300	11,400	11,700
CALHOUN-------	4,270	3,900	3,940	2,520	2,300	2,340	1,750	1,600	1,600
CHARLESTON----	120,200	119,300	120,400	11,300	11,500	11,100	108,900	107,800	109,300
CHEROKEE------	14,690	14,290	14,360	7,060	7,190	7,120	7,630	7,100	7,240
CHESTER-------	12,340	11,770	11,980	7,570	7,200	7,290	4,770	4,570	4,690
CHESTERFIELD--	11,350	11,670	11,660	6,360	6,600	6,590	4,990	5,070	5,070
CLARENDON-----	6,140	5,940	5,910	1,690	1,650	1,630	4,450	4,290	4,280
COLLETON------	8,320	8,410	8,440	2,560	2,480	2,480	5,760	5,930	5,960
DARLINGTON----	19,630	19,460	19,420	8,800	8,630	8,540	10,830	10,830	10,880
DILLON--------	8,160	8,400	8,360	3,800	3,510	3,510	5,080	4,890	4,850
DORCHESTER----	12,000	13,400	13,000	3,400	3,100	3,200	8,600	10,300	9,800
EDGEFIELD-----	4,650	4,720	4,730	2,570	2,680	2,680	2,080	2,040	2,050
FAIRFIELD-----	6,510	6,250	6,280	2,100	2,030	2,040	4,410	4,220	4,240
FLORENCE------	43,730	42,960	42,890	12,210	12,670	12,670	31,520	30,290	30,220
GEORGETOWN----	12,900	13,280	13,020	4,580	4,050	3,770	8,320	9,230	9,250
GREENVILLE----	146,300	148,700	148,000	50,900	50,400	50,100	95,400	98,300	97,900
GREENWOOD-----	28,180	27,850	27,930	14,390	14,110	14,110	13,790	13,740	13,820
HAMPTON-------	4,820	4,890	4,910	1,900	1,830	1,830	2,920	3,060	3,080
HORRY---------	33,620	36,710	37,240	6,700	7,190	7,180	26,920	29,520	30,060
JASPER--------	2,940	3,040	3,050	260	260	260	2,680	2,780	2,790
KERSHAW-------	14,320	14,410	14,400	7,670	7,600	7,600	6,650	6,810	6,800
LANCASTER-----	19,550	19,790	18,990	12,340	12,340	11,560	7,210	7,450	7,430
LAURENS-------	18,650	17,870	17,910	8,890	8,530	8,500	9,760	9,340	9,410
LEE-----------	2,790	2,770	2,780	960	1,090	1,100	1,830	1,680	1,680
LEXINGTON-----	40,700	41,000	40,600	13,400	13,400	13,000	27,300	27,600	27,600
MCCORMICK-----	2,070	2,060	2,100	990	1,060	1,060	1,080	1,000	1,040
MARION--------	10,760	10,170	10,160	4,800	4,340	4,350	5,960	5,830	5,810
MARLBORO------	9,210	8,640	9,020	4,810	4,320	4,700	4,400	4,320	4,320
NEWBERRY------	11,310	10,850	10,830	5,490	5,530	5,520	5,820	5,320	5,310
OCONEE--------	18,080	18,330	18,340	9,440	9,320	9,160	8,640	9,010	9,180
ORANGEBURG----	24,960	24,120	23,980	8,760	8,250	8,080	16,200	15,870	15,900
PICKENS-------	32,100	31,400	31,300	13,000	12,100	12,000	19,100	19,300	19,300
RICHLAND------	140,600	137,700	139,100	13,900	13,200	13,200	126,700	124,500	125,900
SALUDA--------	2,910	2,910	2,970	1,190	1,200	1,220	1,720	1,710	1,750
SPARTANBURG---	88,400	86,500	86,500	39,100	37,600	37,500	49,300	48,900	49,000
SUMTER--------	27,370	26,810	26,620	8,990	8,830	8,760	18,380	17,980	17,860
UNION---------	10,550	10,170	10,080	6,370	6,310	6,240	4,180	3,860	3,840
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,720	8,670	8,460	3,260	3,260	3,010	5,460	5,410	5,450
YORK----------	38,300	37,520	37,440	14,560	13,890	13,810	23,740	23,630	23,630

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
FEBRUARY 1982

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	FEB. 1981	JAN. 1982	FEB. 1982	FEB. 1981	JAN. 1982	FEB. 1982	FEB. 1981	JAN. 1982	FEB. 1982
ABBEVILLE	9530	9910	9890	820	1610	1430	8.6	16.2	14.5
AIKEN	41220	42310	43420	3170	4850	5300	7.7	11.5	12.2
ALLENDALE	3860	3740	3790	500	680	810	13.0	18.2	21.4
ANDERSON	61770	61340	60520	5880	7960	7520	9.5	13.0	12.4
BAMBERG	6930	6920	7490	630	900	1040	9.1	13.0	13.9
BARNWELL	9220	9380	9530	1090	1210	1780	11.8	12.9	18.7
BEAUFORT	24230	27330	27320	2260	2920	2690	9.3	10.7	9.8
BERKELEY	37050	37230	37620	2870	3760	3500	7.7	10.1	9.3
CALHOUN	7520	7270	7230	460	740	710	6.1	10.2	9.8
CHARLESTON	107620	109330	109830	7550	11450	10070	7.0	10.5	9.2
CHEROKEE	22810	22840	22740	1950	2930	2450	8.5	12.8	10.8
CHESTER	14870	15930	15530	1340	3060	2450	9.0	19.2	15.8
CHESTERFIELD	17840	18960	18840	1430	2260	2090	8.0	11.9	11.1
CLARENDON	11720	11440	11670	1110	1500	1460	9.5	13.1	12.5
COLLETON	12330	12600	12810	1470	1910	1850	11.9	15.2	14.4
DARLINGTON	26660	26650	27340	2540	3330	3570	9.5	12.5	13.1
DILLON	12800	15010	14110	1230	3080	2160	9.6	20.5	15.3
DORCHESTER	22710	22970	23250	1680	2200	2080	7.4	9.6	8.9
EDGEFIELD	8420	8590	8240	770	1010	520	9.1	11.6	6.3
FAIRFIELD	10310	9990	10190	830	1130	1050	8.1	11.3	10.3
FLORENCE	49280	48580	49370	4140	5090	5200	8.4	10.5	10.5
GEORGETOWN	17970	19100	19970	2680	3940	4750	14.9	20.6	23.8
GREENVILLE	142800	142050	143630	10080	12310	11920	7.1	8.7	8.3
GREENWOOD	27820	27730	28280	2160	3210	2950	7.8	11.6	10.4
HAMPTON	7070	7260	7440	740	990	1020	10.5	13.6	13.7
HORRY	47950	52070	53390	6440	7680	7610	13.4	14.7	14.3
JASPER	5680	5890	6000	550	700	690	9.7	11.9	11.5
KERSHAW	17110	17920	18340	1160	2190	2350	6.8	12.2	12.8
LANCASTER	23130	24430	23950	1510	3030	3060	6.5	12.4	12.8
LAURENS	23110	22820	23100	2230	3320	3080	9.6	14.5	13.3
LEE	6810	7090	7200	620	960	900	9.1	13.5	12.5
LEXINGTON	64540	63700	65770	3770	5040	6000	5.8	7.9	9.1
MCCORMICK	3350	3680	3690	470	840	760	14.0	22.8	20.6
MARION	15660	15450	15690	2170	2730	2970	13.9	17.7	18.9
MARLBORO	11740	12560	12290	1540	3170	2330	13.1	25.2	19.0
NEWBERRY	16620	17390	17020	1050	2750	2140	6.3	15.8	12.6
OCONEE	20350	21090	21580	2150	3040	3180	10.6	14.4	14.7
ORANGEBURG	36210	35540	35660	3230	4500	5020	8.9	12.7	13.7
PICKENS	39190	40220	40620	2640	4490	4350	6.7	11.2	10.7
RICHLAND	122930	121520	123450	6880	8790	8590	5.6	7.2	7.0
SALUDA	6680	7010	7180	760	1180	1160	11.4	16.8	16.2
SPARTANBURG	100510	102280	103050	7600	11310	10710	7.6	11.1	10.4
SUMTER	33890	33800	33970	3130	4110	4120	9.2	12.2	12.1
UNION	13700	14130	14730	1630	2680	3210	11.9	19.0	21.8
WILLIAMSBURG	16410	16490	17430	1750	2250	3190	10.7	13.6	18.3
YORK	49370	49630	49120	4190	5090	4930	8.5	10.3	10.0

COVERED EMPLOYMENT SLUGGISH IN 1981'S THIRD QUARTER

Employment covered under South Carolina's Unemployment Insurance Program for the third quarter of 1981, at 1,131,850, declined 8,270 from the previous quarter's level. The major reasons for the downward movement were seasonal losses and reductions due to budget restraints. The usual tapering off of school personnel for the summer months in state and local government shaved the workforces by 2,924 and 17,940, respectively. Termination of the PSE (Public Service Employment) program resulted in approximately 14% of the state's total quarterly downturn. The lingering effects of high mortgage rates continued to be felt by the construction industry as the employment level fell 530 during the third quarter. On the brighter side, tourist-related trade and services were positively influenced by the warmer summer months in the third quarter. The combination of hiring extra workers for tobacco crop preparation and summer help in grocery stores, and advancements in eating and drinking places in resort areas throughout the state pushed the total in the trade sector 5,855 above second quarter's level. Advancements in temporary help services, business services, and amusement and recreational services accounted for 91% of the divisions total gain of 1,285. Finance, insurance and real estate, aided by expansions in real estate sales and operations, added 1,095 more workers during the third quarter of 1981. Nominal increases were experienced by the rest of the industry divisions in the nonmanufacturing sector this quarter.

The number of covered manufacturing employees rose to 393,455 during the third quarter. Both the durable and nondurable good sectors contributed to the quarterly gain of 3,970. Growth was experienced in six of the ten nondurable categories resulting in an overall addition of 2,135 to the soft good sector. Increases were recorded in apparel and other textile products, tobacco manufacturing, food and kindred products, and rubber and miscellaneous plastics products. Minute losses were experienced by textile mill products (-85), paper and allied products (-80) and petroleum and coal products (-25). The hard good sector, led by electrical and electronic equipment, surpassed last quarter's level by 1,835. Significant expansion in electrical and electronic equipment (+1,140), caused by increased production in several plants in the state, coupled with advances in stone, clay, and glass products (+330), fabricated metal products (+455) and transportation equipment (+320) easily outweighed the losses in lumber and wood products (-235) and furniture and fixtures (-220). In spite of recessionary conditions, manufacturing employment accelerated 8,125 since the third quarter of 1980.

TOTAL WAGES SLIDE

Total wages, following an historical trend, lost over $41 million in the third quarter of 1981. The shrinkage in local government wages (-$101,542,430), caused by the ending of the school term, was the largest quarterly decrease. Manufacturing, losing $9,106,860, was the only other major industry division on the downside this quarter. Trade wages, adding $26,013,025, boasted the largest advancement for the quarter, and wages for construction workers, the smallest ($211,970). South Carolina's covered workers made over $400 million more in the third quarter of 1981 than in the previous year. Third quarter average weekly wages, at $244.08, shrank $1.03 from the previous quarter. Reductions in local government earnings, due to cutbacks of school personnel, were the primary reason for the downturn in total earnings this quarter. As usual, transportation and public utilities registered the highest average weekly earnings ($356.18), and agriculture, forestry and fishing, the lowest ($159.78). The median average weekly wage for covered workers in South Carolina during the third quarter was $265.08. Average weekly earnings have increased $23.69 in comparison with year-ago levels.

EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW BY COUNTY FOR MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
3RD QUARTER 1981

	Total	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans. & Public Utilities	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Services	State & Local Government	All Other
State Total	1,131,845	69,610	393,445	42,615	239,360	47,265	147,150	165,255	27,105
Abbeville	6,350	150	4,065	105	650	105	345	920	10
Aiken	36,025	1,410	20,135	1,270	5,585	1,010	2,920	3,165	530
Allendale	3,060	D	1,040	D	500	55	155	605	705
Anderson	46,075	1,910	23,220	1,395	9,065	1,215	3,845	5,235	190
Bamberg	4,555	100	1,975	165	765	90	460	925	75
Barnwell	6,445	245	3,170	385	635	175	710	1,015	110
Beaufort	20,020	2,005	1,380	655	6,085	1,950	5,070	2,415	460
Berkeley	16,590	1,825	6,375	545	2,045	170	1,255	4,090	285
Calhoun	3,870	245	2,465	150	415	45	150	360	40
Charleston	102,330	7,445	12,270	7,860	28,945	6,145	21,035	17,745	885
Cherokee	14,525	570	7,135	880	2,105	290	920	1,685	940
Chester	11,905	265	7,680	195	1,605	175	495	1,465	25
Chesterfield	11,640	165	6,805	265	1,600	215	720	1,260	610
Clarendon	5,845	700	1,630	55	1,550	130	640	930	210
Colleton	7,950	405	2,635	275	1,800	395	870	1,380	190
Darlington	18,925	790	8,735	920	3,345	445	2,765	1,655	270
Dillon	8,140	165	3,325	90	2,195	180	960	1,050	175
Dorchester	10,905	820	3,250	375	2,620	320	1,090	2,185	245
Edgefield	5,485	110	2,650	110	560	60	330	665	1,000
Fairfield	6,115	D	2,090	D	730	115	485	895	1,800
Florence	42,910	3,915	13,160	1,815	10,390	1,630	5,410	6,290	300
Georgetown	13,055	615	4,270	295	3,030	440	1,735	2,265	405
Greenville	142,030	11,795	51,160	5,635	33,000	6,755	19,375	13,710	600
Greenwood	27,025	1,010	14,210	605	4,500	700	2,110	3,800	90
Hampton	4,880	320	1,955	70	1,040	105	330	870	190
Horry	43,170	2,430	7,560	1,180	13,815	2,255	11,800	3,930	200
Jasper	2,720	285	270	D	640	D	760	550	215
Kershaw	14,140	585	7,715	400	2,045	285	920	1,830	360
Lancaster	18,900	595	12,045	D	2,130	D	1,365	1,830	935
Laurens	17,980	695	9,055	280	2,245	355	1,390	3,770	190
Lee	2,875	30	1,070	90	565	65	175	710	170
Lexington	37,935	2,745	13,675	2,350	8,010	985	4,290	5,320	560
McCormick	1,765	60	990	D	135	D	75	465	40
Marion	11,355	410	5,215	185	1,785	370	1,150	1,730	510
Marlboro	8,620	105	4,740	130	1,350	145	500	1,430	220
Newberry	10,520	425	5,435	300	1,945	205	840	1,250	120
Oconee	17,900	D	9,555	D	2,285	505	1,235	2,095	2,225
Orangeburg	23,425	910	8,365	730	5,205	735	2,575	4,520	385
Pickens	26,645	1,400	12,880	265	4,570	560	2,240	4,560	170
Richland	124,985	5,815	13,545	6,915	28,680	13,535	20,985	35,020	490
Saluda	2,945	225	1,260	65	520	45	165	440	225
Spartanburg	86,015	4,765	39,520	3,035	16,595	2,180	9,795	9,010	1,115
Sumter	26,020	1,870	9,010	960	5,520	980	3,925	3,040	715
Union	10,165	145	6,490	145	1,265	175	490	1,415	40
Williamsburg	8,365	180	3,255	525	1,945	235	590	1,595	40
York	38,505	1,695	14,130	D	6,545	D	5,595	4,140	6,400
Unclassified	20,200	7,260	880	945	6,805	735	2,110	25	1,440

"D" denotes nondisclosure.

WAGES COVERED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW BY COUNTY FOR MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
3RD QUARTER 1981

	Total	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans. & Public Utilities	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Services	State & Local Government	All Other
State Total	3,591,355,780	239,479,100	1,430,021,900	193,867,555	586,649,605	159,858,435	390,151,925	497,779,480	93,547,780
Abbeville	19,357,510	347,095	13,928,835	455,105	1,164,035	265,185	882,485	2,305,230	9,540
Aiken	139,128,485	5,813,905	93,280,085	6,418,900	11,451,805	2,945,180	7,035,540	10,261,020	1,922,050
Allendale	8,792,345	D	2,689,790	D	1,049,525	158,625	312,815	1,676,965	2,904,625
Anderson	143,059,610	5,619,605	80,742,095	6,298,360	20,468,930	3,929,525	10,884,310	14,557,465	559,320
Bamberg	11,406,350	215,315	5,058,880	820,510	1,506,190	226,495	981,970	2,479,290	117,700
Barnwell	19,221,215	720,850	9,038,235	2,191,980	1,178,625	447,440	2,692,700	2,826,070	125,315
Beaufort	54,626,755	6,511,100	3,862,115	2,338,065	12,816,585	7,252,625	14,013,510	6,737,525	1,095,230
Berkeley	56,828,830	6,804,520	28,953,365	2,344,940	4,261,090	497,985	4,108,195	9,237,195	621,540
Calhoun	15,476,235	1,034,955	11,428,190	566,570	903,565	98,905	260,565	1,100,875	82,610
Charleston	314,462,190	24,863,175	53,188,700	33,017,665	69,558,840	20,140,905	53,962,530	58,148,845	1,581,530
Cherokee	44,352,855	1,868,985	23,557,570	4,151,295	4,157,415	796,240	2,464,265	5,100,280	2,256,805
Chester	37,407,905	1,225,315	25,736,775	683,505	3,515,585	454,425	1,202,215	4,547,765	42,320
Chesterfield	31,449,755	394,680	20,514,105	1,028,075	3,263,380	527,765	1,470,605	3,146,655	1,104,490
Clarendon	13,449,270	1,629,665	4,181,625	181,190	3,155,180	344,040	1,187,900	2,451,160	318,510
Colleton	21,052,740	988,970	8,028,455	1,276,980	3,569,335	1,083,115	1,819,360	3,578,280	708,245
Darlington	64,920,950	2,148,190	38,492,760	4,927,240	6,772,495	1,329,615	6,360,970	4,229,225	660,455
Dillon	19,710,975	286,975	8,744,090	365,015	4,845,090	553,225	2,138,815	2,517,080	260,695
Dorchester	32,266,750	2,270,925	12,801,010	1,370,565	5,881,325	894,480	2,208,205	5,866,905	973,335
Edgefield	13,155,635	245,300	7,602,735	417,425	1,244,090	171,370	677,425	1,597,425	1,199,865
Fairfield	21,515,490	D	5,355,540	D	1,462,375	274,025	1,349,865	3,255,785	9,817,900
Florence	135,693,445	15,230,120	49,959,580	7,981,555	24,362,370	5,672,400	15,422,585	16,586,140	478,695
Georgetown	43,185,900	1,707,250	22,379,720	969,975	5,919,425	1,179,115	4,114,180	5,238,260	1,677,975
Greenville	501,293,330	49,802,150	197,322,670	27,275,195	92,210,855	25,406,800	63,174,890	44,511,945	1,588,825
Greenwood	83,957,685	3,257,945	50,451,420	2,390,625	9,659,405	2,220,765	5,694,370	10,077,080	206,075
Hampton	15,169,175	727,010	8,264,475	260,545	2,482,995	299,375	744,570	2,021,890	368,315
Horry	102,761,450	6,367,410	20,622,880	4,154,100	28,751,330	6,801,460	25,143,280	10,566,915	354,075
Jasper	6,020,975	887,110	575,450	D	1,249,480	D	1,166,775	1,427,360	714,800
Kershaw	51,191,560	2,222,555	33,572,780	1,739,845	3,928,240	826,570	2,253,315	5,707,115	941,140
Lancaster	61,055,590	1,443,775	43,012,085	D	4,216,070	D	3,430,340	5,532,130	3,421,190
Laurens	54,809,175	2,393,320	31,829,400	1,204,955	4,664,115	1,085,085	2,965,110	9,922,340	744,850
Lee	8,062,020	72,370	4,248,700	302,100	1,180,190	175,405	340,815	1,538,870	203,570
Lexington	122,713,990	8,688,260	53,329,235	10,931,950	19,448,775	3,265,310	9,989,590	15,555,650	1,505,220
McCormick	4,621,480	143,605	2,673,950	D	239,660	D	107,715	1,345,385	111,165
Marion	28,018,625	949,225	13,674,845	674,075	3,561,450	1,093,635	2,784,145	4,549,915	731,335
Marlboro	23,107,460	201,940	13,855,205	626,320	2,847,705	398,340	1,080,475	3,589,850	507,625
Newberry	29,233,040	1,438,325	16,501,050	1,160,200	4,058,275	564,045	1,943,165	3,257,070	310,910
Oconee	54,423,680	D	28,709,095	D	4,941,315	1,551,450	3,642,910	4,655,395	10,923,515
Orangeburg	66,125,075	2,518,275	28,004,615	2,968,035	10,745,090	2,124,820	6,140,480	12,724,925	898,835
Pickens	78,963,370	3,910,210	39,855,220	1,135,750	10,021,450	1,623,600	5,007,480	17,003,115	406,545
Richland	413,809,860	20,326,805	48,029,500	35,245,120	77,836,840	48,747,795	58,518,890	123,583,835	1,521,075
Saluda	6,617,015	467,530	3,058,580	173,690	1,006,565	138,150	282,525	1,102,065	387,910
Spartanburg	285,260,090	17,639,720	148,620,935	15,368,760	42,534,395	7,294,480	28,521,570	23,483,600	1,796,630
Sumter	68,947,975	5,450,020	26,750,350	3,778,475	12,620,630	2,920,950	8,772,225	7,539,150	1,116,175
Union	29,405,210	368,795	20,860,470	541,175	2,286,845	510,685	825,925	3,951,185	60,130
Williamsburg	21,050,455	347,130	8,779,030	1,963,210	4,041,580	665,170	969,220	4,208,365	76,750
York	128,412,960	2,722,190	53,741,110	D	15,390,960	D	12,514,830	12,443,985	31,599,885
Unclassified	85,803,360	27,206,530	4,154,595	4,168,515	34,218,120	2,901,860	8,586,305	34,910	4,532,525

"D" denotes nondisclosure.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1981 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and the self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Research and Analysis Section were responsible for this publication: Beth Mays, Diann S. Harrison, Geraldine Taylor, Ginger Gurganus, Cyndi Putnam, and Ted Gladden.

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

S.C. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P.O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

MARCH 1982

TOURIST-CONNECTED BUSINESSES RESPONSIBLE FOR MORE JOBS

MARCH EMPLOYMENT ADVANCE MUCH SMALLER THAN NORMAL

Seasonal upturns in tourist-related industries, especially along the Grand Strand, aided March nonagricultural wage and salary employment in increasing 3,400 over the February level. On the surface, this movement appears to be a positive sign; however, the accomplishment fades significantly when compared with the average February-to-March rise for the past 6 years of 11,000. When seasonal influences are removed from the figures, the number of wage and salary jobs actually declined by more than 5,000 in March. Most employment shifts occurred in the private sector since government lost only 200 workers over the month. Compared to a year earlier, total nonagricultural jobs fell 13,900.

PRIVATE SECTOR WITNESSES MIXED TRENDS IN MARCH

With only manufacturing recording a drop, private nonagricultural employment managed a 3,600 expansion during March. Leading the upswing were retail trade, and services. Both of these industry classifications were influenced to a large degree by the beginning of the tourist season in the Myrtle Beach and Hilton Head areas. Most of the job expansion was directly associated with lodging, eating, and amusement. Low gas prices this summer could pave the way for a record-setting tourist season despite the current recession. This is good news for the South Carolina economy which has come to depend more and more on the tourist dollar.

For the second month in a row, construction employment rose. However, this 200 advance pales in comparison with the usual March gain of 1,600, the average for the past 10 years. The coastal areas are carrying much of the workload at present as second-home and vacation building continues. It is estimated at least 1 of every 10 construction jobs in the state can be found in the resort areas, specifically Beaufort, Horry, and Georgetown counties. The bulk of the remaining ongoing construction work is occurring in the major metropolitan areas of the state. Despite these belts of strength within the industry, jobs in construction remained 5,800 below the March, 1981 level.

Very slight expansion of 100 workers was evident during the month in both transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Each of these major industry divisions continued strong with little regard for the recession as both recorded the highest employment levels ever for a March.

Now the bad news - manufacturing. This key component of the state's economy lost another 1,300 jobs in March. With this drop, manufacturing was 34,100 below the peak employment figure of June, 1979. In addition, this year's March employment is 17,100 less than 12 months earlier. These data obviously display the impact of high interest rates and lack of demand over the last year. While manufacturing continued its drop overall, industries within this category moved in varying directions. For example, durable goods managed an addition of 1,200 workers over February's level. The number of jobs increased generally throughout durables with stone, clay, and glass products; and primary metal industries leading the way. The only substantial durable good falloff occurred in electrical and electronic equipment, with a slide of 500. Nondurable goods told a much different story in March. Down 2,500 over the month, this sector remained depressed. Negative trends dominated most industries in this group. Feeling much of the effect were textile mill products, and apparel and other textile mill products. In fact, textile mill product employment has fallen 8,000 in the past 12 months, the largest single decline of any industry in the state.

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT REGISTERS SMALL DECREASE

Total government workers in South Carolina numbered 239,500 in March, a slim 200 less than a month earlier. Neither federal nor local government changed over the month as the 200 decrease was situated at the state level, specifically state education. Jobs in government ran at a substantial 4,300 less than in March, 1981.

OUTLOOK FOR APRIL

Total wage and salary jobs should increase in April in South Carolina. Biggest industry gainers should continue to be wholesale and retail trade, and services. Major expansion should be noted in finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities. Jobs in construction should begin to show more positive movement. Government employment is expected to be virtually unchanged. With little change in demand for products, manufacturing does not expect any addition of workers. More likely, some employment downturn will be seen in this division although nothing major is predicted at this time. Interest rates and the upcoming tax cut will play important roles over the next few months.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT EDGES UPWARD

Influenced by seasonal activities, nonfarm wage and salary female employment in South Carolina, adding 1,300, rose to 532,200 during March. The beginning of tourist activities in resort areas in the state accounted for substantial gains in wholesale and retail trade (+1,400), and services and mining (+1,200). The minute addition of 100 female workers in finance, insurance and real estate was cancelled out by the downturn reported in the government sector. All other major divisions, except manufacturing, remained unchanged from February's levels.

Female employment in the manufacturing sector, losing 1,400, dropped to 153,100 for March. All of the monthly decline was in the production of nondurable goods. Reductions in the workforce of manufacturers of textile mill products, and apparel and other textile products accounted for the downward movement in the soft good sector. The total number of female workers in the durable good sector continued at the same level as in the previous month.

The number of female workers in nonagricultural jobs for March, 1982 was 2,000 less than the previous year's level. Major layoffs and plant closings throughout the year resulted in the curtailment of 6,600 manufacturing, and 3,100 government women workers. However, since last March, the number of females employed in wholesale and retail trade, and services and mining occupations rose 4,700 and 2,200, respectively.

ECONOMIC WEAKNESS PREVALENT IN U. S.

High interest rates continue to depress business and consumer sales, thus prolonging the recession. The Commerce Department's composite index of leading indicators declined 0.3% in February suggesting that recovery from recession remains elusive. The monthly drop in the index, which is designed to predict economic activity, followed revised declines of 1.2% in January and 0.8% in December, and was the tenth monthly downturn in a row.

Retail sales slipped 0.5% in March, and are expected to remain sluggish through June. The Labor Department reported that demand dropped last month because of the recession, and there is no indication yet that the economy is picking up.

Factory output fell an adjusted 0.8% in March. It is believed that the level of industrial production will remain weak during the next few months. The March decline, the seventh in the past eight months, followed a revised increase of an adjusted 1.2% in February and a drop of an adjusted 2.0% in January.

Unemployment rose to 9.0% of the labor force in March, matching the post-World War II record set in 1975. The number of workers taking part-time jobs because of the lack of full-time employment opportunities reached a record 5,720,000 last month, up from the previous high of 5,560,000 in February. Factory overtime declined to 2.3 hours last month from 2.4 hours in February.

The Commerce Department reported that Americans' total personal income rose 0.4% in March to an annual rate of $2.52 trillion. The report also said that personal consumption spending declined to a rate of $1.95 trillion in March, down 0.2% from February's level.

Housing starts increased for the fifth month in a row in March, climbing 2.5% to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 947,000 units. Single-family homes were started at an 8% greater rate than in the previous month, but work on multifamily units declined 6.6%. Construction spending fell 1.0% in February from January's weather-depressed pace. The drop followed a revised decline of 1.3% in January.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Of the three major metropolitan areas of the state, only the Charleston-North Charleston area managed an increase in the number of jobs over the month. The 152,200 level of employment was 1,300 higher than in February and 1,600 above the year-ago figure. Service-producing industries were the largest gainers in March as 1,600 additional people were employed. This rise was primarily seasonal in connection with tourism. Smaller upturns were recorded in wholesale and retail trade; government; and finance, insurance, and real estate. The remaining three major industry divisions lost workers in the Charleston area during the period. The biggest loser was construction where 400 jobs were brought to an end. Interest rates remain a substantial roadblock to the recovery of the building industry. Transportation and public utilities registered a downturn as up-and-down stevedoring activities slipped in March. Finally, manufacturing saw some slide in employment below February's level. Manufacturing jobs in the Charleston-North Charleston metropolitan area numbered 19,500 in the most current month.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Columbia metropolitan statistical area fell 300 in March to 180,400. This slight change was mirrored in all industries as very little employment shift was noted. Probably the best news was associated with manufacturing. This sector, which has been hurt by job losses over recent months, saw stable levels in March. Two industries did record very minor upturns during the month - finance, insurance, and real estate; and total government. Most responsible for the overall decrease in nonagricultural jobs was wholesale and retail trade where 300 fewer workers were employed than in February. Trade was also approximately 1,000 less than in March, 1981. Another employment loser over the month was construction, down 100 from the previous period. Services and mining also lost 100 jobs in March.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Like Columbia, the Greenville-Spartanburg metropolitan statistical area witnessed a sluggish March and wound up with a decrease in employment of 300. With only service-and government-related industries producing job gains over the month, most sectors were involved in negative trends in March. Manufacturing declined 200 overall, but segments within this industry varied widely. Jobs in durable goods rose 600 with the largest increase in machinery, except electrical. Meanwhile, nondurable goods were not so fortunate. The February-to-March drop in this industrial group was 800. Textile mill products again led the way in over-the-month losses. In other major industry developments, transportation and public utilities also recorded an employment drop in March as the number of railroad workers slipped. Downturns were also felt in wholesale and retail trade, and construction. Service-connected industry employment produced the largest month-to-month upturn with an additional 200 jobs. Another worker expansion occurred in government. The rise of 100 could be found in the local sector.

MARCH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DOWN

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell to 10.9% in March. This represents 158,900 jobless individuals, a drop of 1,800 from the February level. The decline in unemployment is attributed to a seasonal upturn in trade and services activities. The national unemployment rate averaged 9.0% in March.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	South Carolina			Charleston-N. Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,452,000	1,424,300	1,403,200	175,750	170,690	168,790
Total Employment	1,293,100	1,263,600	1,285,500	160,060	155,050	156,300
Total Unemployment	158,900	160,700	117,700	15,690	15,640	12,490
Percent Unemployed	10.9	11.3	8.4	8.9	9.2	7.4

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-ago
Civilian Labor Force	192,260	189,220	188,310	292,340	287,280	283,730
Total Employment	178,590	174,640	176,920	264,510	260,320	263,140
Total Unemployment	13,670	14,580	11,390	27,830	26,960	20,590
Percent Unemployed	7.1	7.7	6.0	9.5	9.4	7.3

HOURLY EARNINGS IN FACTORIES INCREASE

Manufacturing hourly wages rose $0.07 in South Carolina in March to $6.55. The durable good sector registered the largest increase, going up $0.18 to $6.76. Nondurable wages rose only $0.01 from $6.45 to $6.46 in March.

Weekly earnings for factory workers dropped $0.54 to $253.48. Workers in the hard good sector earned $9.05 more in March than in February, while soft good payrolls slipped $4.13 per week. The wages in both sectors generally reflected proportionate variations in hours worked.

Nationally both earnings categories registered increases, with hourly wages rising $0.01 and weekly earnings climbing $0.35 in March.

SUMMARY OF MARCH EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
March 1982

	South Carolina			Charleston-N. Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	6.55	6.48	6.01	7.19	7.12	6.73
Average Weekly Earnings	253.48	254.02	244.01	287.60	271.27	281.31
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	89.73	89.79	92.04	101.81	95.89	107.97

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	6.33	6.29	5.90	6.43	6.40	5.89
Average Weekly Earnings	239.27	242.17	231.87	252.06	255.36	233.83
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	84.70	85.60	87.43	89.22	90.27	88.17

WEEKLY HOURS SLIP STATE-WIDE AND NATIONALLY

The state's factory workweek shrank by 0.5 hour in March to 38.7, with the soft good sector reporting a 0.7 hour reduction. Durable good workers' weekly hours increased by 0.3 hour, led by fabricated metal products where the workweek was extended 2.0 hours. Decreasing weekly hours were the result of decreased production and slumping sales throughout the manufacturing industry.

The average workweek fell 0.5 hour nationally in March for production workers on private non-agricultural payrolls. Reduced inventories, production cutbacks, and weak sales helped bring about the decrease.

MANHOUR INDEX DROPS SLIGHTLY

Manhour index retrenched 1.8 points to 102.7 during March. The 1,200 loss in production workers, coupled with the 0.5 hour decrease in average weekly hours, contributed to the loss. The March index was 11.2 points less than the year-ago figure of 113.9.

	March 1982	February 1982	March 1981
Production Worker Manhour Index	102.7	104.5	113.9
Durable Good Manhour Index	126.7	124.1	139.0
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	95.0	97.8	105.6
Textile Manhour Index	75.0	77.9	88.6
Apparel Manhour Index	97.2	100.1	99.3

NEW FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

NAME OF FIRM	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
Westvaco Corp.	Newberry	12	Wood chip plant to be completed in September, 1982.
Lorraine Linens	Honea Path	50	Pending bond approval, the plant will manufacture bedspreads, draperies, and curtains.
Homemaker Rugs, Inc.	N. Charleston	100	Will manufacture household rugs and home-furnishings.
Bay City Shovels	Edgefield	Unknown	Will manufacture components used in catapults and arresting engine systems aboard Navy aircraft carriers. Operational late 1982.
Myrtle Square Mall	Myrtle Beach	Unknown	Four new stores are bein added to the mall including a photo-shop, childrens gift shop, a sporting goods store, and a flower shop.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
					Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Secretary	99	Office Clerk	03	12	X		$10,400		X	Hartsville
Bulldozer Operator	32	None	N/A	12	X		$ 9,360	X		Kingstree
Chemist	78	None	N/A	16	X		$20,000	X		Rock Hill
Auto Mechanic	98	Service Station Attendant	98	10	X		$ 9,000		X	Beaufort
Drafter	96	None	N/A	14	X		$15,000	X		Camden
Accounting Clerk	48	Clerk Typist	12	14	X		$ 9,000	X		Columbia
Electronics Technician	75	None	N/A	14	X		$17,888	X		Florence
Maintenance Mechanic	36	None	N/A	11	X		$ 7,280	X		Liberty
Fry Cook	36	Air Condition Mechanic	05	12	X		$ 8,000	X		Conway
Industrial Engineer	99	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000	X		Aiken
Supervisor, Spinning	65	Insurance Agent	10	16	X		$19,000		X	Union
Personnel Manager	99	None	N/A	16	X		$12,000	X		Hampton
Purchasing Agent	99	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000	X		Marion

* There are currently more than 86,100 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience--"99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1982

				Net Change From:	
Industry	March, 1982	February, 1982	March, 1981	February, 1982	March, 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1179.7	1176.3	1193.6	+ 3.4	- 13.9
Construction	65.2	65.0	71.0	+ 0.2	- 5.8
Heavy Construction Contractors	10.1	9.9	11.4	+ 0.2	- 1.3
Highway and Street Construction	3.3	3.1	4.0	+ 0.2	- 0.7
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	6.8	6.7	7.4	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Special Trade Contractors	32.5	32.5	33.1	0.0	- 0.6
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.7	8.7	9.2	0.0	- 0.5
Electrical Work	6.7	6.7	6.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Manufacturing	370.4	371.7	387.5	- 1.3	- 17.1
Durable Goods	111.2	110.0	119.5	+ 1.2	- 8.5
Nondurable Goods	259.2	261.7	267.8	- 2.5	- 8.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	54.0	53.9	53.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Trucking and Warehousing	13.4	13.4	13.6	0.0	- 0.2
Water Transportation	2.7	2.8	2.4	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Communication	14.9	14.8	14.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	11.2	11.1	11.2	+ 0.1	0.0
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.8	14.8	14.3	0.0	+ 0.5
Electric Services	9.9	10.0	9.9	- 0.1	0.0
Combination Utility Services	3.5	3.4	3.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	230.8	228.4	224.9	+ 2.4	+ 5.9
Wholesale Trade	48.9	48.9	50.3	0.0	- 1.4
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	27.2	27.1	28.0	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	12.1	12.0	12.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	21.7	21.8	22.3	- 0.1	- 0.6
Groceries and Related Products	6.8	6.8	6.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Groceries, General Line	2.8	2.8	2.9	0.0	- 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.4	3.4	3.7	0.0	- 0.3
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.8	2.8	3.0	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.1	3.1	3.7	0.0	- 0.6
Retail Trade	181.9	179.5	174.6	+ 2.4	+ 7.3
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	7.7	7.7	8.1	0.0	- 0.4
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	3.9	4.0	4.6	- 0.1	- 0.7
General Merchandise Stores	25.3	25.3	24.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Department Stores	18.2	18.4	18.0	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Food Stores	33.0	32.9	33.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Grocery Stores	31.5	31.5	31.5	0.0	0.0

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP (continued)
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1982

Industry	March, 1982	February, 1982	March, 1981	Net Change From: February, 1982	Net Change From: March, 1981
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	50.1	50.0	48.1	+ 0.1	+ 2.0
Banking	14.6	14.5	14.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.4	14.4	14.0	0.0	+ 0.4
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.1	6.0	5.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	7.7	7.7	7.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	11.2	11.1	10.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Life Insurance	6.3	6.3	6.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Services and Mining	169.7	167.6	165.2	+ 2.1	+ 4.5
Health Services	37.4	37.3	35.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.9
Hospitals	13.7	13.7	12.7	0.0	+ 1.0
Educational Services	17.4	17.3	17.9	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	10.7	10.6	10.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Total Government	239.5	239.7	243.8	- 0.2	- 4.3
Total Federal Government	36.9	36.9	36.4	0.0	+ 0.5
Total State Government	74.2	74.4	77.8	- 0.2	- 3.6
State Education	31.4	31.6	32.3	- 0.2	- 0.9
Other State Government	42.8	42.8	45.5	0.0	- 2.7
Total Local Government	128.4	128.4	129.6	0.0	- 1.2
Local Education	75.7	75.7	76.3	0.0	- 0.6
Other Local Government	52.7	52.7	53.3	0.0	- 0.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Marcn, 1982

Industry	March, 1982	February, 1982	March, 1981	Net Change From: February, 1982	Net Change From: March, 1981
Manufacturing	370.4	371.7	387.5	- 1.3	- 17.1
Durable Goods	111.2	110.0	119.5	+ 1.2	- 8.5
Lumber and Wood Products	12.4	12.3	14.7	+ 0.1	- 2.3
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.1	4.0	4.8	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.3	3.2	4.1	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Furniture and Fixtures	4.9	4.8	5.0	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Household Furniture	4.1	4.0	4.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.5	8.8	10.7	+ 0.7	- 1.2
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.1	2.3	3.5	+ 0.8	- 0.4
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.1	2.1	2.6	0.0	- 0.5
Primary Metal Industries	7.1	6.5	7.6	+ 0.6	- 0.5
Fabricated Metal Products	14.5	14.4	14.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.2	3.3	- 0.2	- 0.3
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.9	5.9	6.0	0.0	- 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	28.3	28.0	30.9	+ 0.3	- 2.6
Construction and Related Machinery	2.3	2.4	2.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	4.3	4.3	4.9	0.0	- 0.6
Special Industry Machinery	8.2	7.5	9.1	+ 0.7	- 0.9
General Industrial Machinery	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20.5	21.0	21.4	- 0.5	- 0.9
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.7	2.8	2.7	- 0.1	0.0
Household Appliances	3.0	3.2	3.6	- 0.2	- 0.6
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.8	7.9	7.6	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.9	2.9	3.2	0.0	- 0.3
Transportation Equipment	4.8	4.9	5.0	- 0.1	- 0.2
Instruments and Related Products	5.6	5.7	5.8	- 0.1	- 0.2
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.9	2.9	2.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.6	3.6	4.3	0.0	- 0.7
Nondurable Goods	259.2	261.7	267.8	- 2.5	- 8.6
Food and Kindred Products	14.0	14.0	13.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Meat Products	4.0	4.0	3.4	0.0	+ 0.6
Beverages	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products	126.2	128.0	134.2	- 1.8	- 8.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	36.9	37.3	39.7	- 0.4	- 2.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	39.7	40.3	42.5	- 0.6	- 2.8
Knitting Mills	10.3	10.5	11.1	- 0.2	- 0.8

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1982

Industry	March, 1982	February, 1982	March, 1981	Net Change From: February, 1982	Net Change From: March, 1981
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.7	18.0	18.4	- 0.3	- 0.7
Textile Finishing, Cotton	8.9	9.1	9.4	- 0.2	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	8.2	8.3	8.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	2.8	2.9	2.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.7	10.4	- 0.3	- 1.0
Yarn Spinning Mills	7.8	8.0	8.6	- 0.2	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.2	6.3	6.2	- 0.1	0.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.2	46.1	45.7	- 0.9	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.7	9.9	- 0.1	- 0.3
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.4	7.4	7.6	0.0	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.6	15.8	15.8	- 0.2	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.4	5.5	5.6	- 0.1	- 0.2
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.5	2.4	- 0.1	0.0
Children's Outerwear	7.5	7.5	6.9	0.0	+ 0.6
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.5	2.9	- 0.1	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	6.9	7.3	7.1	- 0.4	- 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	13.6	13.5	13.9	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Paperboard Mills	3.6	3.6	3.8	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.2	4.2	4.7	0.0	- 0.5
Printing and Publishing	8.1	8.1	7.7	0.0	+ 0.4
Newspapers	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	3.5	3.5	3.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.0	31.8	32.9	+ 0.2	- 0.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	18.3	18.3	19.3	0.0	- 1.0
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.2	19.2	18.7	0.0	+ 0.5
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.7	2.7	2.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.3	8.4	8.3	- 0.1	0.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1982

Industry	Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1981	Net Change From Feb. 1982	Net Change From Mar. 1981
Total Female Employment	532.2	530.9	534.2	+ 1.3	- 2.0
Construction	4.7	4.7	5.2	0.0	- 0.5
Manufacturing	153.1	154.5	159.7	- 1.4	- 6.6
Durable Goods	33.7	33.7	35.9	0.0	- 2.2
Lumber and Wood Products	2.0	2.0	2.4	0.0	- 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.1	8.0	8.9	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	11.5	11.8	12.0	- 0.3	- 0.5
Instruments and Related Products	3.7	3.8	3.9	- 0.1	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	119.4	120.8	123.8	- 1.4	- 4.4
Food and Kindred Products	4.2	4.2	4.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	53.5	54.3	57.1	- 0.8	- 3.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	15.1	15.3	16.3	- 0.2	- 1.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	17.9	18.1	19.1	- 0.2	- 1.2
Knitting Mills	7.1	7.2	7.6	- 0.1	- 0.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.2	38.9	38.7	- 0.7	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.8	8.9	9.1	- 0.1	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.6	13.8	13.8	- 0.2	- 0.2
Children's Outerwear	6.7	6.7	6.2	0.0	+ 0.5
Paper and Allied Products	2.8	2.8	2.9	0.0	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.5	8.5	8.8	0.0	- 0.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	6.6	6.6	6.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.7	12.7	12.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Communication	7.1	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	105.3	103.8	100.6	+ 1.5	+ 4.7
Wholesale Trade	11.6	11.5	11.9	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	6.4	6.3	6.6	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.2	5.2	5.3	0.0	- 0.1
Retail Trade	93.7	92.3	88.7	+ 1.4	+ 5.0
General Merchandise Stores	18.5	18.5	18.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Food Stores	12.5	12.5	12.5	0.0	0.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	28.1	28.0	27.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Banking	10.8	10.8	10.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	5.4	5.3	5.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Services and Mining	99.6	98.4	97.4	+ 1.2	+ 2.2
Health Services	31.7	31.6	30.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.6
Hospitals	11.6	11.5	10.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Educational Services	10.5	10.4	10.9	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Total Government	128.7	128.8	131.8	- 0.1	- 3.1
Total Federal Government	10.4	10.4	10.4	0.0	0.0
Total State Government	37.7	37.8	39.5	- 0.1	- 1.8
State Education	16.3	16.4	16.8	- 0.1	- 0.5
Other State Government	21.4	21.4	22.7	0.0	- 1.3
Total Local Government	80.6	80.6	81.9	0.0	- 1.3
Local Education	55.3	55.3	56.3	0.0	- 1.0
Other Local Government	25.3	25.3	25.6	0.0	- 0.3

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

March, 1982

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	March 1982	February 1982	March 1981	March 1982	February 1982	March 1981	March 1982	February 1982	March 1981	March 1982	February 1982	March 1981
MANUFACTURING	292.2	293.4	306.2	253.48	254.02	244.01	38.7	39.2	40.6	6.55	6.48	6.01
DURABLE GOODS	87.4	86.3	94.2	265.67	256.62	253.78	39.3	39.0	40.8	6.76	6.58	6.22
Lumber and Wood Products	10.1	10.0	12.1	231.24	217.49	221.87	39.8	38.7	42.1	5.81	5.62	5.27
Furniture and Fixtures	4.0	3.9	4.1	185.66	195.57	207.05	35.5	36.9	41.0	5.23	5.30	5.05
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	7.7	7.1	8.7	302.85	297.51	280.06	41.6	42.2	41.8	7.28	7.05	6.70
Fabricated Metal Products	11.9	11.8	11.7	263.00	244.22	234.72	40.4	38.4	40.4	6.51	6.36	5.81
Machinery, Except Electrical	20.8	20.5	22.7	284.20	284.57	278.81	39.2	39.8	41.8	7.25	7.15	6.67
Special Industry Machinery	5.9	5.4	6.6	263.25	258.13	259.58	39.0	38.7	41.8	6.75	6.67	6.21
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	15.9	16.3	16.6	211.30	230.05	220.95	35.1	37.9	38.9	6.02	6.07	5.63
Instruments and Related Products	4.5	4.6	4.7	243.89	240.77	204.60	39.4	39.6	38.1	6.19	6.08	5.37
NONDURABLE GOODS	204.8	207.1	212.0	258.71	262.84	239.76	38.5	39.2	40.5	6.46	6.45	5.92
Food and Kindred Products	8.5	8.6	8.2	220.88	223.87	201.17	37.5	38.4	38.1	5.89	5.83	5.28
Textile Mill Products	108.1	109.7	115.1	232.70	233.55	227.84	38.4	39.3	41.2	6.06	6.07	5.53
Weaving Mills, Cotton	32.9	33.2	35.3	229.58	239.60	223.41	38.2	39.8	40.4	6.01	6.02	5.53
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	35.8	36.3	38.2	241.30	251.46	236.74	38.0	39.6	41.9	6.35	6.35	5.65
Knitting Mills	8.3	8.4	8.9	197.45	218.27	202.64	35.9	38.7	39.5	5.50	5.64	5.13
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.8	13.1	13.3	254.96	246.33	243.86	39.9	39.1	41.9	6.39	6.30	5.82
Floor Covering Mills	2.2	2.2	2.3	240.78	256.44	249.85	40.4	43.1	45.1	5.96	5.95	5.54
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.3	8.5	9.1	220.17	204.12	205.34	41.0	37.8	41.4	5.37	5.40	4.96
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.7	38.4	38.1	168.12	167.44	163.98	36.0	36.4	37.1	4.67	4.60	4.42
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.5	8.6	8.8	159.70	163.99	157.54	35.1	36.2	36.3	4.55	4.53	4.34
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.7	12.9	12.9	155.09	157.38	150.90	35.9	36.6	36.1	4.32	4.30	4.18
Paper and Allied Products	9.6	9.5	9.8	401.06	397.64	374.45	40.8	40.7	42.6	9.83	9.77	8.79
Printing and Publishing	4.1	4.1	3.9	266.79	257.40	244.19	36.9	35.9	37.8	7.23	7.17	6.46
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.1	21.0	21.7	362.23	364.27	341.09	40.7	40.7	41.8	8.90	8.95	8.16

Note: See technical notes on final page.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE THREE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1982

	Charleston-North Charleston			Columbia			Greenville-Spartanburg		
Industry	March. 1982	February, 1982	March, 1981	March, 1982	February, 1982	March, 1981	March, 1982	February, 1982	March, 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	152.2	150.9	150.6	180.4	180.7	181.0	265.0	265.3	267.4
Construction	9.2	9.6	10.5	8.3	8.4	8.6	15.7	15.8	15.9
Manufacturing	19.5	19.7	20.4	26.3	26.3	27.2	98.6	98.8	102.5
Durable Goods	10.0	10.2	10.4	12.6	12.8	13.3	28.7	28.1	29.5
Lumber and Wood Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	---	---	---	0.9	0.9	0.9
Lumber and Furniture	---	---	---	0.6	0.6	0.5	---	---	---
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	---	---	---
Primary Metal Industries	---	---	---	1.6	1.7	1.7	---	---	---
Fabricated Metal Products	---	---	---	2.3	2.4	2.5	4.0	3.8	3.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.9	2.9	3.2	12.3	11.8	13.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	---	---	---	2.0	2.0	2.2	6.7	6.8	6.3
Other Durable Goods	5.3	5.3	5.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	4.8	4.8	5.2
Nondurable Goods	9.5	9.5	10.0	13.7	13.5	13.9	69.9	70.7	73.0
Food and Kindred Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.6	2.6	2.5
Textile Mill Products	---	---	---	2.6	2.2	3.1	35.6	35.9	38.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.8	9.9	10.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	---	---	---	---	---	---	13.3	13.5	14.1
Knitting Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.2	2.3	3.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.1	4.1	4.1
Floor Covering Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.7	1.6	1.8
Yarn and Thread Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.7	1.7	1.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	9.4	9.5	9.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.0	1.9	1.8
Paper and Allied Products	---	---	---	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.6	3.6	3.8
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.4	2.3	2.4	---	---	---	7.9	8.0	8.5
Chemicals and Petroleum	---	---	---	2.1	2.2	2.0	---	---	---
Printing and Publishing	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	---	---	---
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.3	8.5	8.3
Other Nondurable Goods	3.9	3.9	3.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	2.5	2.6	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.8	9.1	8.5	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.5	10.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	32.6	32.3	32.1	36.8	37.1	37.8	55.1	55.2	53.1
Wholesale Trade	7.3	7.3	7.1	10.3	10.3	10.5	14.1	14.3	13.8
Retail Trade	25.3	25.0	25.0	26.5	26.8	27.3	41.0	40.9	39.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	6.7	6.6	6.3	14.6	14.5	14.2	10.3	10.3	9.9
Services and Mining	27.8	26.2	25.2	28.2	28.3	28.2	39.5	39.3	38.3
Total Government	47.6	47.4	47.6	56.7	56.6	55.6	36.5	36.4	37.7
Total Federal Government	18.5	18.4	18.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	1.6	1.6	1.7
Total State Government	12.7	12.7	12.9	31.3	31.4	30.8	11.2	11.2	11.5
Total Local Government	16.4	16.3	16.7	17.3	17.1	17.0	23.7	23.6	24.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.
Dashes denote either an inadequate sample which prohibits the publication of data for certain industries, or total industry employment in that area of less than 500.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
MARCH, 1982

CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON MSA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	March 1982	February 1982	March 1981	March 1982	February 1982	March 1981	March 1982	February 1982	March 1981
All Manufacturing	287.60	271.27	281.31	40.0	38.1	41.8	7.19	7.12	6.73
Durable Goods	265.86	254.89	278.33	39.8	38.1	42.3	6.68	6.69	6.58
Nondurable Goods	315.12	290.31	285.64	40.4	37.9	41.1	7.80	7.66	6.95

COLUMBIA MSA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	March 1982	February 1982	March 1981	March 1982	February 1982	March 1981	March 1982	February 1982	March 1981
All Manufacturing	239.27	242.17	231.87	37.8	38.5	39.3	6.33	6.29	5.90
Durable Goods	236.63	238.85	228.93	37.8	38.4	39.2	6.26	6.22	5.84
Fabricated Metal Products	243.47	240.91	212.95	37.4	38.3	37.1	6.51	6.29	5.74
Machinery, Except Electrical	264.71	254.25	261.49	39.1	37.5	39.8	6.77	6.78	6.57
Nondurable Goods	241.54	245.11	234.43	37.8	38.6	39.4	6.39	6.35	5.95
Textile Mill Products	217.91	228.98	225.18	38.5	40.6	41.7	5.66	5.64	5.40
Apparel and Other Textile Products	157.62	156.88	161.38	35.5	36.4	38.7	4.44	4.31	4.17

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	March 1982	February 1982	March 1981	March 1982	February 1982	March 1981	March 1982	February 1982	March 1981
All Manufacturing	252.06	255.36	233.83	39.2	39.9	39.7	6.43	6.40	5.89
Durable Goods	266.34	264.00	242.87	39.4	40.0	39.3	6.76	6.60	6.18
Machinery, Except Electrical	281.01	284.89	263.90	38.6	39.9	40.6	7.28	7.14	6.50
Nondurable Goods	246.96	251.54	230.22	39.2	39.8	39.9	6.30	6.32	5.77
Textile Mill Products	237.12	237.51	226.80	39.0	39.9	40.5	6.08	6.09	5.60
Weaving Mills, Cotton	236.98	239.20	221.29	39.3	39.8	39.8	6.03	6.01	5.56
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	239.62	250.57	235.58	38.4	39.9	40.9	6.24	6.28	5.76
Knitting Mills	219.49	227.71	196.71	36.4	37.7	36.7	6.03	6.04	5.36
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	245.81	232.23	228.07	40.1	38.9	40.8	6.13	5.97	5.59
Apparel and Other Textile Products	167.16	174.26	162.66	36.9	37.8	36.8	4.53	4.61	4.42
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	148.92	156.16	145.15	34.0	35.9	33.6	4.38	4.35	4.32
Chemicals and Allied Products	310.27	310.68	285.38	40.4	40.4	41.3	7.68	7.69	6.91

Note: See technical noted on final page.

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment for Counties in South Carolina
(Data rounded to nearest ten)

	Total Wage and Salary			Manufacturing			Nonmanufacturing		
Counties	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982
ABBEVILLE-----	6,830	6,580	6,580	3,970	3,910	3,910	2,860	2,670	2,670
AIKEN---------	37,600	36,700	36,500	19,700	19,400	19,300	17,900	17,300	17,200
ALLENDALE-----	2,990	2,560	2,570	1,060	890	890	1,930	1,670	1,680
ANDERSON------	47,960	45,270	45,620	22,970	21,610	22,260	24,990	23,660	23,360
BAMBERG-------	4,580	4,680	4,620	1,750	1,710	1,710	2,830	2,970	2,910
BARNWELL------	6,620	6,290	6,290	3,150	2,680	2,660	3,470	3,610	3,630
BEAUFORT------	19,300	21,210	21,220	1,250	1,100	1,110	18,050	20,110	20,110
BERKELEY------	17,700	17,000	17,000	5,600	5,300	5,300	12,100	11,700	11,700
CALHOUN-------	4,250	3,960	3,950	2,490	2,340	2,320	1,760	1,620	1,630
CHARLESTON----	120,900	120,600	121,000	11,800	11,300	11,400	109,100	109,300	109,600
CHEROKEE------	14,700	14,360	14,510	7,060	7,120	7,240	7,640	7,240	7,270
CHESTER-------	12,420	11,880	11,900	7,640	7,280	7,320	4,780	4,600	4,580
CHESTERFIELD--	11,670	11,660	11,480	6,480	6,530	6,410	5,190	5,130	5,070
CLARENDON-----	6,210	5,910	5,880	1,700	1,630	1,620	4,510	4,280	4,260
COLLETON------	8,260	8,390	8,390	2,500	2,470	2,470	5,760	5,920	5,920
DARLINGTON----	19,720	19,320	19,370	8,900	8,510	8,530	10,820	10,810	10,840
DILLON--------	8,170	8,360	8,280	3,120	3,520	3,480	5,050	4,840	4,800
DORCHESTER----	11,700	13,300	14,200	3,400	3,100	2,800	8,300	10,200	11,400
EDGEFIELD-----	4,630	4,680	4,660	2,560	2,650	2,620	2,070	2,030	2,040
FAIRFIELD-----	6,460	6,290	6,260	2,120	2,040	2,000	4,340	4,250	4,260
FLORENCE------	43,960	42,910	42,480	12,380	12,630	12,380	31,580	30,280	30,100
GEORGETOWN----	13,220	13,060	13,440	4,630	3,800	4,190	8,590	9,260	9,250
GREENVILLE----	146,800	148,100	147,500	50,700	50,100	49,500	96,100	98,000	98,000
GREENWOOD-----	28,100	27,890	27,460	14,130	14,030	13,600	13,970	13,860	13,860
HAMPTON-------	4,870	4,900	4,900	1,920	1,830	1,840	2,950	3,070	3,060
HORRY---------	35,900	37,190	38,800	6,690	7,130	7,020	29,210	30,060	31,780
JASPER--------	2,940	3,050	3,020	250	260	260	2,690	2,790	2,760
KERSHAW-------	14,400	13,880	13,880	7,620	7,100	7,110	6,780	6,780	6,770
LANCASTER-----	19,540	18,980	18,820	12,310	11,550	11,380	7,230	7,430	7,440
LAURENS-------	18,750	17,930	17,860	8,880	8,490	8,480	9,870	9,440	9,380
LEE-----------	2,800	2,770	2,780	960	1,100	1,100	1,840	1,670	1,680
LEXINGTON-----	40,700	40,600	41,200	13,600	13,000	13,300	27,100	27,600	27,900
MCCORMICK-----	2,090	2,090	2,080	1,000	1,060	1,060	1,090	1,030	1,020
MARION--------	10,490	10,510	10,610	4,790	4,340	4,410	5,700	6,170	6,200
MARLBORO------	9,240	8,980	8,990	4,900	4,700	4,710	4,340	4,280	4,280
NEWBERRY------	11,380	10,940	11,200	5,520	5,520	5,770	5,860	5,420	5,430
OCONEE--------	18,190	18,170	18,100	9,440	8,990	8,970	8,750	9,180	9,130
ORANGEBURG----	24,980	24,000	23,990	8,830	8,080	7,960	16,150	15,920	16,030
PICKENS-------	32,100	30,600	31,200	12,800	11,200	11,600	19,300	19,400	19,600
RICHLAND------	140,300	140,100	139,200	13,500	13,300	13,000	126,700	126,800	126,200
SALUDA--------	2,920	2,970	2,970	1,190	1,210	1,210	1,730	1,760	1,760
SPARTANBURG---	88,500	86,600	86,300	39,000	37,500	37,500	49,500	49,100	48,800
SUMTER--------	27,210	26,900	26,970	8,980	8,770	8,720	18,230	18,130	18,250
UNION---------	10,530	10,100	9,900	6,340	6,230	6,050	4,190	3,870	3,850
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,720	8,400	8,360	3,220	2,970	2,960	5,500	5,430	5,400
YORK----------	38,320	37,060	37,180	14,300	13,800	12,970	24,020	24,260	24,210

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LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
MARCH, 1982

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	MAR. 1981	FEB. 1982	MAR. 1982	MAR. 1981	FEB. 1982	MAR. 1982	MAR. 1981	FEB. 1982	MAR. 1982
ABBEVILLE	9630	9890	10120	810	1430	1500	8.4	14.5	14.8
AIKEN	41690	43510	44430	3530	5390	5720	8.5	12.4	12.9
ALLENDALE	3960	3790	3860	480	810	800	12.1	21.4	20.7
ANDERSON	62030	60520	61700	5650	7520	7300	9.1	12.4	11.8
BAMBERG	7010	7460	7620	620	1040	1090	8.8	13.9	14.3
BARNWELL	9350	9530	9720	1070	1780	1720	11.4	18.7	17.7
BEAUFORT	24970	27320	28200	2000	2690	2550	8.0	9.8	9.0
BERKELEY	37210	37620	38990	2800	3500	3770	7.5	9.3	9.7
CALHOUN	7570	7230	7470	480	710	760	6.3	9.8	10.2
CHARLESTON	108600	109830	112830	7870	10070	9840	7.2	9.2	8.7
CHEROKEE	23040	22740	23380	2120	2450	2490	9.2	10.8	10.7
CHESTER	15000	15530	16310	1330	2450	3020	8.9	15.8	18.5
CHESTERFIELD	18250	18840	19170	1340	2090	2310	7.3	11.1	12.1
CLARENDON	11970	11670	11920	1070	1460	1400	8.9	12.5	11.7
COLLETON	12340	12810	12840	1490	1850	1670	12.1	14.4	13.0
DARLINGTON	26860	27340	27420	2460	3570	3120	9.2	13.1	11.4
DILLON	13200	14110	14260	1440	2160	2050	10.9	15.3	14.4
DORCHESTER	22990	23240	23920	1820	2070	2070	7.9	8.9	8.7
EDGEFIELD	8820	8240	8760	1150	520	970	13.0	6.3	11.1
FAIRFIELD	10260	10190	10340	840	1050	1060	8.2	10.3	10.3
FLORENCE	49570	49370	50080	3860	5200	5250	7.8	10.5	10.5
GEORGETOWN	17970	19970	19660	2370	4750	3650	13.2	23.8	18.6
GREENVILLE	143360	143620	146340	10150	11910	12520	7.1	8.3	8.6
GREENWOOD	27620	28280	28600	1990	2950	3200	7.2	10.4	11.2
HAMPTON	7180	7440	7640	730	1020	1050	10.2	13.7	13.7
HORRY	50440	53380	55150	5880	7600	6370	11.7	14.2	11.6
JASPER	5710	6000	6030	540	690	650	9.5	11.5	10.8
KERSHAW	17320	18340	18170	1250	2350	2450	7.2	12.8	13.5
LANCASTER	23150	23950	24470	1500	3060	3380	6.5	12.8	13.8
LAURENS	23350	23100	23170	2280	3080	2820	9.8	13.3	12.2
LEE	6900	7200	7470	600	900	950	8.7	12.5	12.7
LEXINGTON	65060	65760	65900	4220	5990	4780	6.5	9.1	7.3
MCCORMICK	3420	3690	3600	500	760	620	14.6	20.6	17.2
MARION	15980	15690	16250	2670	2970	2630	16.7	18.9	16.2
MARLBORO	11810	12290	12250	1500	2330	2070	12.7	19.0	16.9
NEWBERRY	16830	17020	17550	1070	2140	1830	6.4	12.6	10.4
OCONEE	20550	21580	21670	2210	3180	3160	10.8	14.7	14.6
ORANGEBURG	36850	36650	37970	3580	5010	5490	9.7	13.7	14.5
PICKENS	39600	40610	41470	2910	4340	4610	7.3	10.7	11.1
RICHLAND	123250	123460	126360	7160	8590	8890	5.8	7.0	7.0
SALUDA	6940	7180	7180	930	1160	1000	13.4	16.2	13.9
SPARTANBURG	100780	103050	104520	7530	10710	10690	7.5	10.4	10.2
SUMTER	33770	33970	34810	3030	4120	3900	9.0	12.1	11.2
UNION	15040	14720	14530	2970	3200	3010	19.7	21.7	20.7
WILLIAMSBURG	16520	17430	17320	1660	3190	2790	10.0	18.3	16.1
YORK	49510	49110	50540	4220	4920	5890	8.5	10.0	11.7

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1981 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and the self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

SOUTH CAROLINA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS (CES)
P. O. Box 995
COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Research and Analysis Section were responsible for this publication: Beth Mays, Diann S. Harrison, Geraldine Taylor, Ginger Gurganus, Cyndi Putnam, and Ted Gladden.

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

S.C. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P.O. Box 995 COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

APRIL 1982

APRIL'S EMPLOYMENT INFLUENCED BY SEASONALITY

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH APPEARS POSITIVE ON THE SURFACE

The outward signs concerning South Carolina's wage and salary employment in April were all good. Every major industry in the state added workers to their payrolls during the month. As a result, total nonagricultural employment rose to 1,189,100, an increase of 8,300 above the March level. All of these positive movements, however, look bleaker when the circumstances are investigated further. Under normal conditions, nonagricultural employment in the Palmetto State would be expected to gain around 10,000 between March and April. This addition of workers is mostly seasonal, and is primarily connected with tourism and education. With the seasonal influences removed from April's wage and salary figure, the employment level actually declined 2,000. Also important, only two of the major industries could manage an upturn after being seasonally adjusted. Another pessimistic fact is the number of jobs in South Carolina compared with a year earlier. Over the year, 15,500 jobs were lost.

PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXPERIENCES EMPLOYMENT ADDITIONS

Employment in private industry in the state advanced 8,200 in April to reach 949,100. This is a decrease of 13,300 from April, 1981. Leading the way in the over-the-month upturn was wholesale and retail trade. Practically all of the 3,900 trade expansion was centered in the retail sector. With only food stores registering a reduction in workers, all other areas within retail trade either remained unchanged or gained employment over March. Tourist activity had some influence on the rise in retail employment, but some industries such as general merchandise stores experienced real growth outdistancing normal seasonal upturns.

Probably more directly affected by the recreational and tourist-connected aspects of the economy was services. Employment in this industry picked up 3,100 in April. This industry tends to be substantially seasonal, and this year's seasonal increase was less than normal. One positive note - 3,000 more jobs were available in this industry in April than in the same month of 1981.

For the third month in a row, construction employment rose. This upturn can be attributed to the warm weather months as opposed to any positive developments concerning interest rates and the housing situation. What is revealing are the components within construction which are adding jobs, specifically heavy construction contractors and special trade contractors. These two industry groups are not normally associated with new home construction, but more with highway building and home remodeling.

Two industries which remained strong were finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities. With gains of 400 and 300, respectively, both areas remained fairly recession-resistant. Finance, insurance, and real estate especially has done well with 51,000 people working in April compared with 48,600 twelve months earlier.

Trends within manufacturing were diverse with durable goods down 400 and nondurable goods up 500. Durable good industries also showed varying results as several divisions managed positive movements in the face of the decline. The largest hike in durable jobs occurred in lumber and wood products. This is the best sign to appear in this industry in many months. Biggest drops among durable industries were felt in transportation equipment; stone, clay, and glass products; and machinery, except electrical. Supported by a sharp rise of 900 in textile mill employment as several layoffs ended, nondurable good industries helped manufacturing overall to produce a small net advance in the number of jobs. The only major slide in nondurables was in chemicals and allied products.

SLIGHT UPTURN IN PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

Jobs in government in South Carolina in April surpassed the March level by 100. Employment in local government was the only sector to fall off during the month. The number of local workers dropped 400 with all losses outside of education. No employment reductions were evident in federal government as increased defense spending continued to aid employment levels. State government also produced a job gain over the month as 200 workers were added.

OUTLOOK FOR MAY SOMEWHAT PROMISING

All major industries are expecting job upturns in May. The most significant expansions, as in April, should occur in wholesale and retail trade, and services and mining. Services should be particularly helped by hotels, motels, and eating places as the beaches begin to beckon tourists in earnest with 80 and 90 degree daytime temperatures. Construction employment should rise for the fourth consecutive month. A continued positive showing is forecast for both finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities. Manufacturing should register a small advance as several major layoffs come to an end. Finally, government employees should again increase thanks to education and defense spending. Overall, no sharp upswing can be projected until the federal budget situation is settled, and interest rates drop to a more acceptable range. The upcoming months show promise with the July 1 tax cut and social security cost-of-living raises going into effect adding discretionary buying power to the economy.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

During April, Charleston-North Charleston wage and salary employment was reduced by 400 from the previous month's level of 153,100. The downturn in employment was the result of declines recorded in the nonmanufacturing sector. The service-producing industries, which normally show an increase from March to April, dropped 900 over the month. Charleston was the only major area in the state to experience a drop in services. Employment in the government sector moved down 500, reflecting losses in both state and local government, while federal employment remained constant at 18,500. A slight decrease was registered in the number of employees in the transportation and public utilities industry. The rise in wholesale and retail trade could be pinpointed to a 700 advance in retail trade. Moderate upturns in employment were posted by both the construction industry, and finance, insurance, and real estate. Manufacturing employment remained constant at 19,600 in April as offsetting trends occurred between durable and nondurable goods. Within the manufacturing sector, significant gains of 200 were noted in lumber and wood products, and apparel and other textile products.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Richland and Lexington Counties)

Because fewer persons were employed in the manufacturing sector during April, the Columbia Metropolitan Statistical Area witnessed a decline of 300 employees in total nonagricultural wage and salary employment. As a result of cutbacks in production, manufacturing employment fell 500. This decrease was reflected in both durable and nondurable good industries. Spurred by layoffs in machinery, except electrical, durable goods plunged 400 from 12,700 in March. Throughout the soft good sector, most industry groups experienced no change in employment. The one exception was apparel and other textile products, down 100. Employment in nonmanufacturing was up 200 as most industry groups reported slight increases. Services and mining; transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance and real estate were up 100 each under the impetus of seasonal influences. Construction jobs in the Columbia Metro Area were stable at 8,300 during April. Total government was the only industry group to post a drop in employees over the month, reflecting a decline in state government. In wholesale and retail trade, the number of workers was unchanged at 36,700 after offsetting differences occurred among the components.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment for the Greenville-Spartanburg area advanced 300 to 265,200 in April. This growth could be directly attributed to a 500 surge in nonmanufacturing employment. Significant gains were recorded in wholesale and retail trade (+300), and services and mining (+200). Slight increases were experienced by all other industry groups except construction. Employment, both in finance, insurance, and real estate and in government, climed 100. Construction employment dropped 200 in view of high interest rates. Transportation and public utilities posted no change in the employment level of 9,300 from March to April. As demands for products were reduced, manufacturing employment was lowered by 200 from 98,500 in March. A substantial slump in machinery, except electrical (-500) helped cause the hard good sector to plummet 600 over the month. Most remaining durable industry groups registered minor increases or no change. Nondurable good wage and salary employment rose 400 to a level of 70,400. Textile mill products jumped from 35,600 to 36,200 in April, reflecting increases in weaving mills, synthetics, and other textile products. Other industry groups within the soft good sector remained unchanged with the exception of small declines in paper and allied products, and chemicals and allied products.

UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN TO 10.5% IN APRIL

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell to 10.5% in April. This represents 155,600 jobless individuals, a drop of 3,300 from the March level. The decline in unemployment is attributed to a seasonal expansion in tourism-related trade and service industries. The national unemployment rate averaged 9.4% in April.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
April 1982

	South Carolina			Charleston-N. Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,480,400	1,452,000	1,413,500	179,030	175,740	170,660
Total Employment	1,324,800	1,293,100	1,304,000	164,110	160,060	158,600
Total Unemployment	155,600	158,900	109,500	14,920	15,680	12,060
Unemployment Rate	10.5	10.9	7.7	8.3	8.9	7.1

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	195,050	192,260	186,620	298,330	292,320	283,420
Total Employment	182,280	178,590	176,070	270,170	264,500	264,100
Total Unemployment	12,770	13,670	10,550	28,160	27,820	19,320
Unemployment Rate	6.5	7.1	5.7	9.4	9.5	6.8

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT SPURRED BY SEASONAL ACTIVITIES

The number of females in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in South Carolina rose to 537,000 in April. Tourist-related occupations in retail trade and services claimed approximately 91% of the 4,300 females hired during April.

PRIVATE SECTOR FEMALE EMPLOYMENT

Females, employed by private businesses, climbed 4,300 in April. Most of the monthly gain was in retail trade (+2,300); and services and mining (+1,600). Female employment in transportation and public utilities, and construction continued at last month's level. Meanwhile, finance, insurance, and real estate registered a slight gain of 200. April's addition of 200 women in manufacturing was the first monthly growth in the industry since August, 1981. If not for an upturn in the soft good sector (+300), manufacturing would have declined in April. Textile mill products, revived by recalls in several large plants, and apparel and other textile products gained 300 and 100, respectively. The chemicals and allied product industry, losing 100, was the only division in the nondurable sector that experienced reductions in April. Diversified movements among the components of the durable sector resulted in an overall slide of 100 from last month's level. In comparison with year-ago levels, the number of females in private sector employment has decreased 400. A substantial loss in manufacturing (-6,800) coupled with decreases in construction (-500), and wholesale trade (-300) could not be offset by hikes in retail trade (+4,200); services and mining (+1,400); finance, insurance, and real estate (+1,300); and transportation and public utilities (+300).

PUBLIC SECTOR FEMALE EMPLOYMENT

Female employment in the public sector remained stagnant during April. Gains of 100 each in federal and state government were cancelled out by a drop of 200 in local government employees. The number of females in government jobs has declined 1,900 since April, 1980. State government has experienced the largest over-the-year decline (-1,100) in women workers of any government area.

FACTORY EARNINGS FOR PRODUCTION WORKERS

Hourly earnings for South Carolina's factory production workers rose a modest $0.06 in April to $6.60. Earnings in the durable good sector slipped $.02, with only nonelectrical machinery producers showing a significant advance (+ $0.15). Nondurable good workers' earnings increased $0.10 in April, led by a $0.40 rise for employees in knitting mills.

There was a decline of $6.26 in weekly earnings for factory workers in the state in April as wages fell to $246.18. Hardest hit was the hard good sector where earnings slipped $8.85 to $256.03. The decline in weekly wages among soft good producers was less severe as a drop of $4.69 was reported. Weekly earnings slipped back in April due to the sharp slide in hours worked in all categories.

Production worker earnings in the manufacturing industry throughout the nation reflected similar trends as hourly earnings rose slightly and weekly earnings showed a modest decline. Total manufacturing reported an upturn of $0.05 per hour with most of the significant gains occurring in the nondurable sector. Tobacco production workers received a $0.32 per hour increase, and petroleum and coal workers' hourly earnings rose $0.25 in April. Overall, hourly earnings climbed $0.09 in the soft good sector while durables crept up $0.02.

Weekly earnings in manufacturing slipped $1.41 in April with the hard good sector showing a $3.66 decline on average throughout the United States. Nondurable weekly earnings rose $.39.

SUMMARY OF APRIL EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
April 1982

	South Carolina			Charleston-N. Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	6.60	6.54	6.07	7.18	7.24	6.83
Average Weekly Earnings	246.18	252.44	245.23	272.12	276.57	283.44
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	86.77	89.36	91.92	95.92	97.90	108.10

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	6.37	6.34	5.97	6.44	6.41	5.94
Average Weekly Earnings	241.42	239.65	232.83	249.87	252.55	235.22
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	85.10	84.83	88.16	88.08	89.40	88.16

APRIL WORKWEEK SHRINKS

Weekly hours for South Carolina manufacturing production workers decreased by 1.3 hours in April to a level of 37.3 hours. Durable good workers lost 1.2 hours per week with the greatest losses reported for workers in instruments (-5.0 hours), and furniture and fixtures (-4.0 hours). Workers in the soft good sector lost 1.3 hours per week in April reducing the total to 37.0 hours. Synthetic weaving mill workers experienced the largest drop losing 6.0 hours per week in April.

Nationally the manufacturing workweek slipped 0.4 hour per week, descending to a level of 38.7 hours. The hard good sector showed a decline of 0.5 hour worked per week, while in nondurables, the drop was 0.4 hour from the March level of 38.4 hours.

MANHOUR INDEX LESSENS

The manufacturing production worker manhour index fell 3.4 points to 98.9 during April due to a 1.3 hour drop in average weekly hours. The April index was 14.3 points less than the year-ago figure of 113.2.

	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981
Production Worker Manhour Index	98.9	102.3	113.2
Durable Good Manhour Index	122.1	126.4	139.7
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	91.4	94.3	104.4
Textile Manhour Index	70.5	74.9	86.6
Apparel Manhour Index	93.1	97.2	98.5

ONGOING RECESSION MAINTAINS GRIP ON U.S.

High interest rates continue to influence the economic posture of the nation as the recession maintains a firm grip. Increases in unemployment along with declines in factory production and housing starts offer fresh evidence of the recession's strangling hold. Only retail sales and personal income increases show promise.

The sharp rise in the unemployment rate, to the highest level in 40 years, reflects the continued weakening of the economy. The rate rose in April to a seasonally adjusted 9.4% of the work force, from 9.0% in March and 8.8% in February. Unemployment is at its highest point since 1941 when the average for the year was 9.9%. Since the recession began, the unemployment rate has risen more than two percentage points, adding 2.5 million workers to the ranks of the unemployed.

Consumer prices rose 0.4% in April and are likely to rise faster in coming months. Increases were reported in the prices of food, housing, apparel, medical care, and entertainment. Prices related to transportation declined 0.8% in April. This drop was mainly influenced by a 4.5% decrease in the price of gasoline, a trend which has reversed itself recently.

Total U.S. industrial output dropped 0.6% from its March level despite new strength in auto assemblies. April's production decline was the eighth in the past nine months, thus supporting the belief that the 1981-82 recession may still be deepening nationally.

Production of products fell 0.3% in April while output of materials dropped 1.0%. Total production was down 7.4% from a year ago. U.S. factories operated at a seasonally adjusted 71.1% of capacity in April, down from 71.5% in March, and from 79.8% a year earlier. The picture was not universally negative as increases were reported for consumer durable goods, including cars, and home goods.

The nation's home builders, showing signs of recovery in recent months, suffered a big setback in April as housing starts fell 6.4% to the lowest rate since last November. The overall April decline was concentrated in new single-family houses, which dropped 10% from March. New housing units were started at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 881,000, 32.3% below the April pace a year ago.

Retail sales rose a surprisingly strong 1.4% in April following a revised 0.6% decline in March. Total sales in April were up 2.4% from the year earlier, with durable good sales up 2.7% and nondurable good sales up 2.2%. Durable good sales in April, helped by a 5.6% increase in auto sales, rose 3.4% during the month after rising 0.6% in March. Nondurables rose 0.4% in April after falling 1.1% in March.

Americans' personal income rose just 0.3% in April, the fourth modest gain in a row after December's first decline in nearly seven years. Personal consumption spending rose 0.5% in April after declining 0.6% in March. New personal savings rose 4.2% in April to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $135.4 million. After-tax income rose 0.8% to a rate of $2.14 trillion in April, prompting some economists to express fear that if Americans put their money into banks rather than spending it, the recession may drag on.

NEW FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

NAME OF FIRM	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
Charter Rivers Hospital	Lexington	100	Private Psychiatric center to treat alcoholic and drug addicts. To open Spring, 1983.
Chavis Products Limited	Aiken	50	Will manufacture automotive components.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education	Hours Desired			Relocate		
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/	(Highest Grade Completed)	Full Time	Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Yes	No	Location of Applicant*
Sales Representative	78	None	N/A	16	X		$13,000	X		Columbia
Electrical Drafter	120	None	N/A	14	X		$13,520		X	Lancaster
Chemist	03	None	N/A	16	X		$12,000	X		Aiken
Production Supervisor	99	None	N/A	14	X		$25,000		X	Florence
Emergency Medical Technician	12	None	N/A	12	X		$ 8,000	X		Sumter
Computer Operator	99	None	N/A	14	X		$10,000		X	Rock Hill
Caseworker	24	None	N/A	16	X		$11,440		X	Hampton
Manager, Insurance	99	Manager, Finance Co.	99	14	X		$ 9,500	X		Kingstree
Clerk, General	06	Teacher's Aide	03	12	X		$ 6,968		X	Hartsville
Roofer	48	Asphalt Worker	48	10	X		$10,000		X	Beaufort
Mechanical Engineer	27	Industrial Sales Manager	13	16	X		$23,000	X		Orangeburg
Biological Aide	21	None	N/A	16	X		$12,000	X		Bennettsville
Agricultural Engineer	99	Plant Manager	36	16	X		$20,000	X		Conway

* There are currently more than 86,600 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience- "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

AREA WAGE SURVEY
COLUMBIA-SUMTER, S. C.

The following summary represents the major results of a January 1982 survey of occupational wages in the Columbia-Sumter area. The geographical scope, then, covers Lexington, Richland and Sumter Counties. The survey was conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U. S. Department of Labor. This study covered establishments employing 50 workers or more in manufacturing; transportation; communication and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and selected services. A sample of 98 establishments employing 35,845 workers was selected to represent 345 establishments employing 69,452 workers in the area.

Hourly Earnings[1/] of Selected Occupations in Columbia-Sumter, S. C., January 1982

Occupation	Number of Workers			Hourly Earnings[2/]		
	All	Men	Women	Mean	Median	Middle Range
Secretaries	420	-	419	6.82	6.20	5.18 - 7.93
Stenographers	140	2	138	7.15	7.40	6.23 - 8.60
Typists	152	-	152	5.07	4.50	4.33 - 5.56
File Clerks	153	6	147	3.89	3.75	3.52 - 4.19
Switchboard Operators	31	-	31	5.29	4.55	4.01 - 5.73
Key Entry Operators	257	1	256	4.93	4.76	4.40 - 5.27
Computer Operators	154	115	39	6.42	6.22	5.39 - 7.21
Computer Data Librarians	11	4	7	5.37	5.39	--
Drafters	113	95	18	7.07	6.59	5.50 - 8.64
Electronics Technicians	167	151	16	9.18	8.80	7.36 -11.55
Maintenance Electricians	176	176	-	9.25	10.03	8.58 -10.03
Maintenance Machinists	60	60	-	8.78	9.32	7.10 -10.03
Maintenance Mechanics (Machine)	466	464	2	8.78	9.32	7.15 -10.76
Maintenance Mechanics (Motor Vehicles)	176	176	-	8.96	9.20	6.65 -10.68
Tool and Die Makers	50	50	-	8.75	8.21	7.70 - 9.29
Stationary Engineers	35	35	-	7.48	3.36	6.04 - 8.36
Boiler Tenders	17	17	-	7.91	9.32	6.55 - 9.32
Truck Drivers	911	901	7	7.37	6.25	5.05 - 8.88
Shipping Packers	194	102	92	4.77	5.10	4.10 - 5.12
Forklift Operators	504	407	97	5.88	5.83	5.42 - 5.83
Guards	807	708	99	3.62	3.50	3.35 - 3.57
Janitors, Porters and Cleaners	586	415	171	3.89	3.35	3.35 - 4.00

1/ Excludes premium pay for overtime, work on weekends, holidays and late shifts. Incentive payments are included, but nonproduction bonuses are excluded.

2/ May include data for workers not identified by sex.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1982

Industry	April, 1982	March, 1982	April, 1981	Net Change From: March, 1982	Net Change From: April, 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1189.1	1180.8	1204.6	+ 8.3	- 15.5
Construction	65.6	65.2	71.5	+ 0.4	- 5.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	10.4	10.1	11.5	+ 0.3	- 1.1
Highway and Street Construction	3.6	3.3	4.3	+ 0.3	- 0.7
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	6.8	6.8	7.2	0.0	- 0.4
Special Trade Contractors	32.8	32.5	33.7	+ 0.3	- 0.9
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.9	8.7	9.7	+ 0.2	- 0.8
Electrical Work	6.4	6.7	6.5	- 0.3	- 0.1
Manufacturing	370.0	369.9	388.2	+ 0.1	- 18.2
Durable Goods	110.8	111.2	119.9	- 0.4	- 9.1
Nondurable Goods	259.2	258.7	268.3	+ 0.5	- 9.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	54.3	54.0	53.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.9
Trucking and Warehousing	13.4	13.4	13.6	0.0	- 0.2
Water Transportation	2.9	2.7	3.0	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Communication	14.9	14.9	14.7	0.0	- 0.2
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	11.2	11.2	11.3	0.0	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.8	14.8	14.0	0.0	+ 0.8
Electric Services	9.9	9.9	9.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Combination Utility Services	3.5	3.5	3.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	235.0	231.1	230.5	+ 3.9	+ 4.5
Wholesale Trade	49.3	49.2	50.6	+ 0.1	- 1.3
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	27.4	27.4	28.0	0.0	- 0.6
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	12.2	12.1	12.2	+ 0.1	0.0
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	21.9	21.8	22.6	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Groceries and Related Products	6.7	6.8	6.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Groceries, General Line	2.8	2.8	3.0	0.0	- 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.3	3.4	3.7	- 0.1	- 0.4
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.7	2.8	3.1	- 0.1	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.2	3.7	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Retail Trade	185.7	181.9	179.9	+ 3.8	+ 5.8
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	7.9	7.7	8.3	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.0	3.9	4.5	+ 0.1	- 0.5
General Merchandise Stores	25.7	25.3	25.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.6
Department Stores	18.3	18.2	18.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Food Stores	32.6	33.0	33.5	- 0.4	- 0.9
Grocery Stores	31.2	31.5	32.0	- 0.3	- 0.8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP (continued)

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

April, 1982

Industry	April, 1982	March, 1982	April, 1981	Net Change From: March, 1982	Net Change From: April, 1981
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	51.0	50.6	48.6	+ 0.4	+ 2.4
Banking	14.6	14.6	14.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.4	14.4	14.0	0.0	+ 0.4
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.1	6.1	5.8	0.0	+ 0.3
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	7.7	7.7	7.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	11.2	11.2	10.7	0.0	+ 0.5
Life Insurance	6.3	6.3	6.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Services and Mining	173.2	170.1	170.2	+ 3.1	+ 3.0
Health Services	37.6	37.4	36.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Hospitals	13.8	13.7	12.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Educational Services	17.4	17.5	17.8	- 0.1	- 0.4
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	10.6	10.7	10.3	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Total Government	240.0	239.9	242.2	+ 0.1	- 2.2
Total Federal Government	37.3	37.0	36.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Total State Government	74.5	74.3	76.6	+ 0.2	- 2.1
State Education	31.5	31.4	32.1	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Other State Government	43.0	42.9	44.5	+ 0.1	- 1.5
Total Local Government	128.2	128.6	128.7	- 0.4	- 0.5
Local Education	76.0	75.8	75.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Other Local Government	52.2	52.8	52.9	- 0.6	- 0.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1982

Industry	April, 1982	March, 1982	April, 1981	Net Change From: March, 1982	Net Change From: April, 1981
Manufacturing	370.0	369.9	388.2	+ 0.1	- 18.2
Durable Goods	110.8	111.2	119.9	- 0.4	- 9.1
Lumber and Wood Products	12.8	12.4	14.5	+ 0.4	- 1.7
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.2	4.1	4.6	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.4	3.3	4.1	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Furniture and Fixtures	4.9	4.9	5.2	0.0	- 0.3
Household Furniture	4.1	4.1	4.3	0.0	- 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.2	9.5	10.8	- 0.3	- 1.6
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.0	3.1	3.6	- 0.1	- 0.6
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.1	2.1	2.5	0.0	- 0.4
Primary Metal Industries	7.0	7.0	7.8	0.0	- 0.8
Fabricated Metal Products	14.5	14.5	14.5	0.0	0.0
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.9	3.0	3.3	- 0.1	- 0.4
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	28.0	28.2	30.6	- 0.2	- 2.6
Construction and Related Machinery	2.2	2.3	2.4	- 0.1	- 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	4.1	4.3	4.9	- 0.2	- 0.8
Special Industry Machinery	8.0	8.1	9.1	- 0.1	- 1.1
General Industrial Machinery	5.6	5.7	5.6	- 0.1	0.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20.7	20.6	21.3	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.6	2.7	2.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Household Appliances	3.5	3.1	3.6	+ 0.4	- 0.1
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.9	7.9	7.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.8	2.9	3.1	- 0.1	- 0.3
Transportation Equipment	4.3	4.8	5.1	- 0.5	- 0.8
Instruments and Related Products	5.7	5.6	5.7	+ 0.1	0.0
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.9	2.9	2.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.7	3.7	4.4	0.0	- 0.7
Nondurable Goods	259.2	258.7	268.3	+ 0.5	- 9.1
Food and Kindred Products	13.9	14.0	13.7	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Meat Products	4.0	4.0	3.5	0.0	+ 0.5
Beverages	2.7	2.6	2.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	126.8	125.9	133.9	+ 0.9	- 7.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	36.9	36.8	39.2	+ 0.1	- 2.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	40.1	39.7	42.1	+ 0.4	- 2.0
Knitting Mills	10.3	10.3	11.3	0.0	- 1.0

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1982

Industry	April, 1982	March, 1982	April, 1981	Net Change From: March, 1982	Net Change From: April, 1981
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	18.1	17.7	18.5	+ 0.4	- 0.4
Textile Finishing, Cotton	9.1	8.9	9.4	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	8.4	8.2	8.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	2.8	2.8	3.0	0.0	- 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.4	10.5	0.0	- 1.1
Yarn Spinning Mills	7.8	7.7	8.7	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.3	45.2	46.3	+ 0.1	- 1.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.6	10.3	- 0.1	- 0.8
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.4	7.4	7.7	0.0	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.6	15.7	15.9	- 0.1	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.5	5.4	5.7	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.3	2.5	2.3	- 0.2	0.0
Children's Outerwear	7.4	7.5	7.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.9	0.0	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.3	6.9	7.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
Paper and Allied Products	13.5	13.5	14.0	0.0	- 0.5
Paperboard Mills	3.6	3.6	3.8	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.5	3.6	3.5	- 0.1	0.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.2	4.2	4.6	0.0	- 0.4
Printing and Publishing	8.1	8.1	7.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Newspapers	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	3.4	3.5	3.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.5	31.9	32.8	- 0.4	- 1.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.9	18.3	19.1	- 0.4	- 1.2
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.2	19.2	18.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.7	2.7	2.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.2	8.3	8.3	- 0.1	- 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE THREE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

April, 1982

Industry	Charleston-North Charleston			Columbia			Greenville-Spartanburg		
	April, 1982	March, 1982	April, 1981	April, 1982	March, 1982	April, 1981	April, 1982	March, 1982	April, 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	152.7	153.1	152.1	180.2	180.5	179.7	265.2	264.9	267.2
Construction	9.9	9.6	10.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	15.5	15.7	16.1
Manufacturing	19.6	19.6	20.8	25.9	26.4	27.4	98.3	98.5	102.3
Durable Goods	9.9	10.1	10.8	12.3	12.7	12.1	27.9	28.5	29.3
Lumber and Wood Products	1.9	1.7	1.8	---	---	---	0.9	0.8	0.9
Lumber and Furniture	---	---	---	0.6	0.6	0.6	---	---	---
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	---	---	---
Primary Metal Industries	---	---	---	1.6	1.7	1.7	---	---	---
Fabricated Metal Products	---	---	---	2.3	2.3	2.5	4.2	4.0	3.8
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.9	3.1	11.7	12.2	13.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	---	---	---	1.9	2.0	2.2	6.7	6.7	6.1
Other Durable Goods	5.0	5.3	5.4	2.2	2.2	1.1	4.4	4.8	5.3
Nondurable Goods	9.7	9.5	10.0	13.6	13.7	15.3	70.4	70.0	73.0
Food and Kindred Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.6	2.6	2.5
Textile Mill Products	---	---	---	2.6	2.6	3.1	36.2	35.6	38.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.8	9.8	10.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	---	---	---	---	---	---	13.7	13.3	13.9
Knitting Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.2	2.2	3.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.1	4.1	4.1
Floor Covering Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.7	1.7	1.9
Yarn and Thread Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.7	1.7	1.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.6	1.4	1.9	2.6	2.7	2.5	9.4	9.4	9.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.0	2.0	2.0
Paper and Allied Products	---	---	---	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.5	3.6	3.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.4	2.4	2.4	---	---	---	7.8	7.9	8.4
Chemicals and Petroleum	---	---	---	2.1	2.1	2.1	---	---	---
Printing and Publishing	0.9	0.9	0.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	---	---	---
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.4	8.4	8.3
Other Nondurable Goods	3.9	3.9	4.0	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	33.3	32.6	32.4	36.7	36.7	37.9	55.4	55.1	53.9
Wholesale Trade	7.3	7.3	7.0	10.3	10.4	10.6	14.4	14.1	14.0
Retail Trade	26.0	25.3	25.4	26.4	26.3	27.3	41.0	41.0	39.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	6.7	6.6	6.5	14.7	14.6	14.1	10.4	10.3	9.9
Services and Mining	27.3	28.2	25.2	28.4	28.3	27.5	39.7	39.5	38.1
Total Government	47.2	47.7	48.0	56.6	56.7	55.0	36.6	36.5	37.0
Total Federal Government	18.5	18.5	18.4	8.1	8.1	7.3	1.7	1.6	1.7
Total State Government	12.6	12.7	12.8	31.1	31.3	30.9	11.2	11.2	11.4
Total Local Government	16.1	16.5	16.8	17.4	17.3	16.8	23.7	23.7	23 9

Note: See technical notes on final page.
Dashes denote either an inadequate sample which prohibits the publication of data for certain industries, or total industry employment in that area of less than 500.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April 1982

Industry	Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1981	Net Change From Mar. 1982	Net Change From Apr. 1981
Total Female Employment	537.0	532.7	539.3	+ 4.3	- 2.3
Construction	4.7	4.7	5.2	0.0	- 0.5
Manufacturing	153.3	153.1	160.1	+ 0.2	- 6.8
Durable Goods	33.7	33.8	35.7	- 0.1	- 2.0
Lumber and Wood Products	2.1	2.0	2.4	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	3.1	3.1	3.2	0.0	- 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.0	8.1	8.8	- 0.1	- 0.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	11.7	11.6	11.9	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Instruments and Related Products	3.8	3.7	3.8	+ 0.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods	119.6	119.3	124.4	+ 0.3	- 4.8
Food and Kindred Products	4.2	4.2	4.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	53.7	53.4	57.1	+ 0.3	- 3.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	15.1	15.1	16.1	0.0	- 1.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	18.1	17.9	18.9	+ 0.2	- 0.8
Knitting Mills	7.1	7.1	7.8	0.0	- 0.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.3	38.2	39.3	+ 0.1	- 1.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.8	8.8	9.5	0.0	- 0.7
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.6	13.7	13.9	- 0.1	- 0.3
Children's Outerwear	6.6	6.7	6.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	2.8	2.8	2.9	0.0	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.4	8.5	8.8	- 0.1	- 0.4
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	6.6	6.6	6.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.7	12.7	12.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Communication	7.1	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	107.6	105.3	103.7	+ 2.3	+ 3.9
Wholesale Trade	11.6	11.6	11.9	0.0	- 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	6.4	6.4	6.6	0.0	- 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.2	5.2	5.3	0.0	- 0.1
Retail Trade	96.0	93.7	91.8	+ 2.3	+ 4.2
General Merchandise Stores	18.8	18.5	18.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Food Stores	13.0	12.5	12.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	28.4	28.2	27.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.3
Banking	10.8	10.8	10.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	5.4	5.4	5.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Services and Mining	101.4	99.8	100.0	+ 1.6	+ 1.4
Health Services	31.8	31.7	31.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Hospitals	11.6	11.6	10.9	0.0	+ 0.7
Educational Services	10.5	10.5	10.8	0.0	- 0.3
Total Government	128.9	128.9	130.8	0.0	- 1.9
Total Federal Government	10.5	10.4	10.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Total State Government	37.9	37.8	39.0	+ 0.1	- 1.1
State Education	16.4	16.3	16.7	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Other State Government	21.5	21.5	22.3	0.0	- 0.8
Total Local Government	80.5	80.7	81.3	- 0.2	- 0.8
Local Education	55.5	55.4	55.9	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Other Local Government	25.0	25.3	25.4	- 0.3	- 0.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

April, 1982

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981
MANUFACTURING	291.9	291.7	306.6	246.18	252.44	245.23	37.3	38.6	40.4	6.60	6.54	6.07
DURABLE GOODS	86.9	87.2	94.2	256.03	264.88	257.45	38.1	39.3	40.8	6.72	6.74	6.31
Lumber and Wood Products	10.5	10.1	11.8	233.51	230.84	226.10	40.4	39.8	42.5	5.78	5.80	5.32
Furniture and Fixtures	4.0	4.0	4.3	164.95	185.48	195.23	31.6	35.6	39.6	5.22	5.21	4.93
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	7.5	7.7	8.8	301.91	298.80	285.18	41.7	41.5	42.0	7.24	7.20	6.79
Fabricated Metal Products	11.8	11.8	11.8	250.00	257.26	235.17	38.7	39.7	40.2	6.46	6.43	5.85
Machinery, Except Electrical	20.5	20.7	22.5	269.37	282.69	280.28	36.5	39.1	41.4	7.38	7.23	6.77
Special Industry Machinery	5.7	5.8	6.5	251.92	261.61	256.00	37.6	38.7	40.7	6.70	6.76	6.29
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.1	16.0	16.6	213.82	211.55	225.32	35.4	35.2	39.6	6.04	6.01	5.69
Instruments and Related Products	4.5	4.5	4.6	215.04	244.99	206.59	35.9	40.9	38.4	5.99	5.99	5.38
NONDURABLE GOODS	205.0	204.5	212.4	242.35	247.04	239.59	37.0	38.3	40.2	6.55	6.45	5.96
Food and Kindred Products	8.5	8.6	8.2	219.41	221.09	203.81	37.0	37.6	38.6	5.93	5.88	5.28
Textile Mill Products	108.6	107.9	114.8	218.99	232.70	225.18	35.9	38.4	40.5	6.10	6.06	5.56
Weaving Mills, Cotton	32.9	32.8	34.9	230.81	229.58	223.26	37.9	38.2	40.3	6.09	6.01	5.54
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	36.1	35.8	37.9	202.88	241.30	237.38	32.0	38.0	41.5	6.34	6.35	5.72
Knitting Mills	8.2	8.3	9.0	194.50	199.63	198.90	32.8	36.1	37.6	5.93	5.53	5.29
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.1	12.8	13.4	239.65	254.32	231.82	37.8	39.8	39.9	6.34	6.39	5.81
Floor Covering Mills	2.2	2.2	2.3	242.38	240.78	237.28	40.6	40.4	42.6	5.97	5.96	5.57
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.3	8.2	9.3	221.00	221.53	201.47	40.7	41.1	41.2	5.43	5.39	4.89
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.9	37.7	38.7	156.75	165.60	161.64	34.3	36.0	36.0	4.57	4.60	4.49
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.4	8.5	9.1	155.23	163.33	148.28	33.6	35.2	33.7	4.62	4.64	4.40
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.7	12.8	13.0	147.65	156.60	151.72	34.1	36.0	35.7	4.33	4.35	4.25
Paper and Allied Products	9.5	9.5	9.8	400.72	395.35	396.49	40.6	40.8	44.7	9.87	9.69	8.87
Printing and Publishing	4.1	4.1	3.9	266.03	266.79	242.63	37.0	36.9	37.1	7.19	7.23	6.54
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.7	20.0	21.7	369.74	340.49	351.02	40.9	38.3	42.6	9.04	8.89	8.24

Note: See technical notes on final page.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
APRIL, 1982

CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON MSA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981
All Manufacturing	272.12	276.57	283.44	37.9	38.2	41.5	7.18	7.24	6.83
Durable Goods	254.25	252.38	276.64	37.5	37.5	41.6	6.78	6.73	6.65
Nondurable Goods	292.61	306.15	284.72	38.4	39.1	40.5	7.62	7.83	7.03

COLUMBIA MSA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981
All Manufacturing	241.42	239.65	232.83	37.9	37.8	39.0	6.37	6.34	5.97
Durable Goods	239.62	236.76	233.24	38.4	37.7	39.6	6.24	6.28	5.89
Fabricated Metal Products	232.70	243.47	226.91	35.8	37.4	39.6	6.50	6.51	5.73
Machinery, Except Electrical	258.45	264.71	262.29	39.1	39.1	38.8	6.61	6.77	6.76
Nondurable Goods	243.00	241.92	232.32	37.5	37.8	38.4	6.48	6.40	6.05
Textile Mill Products	209.72	217.91	224.47	36.6	38.5	40.3	5.73	5.66	5.57
Apparel and Other Textile Prod.	144.63	157.62	140.95	32.5	35.5	33.8	4.45	4.44	4.17

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981
All Manufacturing	249.87	252.55	235.22	38.8	39.4	39.6	6.44	6.41	5.94
Durable Goods	261.51	266.78	249.71	38.8	39.7	39.7	6.74	6.72	6.29
Machinery, Except Electrical	264.96	281.91	260.43	36.8	39.1	39.7	7.20	7.21	6.56
Nondurable Goods	245.22	247.20	230.08	38.8	39.3	39.6	6.32	6.29	5.81
Textile Mill Products	243.32	237.12	221.60	39.5	39.0	39.5	6.16	6.08	5.61
Weaving Mills, Cotton	250.51	236.98	212.46	40.8	39.3	38.7	6.14	6.03	5.49
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	235.00	240.24	232.70	37.6	38.5	40.4	6.25	6.24	5.76
Knitting Mills	267.97	219.49	206.65	41.1	36.4	37.1	6.52	6.03	5.57
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	254.81	245.81	219.74	40.9	40.1	39.1	6.23	6.13	5.62
Apparel and Other Textile Prod.	153.45	168.60	161.25	33.8	37.3	36.4	4.54	4.52	4.43
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	147.56	146.26	146.40	34.0	33.7	33.5	4.34	4.34	4.37
Chemicals and Allied Products	307.63	309.87	309.67	39.9	40.4	43.8	7.71	7.67	7.07

Note: See technical notes on final page.

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Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment for Counties in South Carolina
(Data rounded to nearest ten)

	Total Wage and Salary			Manufacturing			Nonmanufacturing		
Counties	Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1981	Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1981	Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1981
ABBEVILLE-----	6,540	6,580	6,900	3,860	3,910	4,020	2,670	2,680	2,880
AIKEN---------	36,300	36,500	37,400	19,400	19,200	19,700	16,900	17,200	17,700
ALLENDALE-----	2,600	2,580	2,970	900	890	1,020	1,690	1,690	1,950
ANDERSON------	45,190	45,770	47,920	21,660	22,340	23,100	23,530	23,430	24,820
BAMBERG-------	4,520	4,520	4,620	1,610	1,610	1,750	2,910	2,910	2,870
BARNWELL------	6,670	6,260	6,640	3,060	2,630	3,180	3,600	3,630	3,460
BEAUFORT------	21,270	21,270	20,380	1,070	1,110	1,250	20,200	20,160	19,130
BERKELEY------	17,400	17,100	17,900	5,300	5,300	5,800	12,100	11,800	12,100
CALHOUN-------	4,070	4,040	4,280	2,360	2,310	2,510	1,720	1,730	1,770
CHARLESTON----	120,200	121,200	122,300	11,100	11,300	11,800	109,100	109,900	110,500
CHEROKEE------	14,520	14,470	14,540	7,250	7,240	7,050	7,270	7,230	7,490
CHESTER-------	11,930	11,800	12,250	7,370	7,220	7,570	4,560	4,580	4,680
CHESTERFIELD--	11,380	11,470	11,490	6,360	6,390	6,550	5,020	5,080	4,940
CLARENDON-----	5,910	5,920	6,230	1,600	1,600	1,730	4,310	4,320	4,500
COLLETON------	8,560	8,360	8,530	2,570	2,470	2,650	6,000	5,890	5,880
DARLINGTON----	19,380	19,380	19,680	8,530	8,550	8,940	10,860	10,840	10,740
DILLON--------	8,170	8,280	8,430	3,420	3,480	3,170	4,750	4,800	5,260
DORCHESTER----	15,100	14,800	11,700	3,200	3,000	3,400	11,900	11,800	8,300
EDGEFIELD-----	4,490	4,640	4,650	2,480	2,600	2,550	2,010	2,030	2,100
FAIRFIELD-----	5,960	6,210	6,450	1,750	2,000	2,140	4,210	4,210	4,310
FLORENCE------	41,910	42,520	43,940	12,000	12,380	12,440	29,900	30,140	31,500
GEORGETOWN----	13,330	13,310	13,450	4,050	4,050	4,450	9,280	9,260	9,000
GREENVILLE----	147,300	147,500	146,600	49,000	49,500	50,300	98,300	98,000	96,300
GREENWOOD-----	27,520	27,460	27,780	13,680	13,580	14,070	13,840	13,880	13,710
HAMPTON-------	5,000	4,940	4,880	1,890	1,840	1,930	3,110	3,100	2,950
HORRY---------	39,050	38,890	40,740	7,060	7,030	6,830	31,990	31,860	33,910
JASPER--------	3,040	3,020	2,930	260	260	260	2,780	2,760	2,670
KERSHAW-------	13,720	13,870	14,370	7,050	7,090	7,630	6,670	6,780	6,740
LANCASTER-----	19,330	18,820	19,440	11,750	11,390	12,020	7,580	7,430	7,420
LAURENS-------	17,680	17,860	18,560	8,480	8,470	8,870	9,210	9,390	9,690
LEE-----------	2,780	2,780	2,840	1,120	1,100	1,010	1,670	1,680	1,830
LEXINGTON-----	40,800	41,100	41,300	13,200	13,300	13,700	27,600	27,800	27,600
MCCORMICK-----	2,070	2,100	2,100	1,040	1,070	1,000	1,040	1,040	1,100
MARION--------	10,590	10,510	10,590	4,360	4,270	4,590	6,240	6,230	6,000
MARLBORO------	9,260	9,180	9,440	4,940	4,880	5,060	4,310	4,290	4,380
NEWBERRY------	10,500	10,900	11,360	5,220	5,570	5,490	5,280	5,330	5,870
OCONEE--------	18,240	18,010	18,280	9,070	8,890	9,410	9,170	9,130	8,870
ORANGEBURG----	24,280	24,010	24,580	8,220	7,940	8,500	16,050	16,070	16,080
PICKENS-------	31,300	31,200	31,800	11,700	11,600	12,800	19,600	19,600	19,000
RICHLAND------	139,400	139,400	138,400	12,700	13,100	13,700	126,700	126,300	124,700
SALUDA--------	2,930	2,980	2,970	1,170	1,210	1,200	1,770	1,760	1,770
SPARTANBURG---	86,600	86,200	88,800	37,600	37,400	39,200	49,000	48,800	49,600
SUMTER--------	26,780	26,960	27,920	8,530	8,690	9,150	18,250	18,260	18,770
UNION---------	9,990	9,870	10,600	6,130	6,020	6,400	3,860	3,850	4,200
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,220	8,370	8,690	2,800	2,960	3,130	5,420	5,410	5,560
YORK----------	37,310	37,400	39,170	13,050	13,040	14.180	24.260	24,360	24,990

Note: See technical notes on final page.

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	APR. 1982	MAR. 1982	APR. 1981	APR. 1982	MAR. 1982	APR. 1981	APR. 1982	MAR. 1982	APR. 1981
ABBEVILLE	10300	10120	10060	1520	1500	1090	14.8	14.8	10.8
AIKEN	45620	44510	41990	5950	5780	3570	13.0	13.0	8.5
ALLENDALE	3850	3860	4000	620	800	470	16.1	20.7	11.8
ANDERSON	63910	61700	61860	8780	7300	5240	13.7	11.8	8.5
BAMBERG	7520	7620	7250	900	1090	690	12.0	14.3	9.5
BARNWELL	9860	9720	9340	1130	1720	910	11.5	17.7	9.7
BEAUFORT	28670	28200	26340	2350	2550	1930	8.2	9.0	7.3
BERKELEY	39760	38990	37540	3650	3770	2630	9.2	9.7	7.0
CALHOUN	7830	7470	7680	690	760	450	8.8	10.2	5.9
CHARLESTON	114680	112830	109690	9090	9840	7480	7.9	8.7	6.8
CHEROKEE	23930	23380	22700	2560	2490	1920	10.7	10.7	8.5
CHESTER	16180	16310	14890	2530	3020	1320	15.6	18.5	8.9
CHESTERFIELD	19560	19170	18310	2370	2310	1380	12.1	12.1	7.5
CLARENDON	12340	11920	12260	1280	1400	1010	10.4	11.7	8.2
COLLETON	13390	12840	12860	1640	1670	1520	12.2	13.0	11.8
DARLINGTON	28370	27420	27300	3270	3120	2610	11.5	11.4	9.6
DILLON	14480	14260	13460	1910	2050	1140	13.2	14.4	8.5
DORCHESTER	24580	23920	23430	2180	2070	1950	8.9	8.7	8.3
EDGEFIELD	8780	8760	8230	1020	970	490	11.6	11.1	5.9
FAIRFIELD	10090	10330	10210	1050	1050	750	10.4	10.2	7.3
FLORENCE	51450	50080	50530	5790	5250	4220	11.3	10.5	8.4
GEORGETOWN	19060	19660	17880	2760	3650	1930	14.5	18.6	10.8
GREENVILLE	149810	146340	143530	13120	12520	9840	8.8	8.6	6.9
GREENWOOD	29470	28600	27490	3440	3200	2020	11.7	11.2	7.3
HAMPTON	7920	7640	7290	1000	1050	740	12.6	13.7	10.2
HORRY	56600	55150	54960	6050	6370	4020	10.7	11.6	7.3
JASPER	6190	6030	5710	600	650	480	9.7	10.8	8.4
KERSHAW	17850	18170	17400	1950	2450	1280	10.9	13.5	7.4
LANCASTER	25530	24470	23150	3400	3380	1550	13.3	13.8	6.7
LAURENS	23680	23170	23010	3080	2820	2020	13.0	12.2	8.8
LEE	7810	7470	7250	980	950	620	12.5	12.7	8.6
LEXINGTON	66890	65900	64180	4500	4780	3640	6.7	7.3	5.7
MCCORMICK	3640	3600	3440	610	620	480	16.8	17.2	14.0
MARION	16770	16250	15790	2680	2630	2120	16.0	16.2	13.4
MARLBORO	12790	12250	12050	2000	2070	1380	15.6	16.9	11.5
NEWBERRY	17000	17550	16970	1780	1830	1060	10.5	10.4	6.2
OCONEE	22380	21670	20720	3300	3160	2190	14.7	14.6	10.6
ORANGEBURG	38370	37970	37170	4430	5490	3890	11.5	14.5	10.5
PICKENS	41850	41470	39560	4210	4610	2740	10.1	11.1	6.9
RICHLAND	128170	126360	122440	8270	8890	6910	6.5	7.0	5.6
SALUDA	7250	7180	6780	920	1000	570	12.7	13.9	8.4
SPARTANBURG	106680	104520	100330	10840	10690	6740	10.2	10.2	6.7
SUMTER	35650	34810	34910	4100	3900	3100	11.5	11.2	8.9
UNION	14760	14530	13720	2890	3010	1520	19.6	20.7	11.1
WILLIAMSBURG	17680	17320	16880	2780	2790	1750	15.7	16.1	10.4
YORK	51510	50540	50380	5670	5890	4130	11.0	11.7	3.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT DWINDLES DURING FOURTH QUARTER OF 1981

(Note: Beginning with this quarter, federal government employment and wages will be included in the covered employment data published in the "S. C. Employment Trends." Covered employment includes employment covered under the South Carolina Unemployment Insurance Program.)

Covered employment in South Carolina reached a level of 1,161,920 for the fourth quarter of 1981. However, this should not be construed as a quarterly gain of 30,070 because the addition of federal government employment to the total employment count added 36,130 employees. In reality, covered employment experienced a quarterly decline of 6,060.

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT ON THE DOWNSIDE

Covered employment in the private sector, at 941,295, lost 25,260 workers during this quarter. All of the eight major industry divisions in the sector reduced their workforces over the quarter. Manufacturing, adversely affected by mass layoffs and plant closings, reported the largest decrease (-6,955), while services, influenced by the seasonality of tourist-related developments, lost 6,150 workers this quarter. Historically, the trade sector experiences growth from third to fourth quarter; however, even the hiring of extra help for Christmas in department stores could not offset substantial declines in eating and drinking places (-3,830), and grocery stores (-1,185). The downturn in eating and drinking places was seasonal but the tapering off in grocery stores resulted from the phasing out of a large grocery store chain in South Carolina. The negative movement in the trade sector was the first slump registered between third and fourth quarters since the recessionary year of 1974. Construction, hindered by continuing high mortgage rates and inclement weather, dropped 3,835 employees during the fourth quarter. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, losing 3,490, was negatively affected by the ending of the fruit harvesting season. The tapering off of vacation rentals in resort areas of the state accounted for a major portion of the 1,285 downturn in finance, insurance, and real estate. Transportation, and public utilities; and mining decreased 235 and 95, respectively. In comparison with year-ago levels, private sector employment dropped 4,760. Substantial losses in construction (-5,590) and manufacturing (-2,575) were offset by gains in the remaining components in the private sector.

Wages for private sector employees increased $149,728,785 during the fourth quarter. All of the major industry divisions in the sector reported wage growth except agriculture, forestry, and fishing. The reduction of $3,045,595 in agricultural wages resulted from the dismissal of migrant farm workers who are paid on a piece-rate basis. Still, total wages in the private sector reached a level of over $3.2 billion this quarter. The largest wage gainers were manufacturing (+ $78,399,225), and trade (+ $22,987,910). Year-ago private sector wages were $254,974,445 lower than this year's total.

Average weekly earnings in the private sector, at $265.04, gained $18.84 during the fourth quarter. Every one of the major divisions in the sector reported earnings increases this quarter. Transportation and public utilities reported the highest earnings, at $382.23, and agriculture, forestry and fishing, the lowest ($196.51).

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT CLIMBS

Covered employment in the public sector, adding 19,200, rose to 220,625 this quarter. Local government which claimed over 90% of the total sector's gain, and state government (+1,815) were influenced by the cyclical hiring of school personnel. Federal government employment, at 36,130, remained unchanged from the previous quarter's level. Since the fourth quarter of 1980, reductions in force and program cuts due to budget restraints have resulted in a loss of 5,950 public sector employees. Local and state government, experiencing the largest drops, have shaved their workforces by 3,185 and 2,370 respectively.

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Public sector wages, at $794,431,210, advanced over $116 million this quarter. The majority of the increase was in local government wages (+ $90,977,895), while state and federal wages expanded $19,118,975 and $6,232,170, respectively. Wages have picked up $78,609,285 since the fourth quarter of 1980. Average weekly earnings in the public sector, at $276.99, rose $18.03 this quarter. The largest quarterly increase was reported in local government earnings (+ $29.23). Federal government employees experienced the highest average weekly earnings, at $397.19, while state and local government earnings followed at $305.46 and $226.75, respectively. In comparison with year-ago levels, public sector earnings have advanced $33.96.

EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW BY COUNTY FOR MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
4TH QUARTER 1981

	Total	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans. & Public Utilities	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Federal, State & Local Government	All Other
State Total	1,161,920	66,455	386,485	42,325	235,560	46,020	141,025	220,625	23,400
Abbeville	6,185	130	3,805	90	655	105	380	1,010	10
Aiken	37,095	1,265	19,765	1,255	5,360	915	3,025	4,865	645
Allendale	2,845	280	920	60	480	55	160	775	115
Anderson	46,255	1,675	22,675	1,375	9,055	1,200	3,770	6,305	200
Bamberg	4,745	95	1,920	165	790	90	555	1,020	110
Barnwell	6,705	560	3,000	395	630	170	710	1,185	55
Beaufort	20,905	1,910	1,430	595	5,525	1,775	4,520	4,660	490
Berkeley	18,070	1,840	6,175	575	2,065	175	1,320	5,705	215
Calhoun	3,975	220	2,315	145	425	45	155	575	95
Charleston	117,615	7,135	11,660	7,695	28,930	5,800	20,335	35,315	745
Cherokee	14,030	590	7,075	900	2,090	285	915	1,980	195
Chester	11,885	275	7,550	170	1,535	180	455	1,685	35
Chesterfield	11,905	155	6,865	265	1,575	210	720	1,815	300
Clarendon	6,210	795	1,685	60	1,440	130	645	1,330	125
Colleton	8,100	380	2,530	270	1,775	360	845	1,745	195
Darlington	19,485	855	8,635	985	3,335	425	2,425	2,550	275
Dillon	8,190	170	3,265	95	1,915	195	915	1,530	105
Dorchester	11,405	855	3,160	355	2,650	310	1,210	2,625	240
Edgefield	5,010	120	2,700	105	510	60	350	870	295
Fairfield	6,315	D	2,090	D	730	110	510	1,035	1,840
Florence	42,185	3,235	12,810	1,740	10,080	1,565	5,230	7,255	250
Georgetown	12,430	555	4,150	265	2,725	420	1,240	2,740	335
Greenville	143,075	10,995	50,375	5,560	33,695	6,730	19,295	15,860	565
Greenwood	27,495	940	14,165	580	4,655	695	2,060	4,305	95
Hampton	4,880	295	1,890	70	1,040	95	330	1,010	150
Horry	37,575	2,410	7,675	1,070	10,600	1,935	7,845	5,850	190
Jasper	2,985	290	275	D	600	D	840	750	230
Kershaw	14,640	485	7,735	420	2,180	280	960	2,150	430
Lancaster	19,620	585	12,305	D	2,165	D	1,335	2,305	925
Laurens	17,705	610	8,655	285	2,205	355	1,415	3,995	185
Lee	2,990	60	1,065	85	555	60	205	825	135
Lexington	38,780	2,530	13,460	2,350	7,950	975	4,265	6,710	540
McCormick	1,950	65	965	D	140	D	85	655	40
Marion	10,925	370	4,985	175	1,685	370	1,205	1,965	170
Marlboro	8,820	105	4,550	145	1,315	135	500	1,850	220
Newberry	10,790	380	5,545	300	1,885	195	810	1,545	130
Oconee	18,170	D	9,480	D	2,225	495	1,250	2,565	2,155
Orangeburg	24,115	805	8,395	740	5,085	715	2,600	5,370	405
Pickens	27,140	1,290	12,325	265	4,915	540	2,305	5,325	175
Richland	134,365	5,450	13,455	6,975	29,485	13,615	21,245	43,625	515
Saluda	3,035	195	1,225	55	540	50	170	670	130
Spartanburg	85,405	4,360	38,555	3,065	16,450	2,125	9,615	10,530	705
Sumter	27,490	1,905	8,905	930	5,355	960	4,045	4,770	620
Union	10,240	130	6,360	145	1,290	170	550	1,565	30
Williamsburg	8,270	150	2,980	515	1,855	235	610	1,885	40
York	38,675	1,615	14,095	D	6,540	D	4,980	4,985	6,460
Unclassified	21,180	7,340	885	1,035	6,875	690	2,115	950	1,290

"D" denotes nondisclosure

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WAGES COVERED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW BY COUNTY FOR MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
4TH QUARTER 1981

	Total	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans. & Public Utilities	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Federal, State & Local Government	All Other
State Total	4,037,736,310	253,611,450	1,508,421,115	203,171,835	609,637,520	170,584,870	403,673,950	794,431,210	94,204,300
Abbeville	20,579,280	322,505	14,299,875	362,350	1,177,510	280,185	1,003,305	3,114,240	19,310
Aiken	152,106,440	5,628,055	98,801,465	6,825,055	11,912,345	3,012,690	7,500,250	15,879,065	2,547,515
Allendale	8,356,685	1,620,555	2,484,650	248,260	1,076,670	205,190	335,905	2,150,230	235,225
Anderson	156,183,940	5,256,360	86,685,055	6,882,455	21,335,065	4,067,045	11,450,150	19,888,665	619,145
Bamberg	13,406,520	271,025	5,364,505	830,720	1,790,450	251,185	1,448,295	3,291,420	168,890
Barnwell	22,132,090	2,686,255	9,101,225	2,099,140	1,300,445	480,635	2,924,200	3,469,280	70,910
Beaufort	64,460,825	6,793,230	3,748,635	2,506,690	12,480,690	6,859,310	13,864,725	16,919,530	1,288,015
Berkeley	73,352,330	8,137,825	30,343,695	2,617,930	4,465,595	529,690	5,019,305	21,756,850	481,440
Calhoun	16,384,945	1,131,870	11,321,285	627,370	1,047,465	110,125	298,215	1,633,480	215,135
Charleston	420,981,280	26,200,485	55,712,180	33,674,965	73,074,825	20,473,095	57,714,625	152,634,485	1,496,620
Cherokee	46,838,825	1,986,540	26,013,410	4,194,735	4,469,735	851,170	2,577,110	6,281,000	465,125
Chester	38,147,400	888,400	26,202,300	682,740	3,831,645	513,970	972,040	5,016,195	40,110
Chesterfield	34,835,650	346,105	22,147,010	1,072,490	3,338,510	544,825	1,426,625	5,138,355	821,730
Clarendon	15,568,120	2,314,780	4,337,635	190,510	2,824,660	406,160	1,309,815	3,960,055	324,505
Colleton	23,587,070	1,053,940	8,314,395	1,338,745	3,715,390	1,256,245	1,856,540	5,357,040	694,775
Darlington	69,579,725	2,319,945	39,106,920	5,265,430	6,918,220	1,401,470	6,317,115	7,465,435	785,190
Dillon	21,616,525	316,545	9,422,460	367,625	4,605,540	608,865	2,207,775	3,784,525	303,190
Dorchester	36,021,465	2,455,920	13,088,555	1,362,510	6,449,785	971,875	2,500,540	8,132,995	1,059,285
Edgefield	13,769,160	314,425	7,913,195	448,605	1,184,115	165,730	726,870	2,574,150	442,070
Fairfield	23,515,695	D	5,534,885	D	1,531,645	321,700	1,640,580	3,164,660	11,322,225
Florence	148,746,160	13,925,150	53,980,590	8,324,715	25,713,520	6,067,930	15,793,760	24,502,050	438,395
Georgetown	43,611,225	1,762,720	20,743,990	843,390	5,596,660	1,261,860	3,065,835	8,666,250	1,670,520
Greenville	538,542,060	51,491,730	209,634,140	28,489,525	97,015,180	27,448,340	66,579,500	56,189,285	1,704,310
Greenwood	93,379,275	3,088,155	54,468,000	2,503,250	10,461,495	2,404,355	5,967,000	14,260,445	226,585
Hampton	16,613,745	1,260,550	8,443,385	289,125	2,388,845	393,990	706,735	2,749,500	381,615
Horry	101,180,735	6,844,260	22,427,295	3,820,475	23,230,355	6,654,890	18,900,925	18,880,835	421,700
Jasper	7,174,135	970,805	643,575	D	1,206,145	D	1,328,025	2,193,425	832,210
Kershaw	51,413,240	2,001,050	32,309,445	1,827,840	4,139,455	892,610	2,510,545	6,649,570	1,082,725
Lancaster	66,219,780	1,651,575	45,376,780	D	4,582,945	D	4,093,675	6,687,105	3,527,700
Laurens	58,652,050	2,269,995	32,529,635	1,387,260	5,320,595	1,246,415	2,854,040	12,252,015	733,045
Lee	9,502,095	96,100	4,301,305	331,300	1,394,960	230,810	397,665	2,513,925	236,030
Lexington	133,017,570	8,801,930	55,918,565	11,814,210	20,019,305	3,428,645	10,412,140	21,046,705	1,575,420
McCormick	5,277,390	159,100	2,659,755	D	275,865	D	113,380	1,925,305	143,485
Marion	30,636,030	933,885	14,406,055	667,390	4,197,150	1,335,970	3,101,925	5,667,820	325,835
Marlboro	25,144,150	193,760	14,361,675	664,490	2,799,095	397,990	1,086,255	5,018,415	622,470
Newberry	32,719,090	1,331,095	18,751,955	1,196,630	4,247,300	605,495	1,829,930	4,437,115	319,570
Oconee	60,341,495	D	30,051,270	D	5,149,355	1,703,075	4,222,120	7,506,435	12,233,240
Orangeburg	74,679,810	2,430,535	30,567,055	3,127,715	11,429,200	2,383,575	6,420,525	17,349,325	971,880
Pickens	91,119,465	3,912,020	43,598,710	1,171,590	11,555,270	1,589,445	5,350,205	23,471,060	471,165
Richland	484,[illegible]	19,732,165	53,903,425	38,049,720	82,240,565	53,801,295	61,881,030	173,668,155	1,657,895
Saluda	7,[illegible]	434,140	2,947,325	172,505	1,166,785	142,435	323,630	1,803,865	325,165
Spartanburg	310,411,585	17,812,295	155,812,820	16,062,360	44,464,970	8,173,580	29,333,195	36,955,530	1,796,835
Sumter	82,[illegible]425	6,268,950	29,401,290	3,767,880	13,117,765	2,986,560	10,038,215	15,520,255	1,105,410
Union	31,790,275	353,590	22,041,270	587,530	2,526,760	544,050	996,565	4,697,540	42,970
Williamsburg	22,505,090	333,340	9,047,915	1,829,055	4,075,840	867,620	1,066,125	5,220,975	64,220
York	142,716,635	6,116,995	55,991,330	D	16,462,215	D	13,273,590	17,791,460	33,081,045
Unclassified	95,761,300	29,340,695	4,160,185	4,645,555	36,289,030	2,712,295	8,883,370	5,184,710	4,545,460

"D" denotes nondisclosure

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1981 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and the self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

SOUTH CAROLINA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS (CES)
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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Research and Analysis Section were responsible for this publication: Beth Mays, Sandra J. Donker, Geraldine Taylor, Ginger Gurganus, Cyndi Putnam, and Ted Gladden.

7/6/82 S7155-2A

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

S.C. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P.O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

MAY 1982

STATE'S JOB LOSSES HEAVY IN MAY

MANUFACTURING SECTOR RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SHARP DOWNTURN

The recession's hold on South Carolina squeezed tighter during the month of May as nonagricultural wage and salary employment fell another 7,800. The slow-moving economy was especially destructive in manufacturing industries where 9,600 jobs were lost. The decline was the sharpest monthly manufacturing drop yet recorded during the current recession. May's depressed employment levels were somewhat surprising in light of normal expectations for general upturns throughout all industries according to regular seasonal trends. However, in most cases, seasonality aspects were overridden by an economic situation which has been characterized on the national level as "dead in the water." Wage and salary workers in May numbered 25,600 less than one year earlier.

PRIVATE INDUSTRY FEELS BRUNT OF EMPLOYMENT SLUMP

Jobs in the private sector of South Carolina's economy were hit hardest by the continuing economic doldrums. Private nonagricultural employment, at 942,400, was 7,000 below the April level, and 26,300 under the figure of 12 months previous. Only wholesale and retail trade, and service-related industries managed seasonal increases during the month while smaller rises were registered in finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities. Other than the massive downturn in manufacturing, additional negative employment movements occurred in total government, and construction.

Much of the manufacturing slide could be traced to textile mill products within nondurable goods. With temporary layoffs proliferating throughout textiles in May, a 6,700 reduction in workers occurred in the industry. Job losses were substantial in two textile areas especially - weaving mills, cotton; and weaving mills, synthetics. These areas slumped by 1,700 and 4,500, respectively. The textile mill product turndown caused nondurable good employment to fall 7,600 which in turn was the primary reason for the manufacturing drop of 9,600. The only major developments within durable goods were decreases of 1,100 in furniture and fixtures, and 1,200 in fabricated metal products.

Trade and service industries made modest gains over the month although the additions were less than what normally is associated with the beginning of the recreation/vacation season. Wholesale and retail trade rose 1,800 over April with approximately 80% of this positive activity originating in retail trade. Service industries ran 700 over the previous month's level despite some loss of jobs in some areas. Both trade and services maintained positive employment strength when compared with May, 1981 with growth of 3,400 over the year in each industry group.

Interest rates remain the key for the construction industry, and since no improvement has been noted in the high cost of money, no upturn has been witnessed in building activity within the state. Despite the arrival of warm weather months, jobs in this area are not expanding; in fact, construction employment actually fell by 100 in May after 3 consecutive monthly minor rises.

Small advances in the number of workers took place in the finance, insurance, and real estate sector, and in transportation and public utilities. Employment additions of 400 and 200 were recorded in each industry, respectively. Both divisions are still running above year-ago levels.

GOVERNMENT WITNESSES JOB DOWNTURN

In response to a slide in state government employment, jobs in South Carolina's public sector slumped to 239,700 in May. This figure was 800 less than in the previous month. The decline in the number of state government workers could be totally attributed to education where many work-study programs for students ended for the spring term. While this 1,800 decrease dominated the public arena, both federal and local employment managed gains. Federal government was up 300 over the month while the comparable hike for local government was 700. Most of the relatively large rise in local workers was centered in education as numerous school districts reported additional hiring of substitute teachers near the end of the school year.

NORMAL INCREASES NOT FORSEEN FOR JUNE

Predictions for June employment levels in the state are normally very simple - all segments of the economy add workers except government. The exception to this general rule will apply in 1982. The only safe bets for definite employment growth are wholesale and retail trade; transportation and public utilities; services and mining; and finance, insurance, and real estate. However, seasonality in these areas will be the primary cause of growth. Not so fortunate will be construction. June normally is the peak month for construction activity in the state, but this year may be different. Although a slight worker expansion could occur, nothing substantial will take place until the Federal Reserve lossens its tight money policy producing fairly significant downward movement in interest rates. Government employment should dip again in June as education suffers considerable losses. The biggest question mark is manufacturing. Employment levels in this industry will remain markedly depressed, that is for sure. The question concerns whether any increase in jobs can be expected by June. The outlook is doubtful.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Bucking the general trend of employment downturns throughout the state, the Charleston-North Charleston Metropolitan Statistical Area produced job gains during May. More importantly, not a single industry registered an employment loss during the month. Biggest expansion occurred in transportation and public utilities where 500 people were added. Much of this increase could be traced to an upsurge in stevedoring activities. Also witnessing positive movement was wholesale and retail trade. With wholesale employment falling by 100 over the month, the retail sector picked up the slack producing an advancement of 400. Job growth of 300 was noted in service-related industries. Much of this jump was seasonal, and related to tourist-connected developments. The finance, insurance, and real estate industry continued to display strength as it has done through most of the recession, and registered a pickup of 200 workers. Although responsible for an employment upturn of only 100 in May, manufacturing in the Charleston area seemed much less susceptible to the economic slide than in the rest of the state. The main reason for this recession resistance is a lack of textile-related manufacturing, the hardest hit industry in South Carolina. During May, the number of workers in durable goods dropped by 100 while the comparable figure for nondurables was an addition of 200. With no change in employment since April were construction, and total government.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Richland and Lexington Counties)

The big news in the Columbia area during May was a substantial 900 decrease in manufacturing employment. Because of the lack of activity in this sector, total wage and salary employment in the Columbia Metropolitan Statistical Area dipped 700 to a level of 179,200. Manufacturing losses were concentrated in nondurable good industries, and more specifically in textile mill products. The textile decline of 500 workers followed the state trend in May of continued layoffs in the face of slow demand for products. The only other major manufacturing development was found in fabricated metal products within durable goods. Fabricated metal employment edged downward by 200 during the period. The only increase in manufacturing was an advancement of 100 in machinery, except electrical. Joining manufacturing with over-the-month job reductions was another prominent industry division - services and mining. Service-related employment slid by 200 between April and May; however, in comparison with year-ago levels, the industry remained in a relatively strong position with a figure currently 300 higher. Several major industries produced employment growth during the month with wholesale and retail trade leading the way. The trade gain of 200 was evenly split between the wholesale and retail sectors. Two industries recording upturns of 100 each were transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate. With no change in the number of jobs were construction and total government. Although total government was unchanged, the number of state government workers fell by 400 while employment for the local and federal sectors rose 300 and 100, respectively.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

If manufacturing employment downturns were big news in the Columbia area, they were all the news in the Greenville Metropolitan Statistical Area. Manufacturing industries recorded losses of 1,600 in May with all but 200 in the nondurable good area. As would be expected, the downward movement was centered in textile mill products. With a mixture of temporary layoffs and permanent closings, the number of workers in textiles declined 1,400 over the period. Much of the drop was in weaving mills, synthetics, where employment fell 1,100. Outside of nondurables, the only major manufacturing change occurred in machinery, except electrical. The 200 reduction in this industry led to the overall turndown in durable good employment. In nonmanufacturing, slumps were generally the rule with the exception of construction. Jobs in construction in the Greenville area were up 200 in May to record one of the few upturns anywhere in the state. Edging downward during the period was wholesale and retail trade. The 200 decrease was completely focused in the wholesale area. Service-related employment also was curtailed by 200, but remained 1,400 above year-earlier levels. Transportation and public utilities similarly lost 200 workers in May, but maintained an employment level 1,100 over May, 1981. A slight slide was noted in total government as 100 employees were shaved from federal government ranks. The only industry division to record no change in May from the previous month was finance, insurance, and real estate.

UNEMPLOYMENT UP IN MAY

South Carolina's unemployment rate climbed to 11.4% in May. This represents 170,400 jobless individuals, a rise of 14,800 from the April level. The increase in unemployment is attributed to an increase in the number of layoffs in manufacturing, together with the annual influx of students and graduates into the job market. The national unemployment rate averaged 9.5% in May.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
May 1982

	South Carolina			Charleston-N. Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilan Labor Force	1,499,600	1,480,400	1,423,900	183,670	179,030	172,400
Total Employment	1,329,200	1,324,800	1,309,100	168,470	164,110	159,440
Total Unemployment	170,400	155,600	114,800	15,200	14,920	12,960
Percent Unemployed	11.4	10.5	8.1	8.3	8.3	7.5

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilan Labor Force	196,740	195,050	187,860	300,680	298,320	284,720
Total Employment	182,570	182,280	176,180	271,110	270,160	264,420
Total Unemployment	14,170	12,770	11,680	29,570	28,160	20,300
Percent Unemployed	7.2	6.5	6.2	9.8	9.4	7.1

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT ON THE DOWNSIDE

Total female nonfarm wage and salary employment, at 534,000, decreased 3,400 during May. Recession-related layoffs and seasonal downturns were primarily responsible for the shrinkage in jobs for women workers this month.

PRIVATE SECTOR FEMALE EMPLOYMENT

Female employment in the private sector (-2,800) was dominated by the downward movement in manufacturing during May. Manufacturing firms, which employ approximately 28% of all women in nonfarm jobs in South Carolina, were plagued by layoffs causing 4,000 women to lose their jobs in May. The majority of the downturn (-3,300) was felt by the producers of nondurable goods, specifically textile mill products. Substantial losses were experienced by mills that weave cotton (-700); and synthetic weaving mills (-2,100). Smaller reductions of 200 each were reported in apparel and other textile products; and chemicals and allied products. The number of females employed in the production of durable goods, at 33,100, tapered off by 700 in May. Over 71% of the durable sector's drop was in the manufacturing of fabricated metal products. In comparison with year-ago levels, the number of manufacturing jobs for women has diminished by 11,200. On the positive side, trade occupations added 1,000 more women to their payrolls during May. The majority of the increase was in retail trade (+800), which was influenced by tourism. There are 3,700 more women working in the trade sector this month than last year this time. Transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance and real estate each edged upward by 100 in May. Meanwhile, employment in services and mining, and construction remained stagnant.

PUBLIC SECTOR FEMALE EMPLOYMENT

The number of females in the public sector, at 128,600, decreased 600 during May. State government employment, losing 1,000 women, was influenced by the cyclical downturn of students in work-study programs in colleges and universities in the state. Local government was positively affected by the hiring of 300 women for substitute teacher assignments in education and 100 women in other local government jobs. The number of females in federal jobs remained unchanged at 10,500 during May. When compared with May, 1981, there were 500 fewer women working in government jobs. Women employed in state government jobs, dropping 700, seemed to bear the brunt of the yearly decline, while local government female employment actually rose 200 over the year.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS

During the month of May, there were approximately seventeen days available for field activities. Soil moisture generally tended to be short or adequate. Field crops such as corn and tobacco were continuing to develop slowly due to dry conditions and cool nights. Many of the fruits and vegetables did not survive the earlier cold damage but those that remained were in fair to good condition. However, small grains were maturing nicely, as many growers were already harvesting.

MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK EXPANDS

South Carolina's manufacturing production workers experienced a longer workweek in May as average weekly hours rose 1.4 hours to 38.8. Workers in the nondurable sector saw the greatest increase as their workweek expanded by 1.8 hours, the major influence being a 6.0 hour increase for workers in synthetic weaving mills. The durable good sector had 0.3 hour added to the workweek.

Nationally the rise in the average workweek, which increased to 39.1 hours in May from 39.0 hours in April, was small but encouraging.

AVERAGE EARNINGS RISE

Average hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers in South Carolina were down $0.06 in May. Despite a drop of $0.14 per hour in lumber and wood product earnings, wages in the durable sector rose $0.04 during May. A decrease of $0.09 per hour was reported for the soft good sector while workers in knitting mills saw earnings drop $0.40 from the April level of $5.82. Hourly earnings nationally rose $0.04 in May to $8.45 in the manufacturing sector.

Weekly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturers rose almost $7.00 in May to $254.53. In the hard good sector, the increase was $3.60, while in nondurables, weekly earnings averaged almost $9.00 higher than April's level of $241.98. Average weekly earnings for manufacturing production workers nationally rose $4.08 in May to $329.55.

SUMMARY OF MAY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
MAY 1982

	South Carolina			Charleston-N. Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.56	$ 6.62	$ 6.05	$ 7.13	$ 7.18	$ 6.73
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 254.53	$ 247.59	$ 246.84	$273.08	$270.69	$268.53
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 88.84	$ 87.27	$91.73	$95.32	$95.41	$91.73

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.45	$ 6.38	$ 6.03	$ 6.43	$ 6.46	$ 5.97
Average Weekly Earnings	$247.04	$ 240.53	$ 238.18	$249.48	$ 251.29	$ 242.38
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$86.23	$84.78	$88.51	$87.08	$88.58	$90.07

MANHOUR INDEX CLIMBS

The manufacturing production worker manhour index edged upward .9 point to 100.0 during May. The gain was caused by a 1.4 hour increase in average weekly hours. The May index was 14.4 points less than the year-ago figure of 114.4.

	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981
Production Worker Manhour Index	100.0	99.1	114.4
Durable Good Manhour Index	122.4	123.3	140.8
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	92.6	91.3	105.6
Textile Manhour Index	71.6	70.0	88.2

U. S. ECONOMY SHOWS SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT

Eager to announce the end of the recession, some economists contend that the strong rise in retail sales in May indicate that the economy is picking up. However, with unemployment still rising and factory output still declining, the recession appears to remain intact.

Retail sales in the U. S. rose a brisk 1.5% in May, providing fresh evidence that the consumer is beginning to feel more confident about the economy. Sales of durable goods were up 2.5% in May after rising 3.0 % in April. Gains were reported in sales of building materials as well as autos, while sales of home furnishings declined. Sales at nondurable-good stores rose 1.1% in May after decreasing 0.3% in April.

The May increase in unemployment, which suggested the economy continued to decline last month, left unemployment at a seasonally adjusted 9.5% of the workforce. That is the highest since 1941's 9.9%, the year the U. S. entered World War II. The number of persons unemployed increased 2.3%, or 242,000 to an adjusted 10.5 million in May, after rising 4.6%, or 453,000 in April to 10.3 million.

U. S. factories operated at 70.8% of capacity in May, down from 71.0% in April. The slowing of the operating rate's decline is consistent with other economic indicators that suggest the worst of the recession is over.

Industrial production declined a mild 0.2% in May, following sharper drops of 0.8% in each of the two previous months. May's decrease, the ninth in the past 10 months, was the smallest since August, 1981, when output also fell 0.2%.

Housing starts rose 22.0% in May to an adjusted annual rate of 1,086,000 units, exceeding the one million unit annual level for the first time in 10 months. The May increase reversed two consecutive monthly declines and pushed last month's level of housing activity to the highest since May, 1981. Starts of multifamily structures increased a whopping 68.0% in May, reflecting a lift from government housing funds. There was also an increase in construction of condominiums. Single-family housing starts rose 8.7% in May, as prohibitive interest rates continue to frustrate the private sector. The plan of U.S. businesses to spend 2.4% less this year than last year on new plants and equipment, as well as continued weakness in construction spending, suggest capital spending and home building will not lead the way out of this recession.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired Full Time	Hours Desired Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Relocate Yes	Relocate No	Location of Applicant*
Plumber	98	None	N/A	12	X		$15,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Painter	60	Construction Worker	72	14	X		$ 9,000		X	Beaufort
Secretary	08	Clerical Aide	06	14	X		$ 7,800		X	Hartsville
LPN	29	None	N/A	15	X	X	$ 7,000		X	Hampton
Aviation Mechanic	72	None	N/A	12	X		$10,000	X		Camden
Machinist	120	None	N/A	11	X		$10,400	X		Liberty
Data Entry Clerk	60	Key Punch Operator	12	12	X		$10,000		X	Columbia
Cloth Doffer	96	None	N/A	12	X		$ 9,568		X	Newberry
Mechanical Engineer	99	Mechanical Designer	99	15	X		$20,000	X		Greenville
Dental Assistant	20	None	N/A	14	X		$ 9,672	X		Chester
Accountant	14	None	N/A	16	X		$12,000	X		Walterboro
Ceramic Engineer	48	None	N/A	16	X		$19,500	X		Clinton
Millwright	99	None	N/A	12	X		$21,000	X		Georgetown

* There are currently more than 88,600 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

/ Months Experience- "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

May, 1982

Industry	May, 1982	April, 1982	May, 1981	Net Change From: April, 1982	Net Change From: May, 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1182.1	1189.9	1207.7	- 7.8	- 25.6
Construction	65.6	65.7	72.3	- 0.1	- 6.7
Heavy Construction Contractors	10.6	10.4	11.7	+ 0.2	- 1.1
Highway and Street Construction	3.8	3.6	4.5	+ 0.2	- 0.7
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	6.7	6.8	7.2	- 0.1	- 0.5
Special Trade Contractors	32.7	32.8	33.9	- 0.1	- 1.2
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	9.0	8.9	9.8	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Electrical Work	6.2	6.4	6.7	- 0.2	- 0.5
Manufacturing	360.2	369.8	389.6	- 9.6	- 29.4
Durable Goods	108.7	110.7	120.7	- 2.0	- 12.0
Nondurable Goods	251.5	259.1	268.9	- 7.6	- 17.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	54.5	54.3	53.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Trucking and Warehousing	13.3	13.4	13.8	- 0.1	- 0.5
Water Transportation	2.8	2.9	2.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
Communication	15.0	14.9	14.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	11.3	11.2	11.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.0	14.8	14.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Electric Services	10.0	9.9	9.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Combination Utility Services	3.6	3.5	3.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	236.8	235.0	233.4	+ 1.8	+ 3.4
Wholesale Trade	49.7	49.3	51.4	+ 0.4	- 1.7
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	27.7	27.4	28.2	+ 0.3	- 0.5
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	12.3	12.2	12.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	22.1	21.9	23.2	+ 0.2	- 1.1
Groceries and Related Products	6.7	6.7	7.0	0.0	- 0.3
Groceries, General Line	2.8	2.8	3.0	0.0	- 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.5	3.3	3.8	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.8	2.7	3.1	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.3	3.7	0.0	- 0.4
Retail Trade	187.1	185.6	182.0	+ 1.5	+ 5.1
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	7.9	7.9	8.3	0.0	- 0.4
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.0	4.0	4.6	0.0	- 0.6
General Merchandise Stores	25.9	25.7	25.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Department Stores	18.3	18.2	18.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Food Stores	32.7	32.6	34.0	+ 0.1	- 1.3
Grocery Stores	31.3	31.2	32.5	+ 0.1	- 1.2

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP (continued)

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1982

Industry	May, 1982	April, 1982	May, 1981	Net Change From: April, 1982	Net Change From: May, 1981
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	51.4	51.0	49.3	+ 0.4	+ 2.1
Banking	14.7	14.6	14.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.5	14.4	14.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.2	6.1	5.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	7.7	7.7	7.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	11.2	11.2	10.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Life Insurance	6.3	6.3	6.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Services and Mining	173.9	173.6	170.5	+ 0.3	+ 3.4
Health Services	37.7	37.6	36.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Hospitals	13.9	13.8	13.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Educational Services	17.0	17.5	16.8	- 0.5	+ 0.2
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	10.2	10.6	10.1	0.0	+ 0.5
Total Government	239.7	240.5	239.0	- 0.8	+ 0.7
Total Federal Government	37.6	37.3	36.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Total State Government	72.7	74.5	74.0	- 1.8	- 1.3
State Education	29.7	31.5	30.5	- 1.8	- 0.8
Other State Government	43.0	43.0	43.5	0.0	- 0.5
Total Local Government	129.4	128.7	128.2	+ 0.7	+ 1.2
Local Education	76.5	76.0	76.6	+ 0.5	- 0.1
Other Local Government	52.9	52.7	51.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1982

Industry	May, 1982	April, 1982	May, 1981	Net Change From: Aoril, 1982	Net Change From: May, 1981
Manufacturing	360.2	369.8	389.6	- 9.6	- 29.4
Durable Goods	108.7	110.7	120.7	- 2.0	- 12.0
Lumber and Wood Products	12.8	12.8	14.7	0.0	- 1.9
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.2	4.2	4.6	0.0	- 0.4
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.4	3.4	4.1	0.0	- 0.7
Furniture and Fixtures	3.8	4.9	5.1	- 1.1	- 1.3
Household Furniture	3.0	4.1	4.3	- 1.1	- 1.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.5	9.2	11.0	+ 0.3	- 1.5
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.1	3.0	3.7	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.1	2.1	2.5	0.0	- 0.4
Primary Metal Industries	7.0	7.0	7.8	0.0	- 0.8
Fabricated Metal Products	13.1	14.3	14.9	- 1.2	- 1.8
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	1.7	2.8	3.4	- 1.1	- 1.7
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.8	6.1	0.0	- 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	27.8	28.0	30.7	- 0.2	- 2.9
Construction and Related Machinery	2.3	2.2	2.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	4.1	4.1	4.9	0.0	- 0.8
Special Industry Machinery	7.9	8.0	9.1	- 0.1	- 1.2
General Industrial Machinery	5.6	5.6	5.7	0.0	- 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20.9	20.8	21.3	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Household Appliances	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.9	7.9	7.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.8	2.8	3.1	0.0	- 0.3
Transportation Equipment	4.5	4.3	5.2	+ 0.2	- 0.7
Instruments and Related Products	5.6	5.7	5.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.8	2.8	2.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.7	3.7	4.3	0.0	- 0.6
Nondurable Goods	251.5	259.1	268.9	- 7.6	- 17.4
Food and Kindred Products	14.0	13.8	13.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Meat Products	4.0	4.0	3.5	0.0	+ 0.5
Beverages	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products	120.2	126.9	133.4	- 6.7	- 13.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	35.2	36.9	38.8	- 1.7	- 3.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	35.6	40.1	42.0	- 4.5	- 6.4
Knitting Mills	10.3	10.4	11.2	- 0.1	- 0.9

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1982

Industry	May, 1982	April, 1982	May, 1981	Net Change From: April, 1982	Net Change From: May, 1981
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.9	18.1	18.5	- 0.2	- 0.6
Textile Finishing, Cotton	9.0	9.1	9.4	- 0.1	- 0.4
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	8.3	8.4	8.3	- 0.1	0.0
Floor Covering Mills	2.8	2.8	3.1	0.0	- 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.2	9.4	10.6	- 0.2	- 1.4
Yarn Spinning Mills	7.5	7.8	8.7	- 0.3	- 1.2
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.3	6.1	5.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.9	45.2	46.6	- 0.3	- 1.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.4	9.5	10.1	- 0.1	- 0.7
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.5	7.4	7.7	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.4	15.5	16.2	- 0.1	- 0.8
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.4	5.5	5.9	- 0.1	- 0.5
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.0	- 0.1
Children's Outerwear	7.5	7.4	7.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.9	0.0	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.1	7.3	7.1	- 0.2	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	13.5	13.5	14.0	0.0	- 0.5
Paperboard Mills	3.6	3.6	3.8	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.2	4.2	4.6	0.0	- 0.4
Printing and Publishing	8.0	8.1	8.0	- 0.1	0.0
Newspapers	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
Commercial Printing	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	30.9	31.5	33.0	- 0.6	- 2.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.2	17.9	19.2	- 0.7	- 2.0
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.1	19.2	19.1	- 0.1	0.0
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.7	2.7	2.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.1	8.2	8.5	- 0.1	- 0.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE THREE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1982

Industry	Charleston-North Charleston			Columbia			Greenville-Spartanburg		
	May, 1982	April, 1982	May, 1981	May, 1982	April, 1982	May, 1981	May, 1982	April, 1982	May, 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	155.7	154.3	153.2	179.2	179.9	179.8	263.0	265.1	267.7
Construction	10.1	10.1	10.2	8.3	8.3	8.4	15.6	15.4	16.6
Manufacturing	19.7	19.6	21.2	25.0	25.9	27.2	96.7	98.3	102.6
Durable Goods	9.9	10.0	11.0	12.1	12.3	12.0	27.7	27.9	29.4
Lumber and Wood Products	1.8	1.9	1.8	---	---	---	0.8	0.9	0.9
Lumber and Furniture	---	---	---	0.6	0.6	0.6	---	---	---
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.2	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.9	---	---	---
Primary Metal Industries	---	---	---	1.6	1.6	1.7	---	---	---
Fabricated Metal Products	---	---	---	2.1	2.3	2.5	4.2	4.2	3.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.7	3.0	11.5	11.7	13.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	---	---	---	1.9	1.9	2.2	6.7	6.7	6.3
Other Durable Goods	5.0	5.1	5.6	2.2	2.2	1.1	4.5	4.4	5.3
Nondurable Goods	9.8	9.6	10.2	12.9	13.6	15.2	69.0	70.4	73.2
Food and Kindred Products	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.7	2.6	2.6
Textile Mill Products	---	---	---	2.1	2.6	2.9	34.8	36.2	38.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.7	9.9	10.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	---	---	---	---	---	---	12.6	13.7	13.8
Knitting Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.3	2.2	3.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.1	4.1	4.1
Floor Covering Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.7	1.7	1.9
Yarn and Thread Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.7	1.7	1.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.4	9.4	9.4	9.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.1	2.0	2.0
Paper and Allied Products	---	---	---	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.5	3.5	3.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.4	2.4	2.4	---	---	---	7.7	7.8	8.5
Chemicals and Petroleum	---	---	---	2.0	2.1	2.1	---	---	---
Printing and Publishing	0.9	0.8	0.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	---	---	---
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.4	8.4	8.4
Other Nondurable Goods	3.9	3.9	4.0	1.0	1.0	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.1	8.6	8.9	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.1	9.3	9.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	33.1	32.8	33.0	37.1	36.9	37.7	55.2	55.4	54.1
Wholesale Trade	7.1	7.2	7.2	10.4	10.3	10.6	14.2	14.4	13.9
Retail Trade	26.0	25.6	25.8	26.7	26.6	27.1	41.0	41.0	40.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.1	6.9	6.6	14.7	14.6	14.2	10.4	10.4	10.0
Services and Mining	28.7	28.4	25.4	28.0	28.2	27.7	39.5	39.7	38.1
Total Government	47.9	47.9	47.9	56.4	56.4	55.0	36.5	36.6	36.4
Total Federal Government	18.9	18.7	18.5	8.2	8.1	7.8	1.6	1.7	1.7
Total State Government	12.5	12.7	12.6	30.7	31.1	30.5	11.2	11.2	10.9
Total Local Government	16.5	16.5	16.8	17.5	17.2	16.7	23.7	23.7	23.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.
Dashes denote either an inadequate sample which prohibits the publication of data for certain industries, or total industry employment in that area of less than 500.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May 1982

Industry	May 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1981	Net Change From Apr. 1982	Net Change From May 1981
Total Female Employment	534.0	537.4	539.2	- 3.4	- 5.2
Construction	4.7	4.7	5.3	0.0	- 0.6
Manufacturing	149.3	153.3	160.5	- 4.0	- 11.2
Durable Goods	33.1	33.8	35.9	- 0.7	- 2.8
Lumber and Wood Products	2.1	2.1	2.4	0.0	- 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	2.6	3.1	3.3	- 0.5	- 0.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.0	8.0	8.8	0.0	- 0.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	11.8	11.8	12.0	0.0	- 0.2
Instruments and Related Products	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	116.2	119.5	124.6	- 3.3	- 8.4
Food and Kindred Products	4.2	4.1	4.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	50.9	53.8	56.9	- 2.9	- 6.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	14.4	15.1	15.9	- 0.7	- 1.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	16.0	18.1	18.9	- 2.1	- 2.9
Knitting Mills	7.1	7.2	7.8	- 0.1	- 0.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.0	38.2	39.5	- 0.2	- 1.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.7	8.8	9.3	- 0.1	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.5	13.5	14.2	0.0	- 0.7
Children's Outerwear	6.7	6.6	6.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Paper and Allied Products	2.8	2.8	2.9	0.0	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.2	8.4	8.8	- 0.2	- 0.6
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	6.6	6.6	6.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.8	12.7	12.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Communication	7.2	7.1	7.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	108.6	107.6	104.9	+ 1.0	+ 3.7
Wholesale Trade	11.8	11.6	12.1	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	6.5	6.4	6.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.3	5.2	5.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Retail Trade	96.8	96.0	92.8	+ 0.8	+ 4.0
General Merchandise Stores	18.9	18.8	18.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Food Stores	12.4	13.0	12.9	- 0.6	- 0.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	28.5	28.4	27.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Banking	10.8	10.8	10.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	5.4	5.4	5.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Services and Mining	101.5	101.5	99.5	0.0	+ 2.0
Health Services	31.9	31.8	30.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Hospitals	11.6	11.6	10.9	0.0	+ 0.7
Educational Services	10.3	10.5	10.2	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Total Government	128.6	129.2	129.1	- 0.6	- 0.5
Total Federal Government	10.5	10.5	10.5	0.0	0.0
Total State Government	36.9	37.9	37.6	- 1.0	- 0.7
State Education	15.4	16.4	15.9	- 1.0	- 0.5
Other State Government	21.5	21.5	21.7	0.0	- 0.2
Total Local Government	81.2	80.8	81.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.2
Local Education	55.8	55.5	56.2	+ 0.3	- 0.4
Other Local Government	25.4	25.3	24.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

May, 1982

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981
MANUFACTURING	283.7	291.7	307.5	254.53	247.59	246.84	38.8	37.4	40.8	6.56	6.62	6.05
DURABLE GOODS	85.5	86.8	94.8	264.62	261.03	259.53	38.8	38.5	41.0	6.82	6.76	6.33
Lumber and Wood Products	10.5	10.4	12.0	257.42	258.96	223.39	42.2	41.5	41.6	6.10	6.24	5.37
Furniture and Fixtures	3.1	4.0	4.2	172.92	174.35	208.92	33.0	33.4	40.1	5.24	5.22	5.21
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	7.8	7.5	8.9	321.43	314.76	307.11	42.8	43.0	43.5	7.51	7.32	7.06
Fabricated Metal Products	10.7	11.7	12.2	258.57	251.42	244.36	39.0	38.8	41.0	6.63	6.48	5.96
Machinery, Except Electrical	20.4	20.5	22.5	269.35	268.63	278.05	37.1	36.9	41.5	7.26	7.28	6.70
Special Industry Machinery	5.7	5.7	6.5	252.59	252.67	257.63	37.2	37.6	40.7	6.79	6.72	6.33
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.3	16.2	16.6	220.58	213.46	229.10	36.4	35.4	39.5	6.06	6.03	6.80
Instruments and Related Products	4.5	4.5	4.5	218.89	.215.04	211.46	37.1	35.9	39.6	5.90	5.99	5.34
NONDURABLE GOODS	198.2	204.9	212.7	250.26	241.98	240.94	38.8	37.0	40.7	6.45	6.54	5.92
Food and Kindred Products	8.5	8.4	8.3	213.53	220.37	202.01	36.5	37.1	38.7	5.85	5.94	5.22
Textile Mill Products	102.8	108.7	114.4	231.39	216.80	228.11	38.5	35.6	41.4	6.01	6.09	5.51
Weaving Mills, Cotton	31.3	32.9	34.5	229.31	227.39	226.73	38.8	37.4	41.0	5.91	6.08	5.53
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	32.1	36.1	37.8	244.22	205.09	233.94	38.4	32.4	41.7	6.36	6.33	5.61
Knitting Mills	8.3	8.3	9.0	202.71	197.30	202.47	37.4	33.9	39.7	5.42	5.82	5.10
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.0	13.1	13.4	243.04	240.79	241.43	38.7	38.1	41.2	6.28	6.32	5,86
Floor Covering Mills	2.2	2.2	2.4	259.80	242.38	250.32	43.3	40.6	44.7	6.00	5.97	5.60
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.1	8.3	9.4	206.36	195.83	209.17	38.5	35.8	42.6	5.36	5.47	4.91
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.5	37.8	38.9	158.06	156.64	164.13	35.6	34.2	36.8	4.44	4.58	4.46
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.4	8.4	8.9	167.34	155.69	155.65	36.3	33.7	35.7	4.61	4.62	4.36
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.6	12.7	13.3	141.86	148.68	151.86	34.6	34.1	35.9	4.10	4.36	4.23
Paper and Allied Products	9.5	9.5	9.8	414.38	414.84	377.40	42.5	42.9	42.5	9.75	9.67	8.88
Printing and Publishing	4.1	4.1	4.0	266.43	266.77	245.62	36.8	37.0	37.5	7.24	7.21	6.55
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.2	20.7	21.8	383.88	369.74	346.52	42.0	40.9	41.8	9.14	9.04	8.29

Note: See technical notes on final page.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
MAY, 1982

CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON MSA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981
All Manufacturing	273.08	270.69	268.53	38.3	37.7	39.9	7.13	7.18	6.73
Durable Goods	258.55	252.22	254.80	37.8	37.2	39.2	6.84	6.78	6.50
Nondurable Goods	290.19	292.99	285.60	38.9	38.4	40.8	7.46	7.63	7.00

COLUMBIA MSA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981
All Manufacturing	247.04	240.53	238.18	38.3	37.8	39.5	6.45	6.38	6.03
Durable Goods	240.92	237.88	236.59	38.0	38.0	39.3	6.34	6.26	6.02
Fabricated Metal Products	247.97	238.42	225.34	36.2	36.4	38.0	6.85	6.55	5.93
Machinery, Except Electrical	255.74	243.91	270.18	38.0	36.9	39.1	6.73	6.61	6.91
Nondurable Goods	253.48	243.38	239.79	38.7	37.5	39.7	6.55	6.49	6.04
Textile Mill Products	224.58	209.72	230.54	39.4	36.6	42.3	5.70	5.73	5.45
Apparel and Other Textile Prod.	145.94	145.07	153.46	34.5	32.6	36.8	4.23	4.45	4.17

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981
All Manufacturing	249.48	251.29	242.38	38.8	38.9	40.6	6.43	6.46	5.97
Durable Goods	262.58	261.12	259.49	38.9	38.8	40.8	6.75	6.73	6.36
Machinery, Except Electrical	263.16	264.59	270.93	36.5	36.8	41.3	7.21	7.19	6.56
Nondurable Goods	244.20	247.40	236.29	38.7	38.9	40.6	6.31	6.36	5.82
Textile Mill Products	236.07	244.16	230.83	38.7	39.7	41.0	6.10	6.15	5.63
Weaving Mills, Cotton	239.99	250.51	229.77	39.8	40.8	41.4	6.03	6.14	5.55
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	230.64	235.60	234.43	37.2	38.0	40.7	6.20	6.20	5.76
Knitting Mills	220.21	267.97	208.19	36.1	41.1	38.2	6.10	6.52	5.45
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	238.68	254.81	233.50	39.0	40.9	41.4	6.12	6.23	5.64
Apparel and Other Textile Prod.	161.81	153.45	160.16	36.2	33.8	36.4	4.47	4.54	4.40
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	153.22	147.56	152.93	35.8	34.0	35.4	4.28	4.34	4.32
Chemicals and Allied Products	310.18	307.63	286.21	40.6	39.9	41.3	7.64	7.71	6.93

Note: See technical notes on final page.

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment for Counties in South Carolina
(Data rounded to nearest ten)

COUNTIES	Total Wage and Salary			Manufacturing			Nonmanufacturing		
	MAY 1982	APR 1982	MAY 1981	MAY 1982	APR 1982	MAY 1981	MAY 1982	APR 1982	MAY 1981
ABBEVILLE ---	6560	6540	6820	3880	3870	4010	2680	2670	2810
AIKEN -------	36000	36400	37400	19200	19400	19800	16800	17000	17600
ALLENDALE ---	2620	2600	3050	930	900	1050	1690	1700	2000
ANDERSON ----	44730	45430	47900	21240	21860	23060	23490	23570	24840
BAMBERG -----	4480	4490	4700	1600	1620	1820	2880	2870	2880
BARNWELL ----	6750	6670	6670	3060	3060	3170	3690	3610	3500
BEAUFORT ----	21400	21250	21010	1260	1070	1300	20140	20180	19710
BERKELEY ----	17100	16900	18000	5500	5400	5800	11600	11500	12200
CALHOUN -----	4060	4020	4250	2340	2300	2500	1720	1720	1750
CHARLESTON --	121800	121100	122900	11200	11400	11900	110600	109700	111000
CHEROKEE ----	14060	14520	14440	6810	7250	7190	7250	7270	7250
CHESTER -----	11790	11950	12310	7180	7370	7620	4610	4580	4690
CHESTERFIELD-	11350	11380	11530	6280	6350	6550	5070	5030	4980
CLARENDON ---	5920	5900	6210	1610	1600	17600	4310	4300	4450
COLLETON ----	8510	8590	8460	2510	2570	2640	6000	6020	5820
DARLINGTON --	18950	19360	19650	8150	8530	8930	10800	10830	10720
DILLON ------	8330	8320	8550	3400	3420	3240	4930	4900	5310
DORCHESTER --	16800	16300	11700	3000	2800	3200	13800	13500	8500
EDGEFIELD ---	4470	4480	4690	2460	2470	2590	2010	2010	2100
FAIRFIELD ---	6230	6010	6140	2020	1800	1890	4210	4210	4250
FLORENCE ----	41890	42030	44040	12030	12020	12580	29860	30010	31460
GEORGETOWN --	13160	13120	13650	3860	3840	4480	9300	9280	9170
GREENVILLE --	146400	147200	147400	48000	49000	50400	98400	98200	97000
GREENWOOD ---	27410	27390	27540	13710	13550	14060	13700	13840	13480
HAMPTON -----	5080	5010	4930	1960	1900	1940	3120	3110	2990
HORRY -------	39050	39150	43000	7050	7070	6840	32000	32080	36160
JASPER ------	3050	3040	2940	260	260	250	2790	2780	2690
KERSHAW -----	13670	13720	14310	7070	7050	7600	6600	6670	6710
LANCASTER----	16200	19330	19510	8610	11750	12050	7590	7580	7460
LAURENS -----	17750	17770	18710	8510	8550	8990	9240	9220	9720
LEE ---------	2800	2780	2870	1110	1120	1040	1690	1660	1830
LEXINGTON ---	40300	40700	41100	12400	13100	13900	27900	27600	27200
MCCORMICK ---	2070	2060	2070	1050	1030	1020	1020	1030	1050
MARION ------	10600	10490	10540	4340	4250	4620	6260	6240	5920
MARLBORO ----	9200	9210	9390	4930	4900	5060	4270	4310	4330
NEWBERRY ----	10470	10450	11340	5070	5080	5480	5400	5370	5860
OCONEE ------	17990	18220	18440	8810	9060	9410	9180	9160	9030
ORANGEBURG --	24260	24270	24490	8250	8220	8470	16010	16050	16020
PICKENS -----	31100	31400	31100	11700	11700	12800	19400	19700	18300
RICHLAND ----	138900	139200	138700	12600	12800	13900	126300	126400	124800
SALUDA ------	2950	2940	2970	1180	1170	1250	1770	1770	1720
SPARTANBURG -	85500	86500	89200	37000	37600	39400	48500	48900	49800
SUMTER ------	25180	27040	27970	6710	8530	9160	18470	18510	18810
UNION -------	9710	9990	10670	5830	6130	6510	3880	3860	4160
WILLIAMSBURG-	8190	8220	8690	2780	2800	3180	5410	5420	5510
YORK --------	37320	37310	39220	12930	13050	14250	24390	24260	24970

Note: See technical notes on final page.

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	MAY 1982	APR. 1982	MAY 1981	MAY 1982	APR. 1982	MAY 1981	MAY 1982	APR. 1982	MAY 1981
ABBEVILLE ---	10230	10300	9780	1360	1520	920	13.3	14.8	9.4
AIKEN -------	45910	45650	41780	5910	5960	3580	12.9	13.1	8.6
ALLENDALE ---	4080	3850	4090	780	620	450	19.1	16.1	11.0
ANDERSON ----	63280	63910	62220	8260	8780	5650	13.1	13.7	9.1
BAMBERG -----	7570	7510	7350	930	890	660	12.3	11.9	9.0
BARNWELL ----	10050	9860	9400	1130	1130	930	11.2	11.5	9.9
BEAUFORT ----	28910	28670	27040	2160	2350	1880	7.5	8.2	7.0
BERKELEY ----	40740	39760	37770	3670	3650	2670	9.0	9.2	7.1
CALHOUN -----	7860	7830	7670	670	690	480	8.5	8.8	6.3
CHARLESTON --	117850	114680	110960	9450	9090	6210	8.0	7.9	7.4
CHEROKEE ----	24140	23930	22550	3290	2560	1910	13.6	10.7	8.5
CHESTER -----	16090	16180	15020	2490	2530	1400	15.5	15.6	9.3
CHESTERFIELD-	20380	19580	18450	3060	2370	1460	15.0	12.1	7.9
CLARENDON ---	13050	12340	12290	1830	1280	1020	14.0	10.4	8.3
COLLETON ----	13350	13390	12820	1550	1640	1560	11.6	12.2	12.2
DARLINGTON --	28410	28370	27280	3580	3270	2590	12.6	11.5	9.5
DILLON ------	14940	14480	13580	2070	1910	1180	13.9	13.2	8.6
DORCHESTER --	25050	24530	23670	2080	2180	2080	8.3	8.9	8.8
EDGEFIELD ---	9000	8780	8390	1170	1020	540	13.0	11.6	6.4
FAIRFIELD ---	10520	10090	10310	980	1050	1300	9.3	10.4	12.6
FLORENCE ----	51930	51450	50530	5860	5790	4060	11.3	11.3	8.0
GEORGETOWN---	18840	19060	18040	2580	2760	1880	13.7	14.5	10.4
GREENVILLE --	150660	149810	144100	13520	13120	10250	9.0	8.8	7.1
GREENWOOD ---	29270	29470	27420	3150	3440	2200	10.6	11.7	8.0
HAMPTON -----	8070	7920	7340	970	1000	720	12.0	12.6	9.8
HORRY -------	57260	56600	57560	6150	6050	3860	10.8	10.7	6.7
JASPER ------	6320	6190	5700	650	600	450	10.3	9.7	7.9
KERSHAW -----	18920	17840	17450	2940	1940	1390	15.5	10.9	8.0
LANCASTER ---	26300	25530	25210	7640	3400	1540	29.0	13.3	6.0
LAURENS -----	23680	23680	23260	2840	3080	2100	12.0	13.0	9.0
LEE ---------	8300	7810	7310	1370	980	590	16.5	12.5	8.1
LEXINGTON ---	68220	66890	64560	5730	4500	3980	8.4	6.7	6.2
McCORMICK ---	3630	3640	3470	570	610	540	15.7	16.8	15.6
MARION ------	16680	16770	15750	2420	2680	2090	14.5	16.0	13.3
MARLBORO ----	13610	12790	12060	2770	2000	1430	20.4	15.6	11.9
NEWBERRY ----	17080	17000	16950	1760	1780	1060	10.3	10.5	6.3
OCONEE ------	22380	22380	20870	3410	3300	2190	15.2	14.7	10.5
ORANGEBURG --	38690	38370	37570	4380	4430	4360	11.3	11.5	11.6
PICKENS -----	44420	41850	39710	6640	4210	2850	14.9	10.1	7.2
RICHLAND ----	126530	128160	123300	8440	8270	7700	6.7	6.5	6.2
SALUDA ------	7290	7250	7340	860	920	1110	11.8	12.7	15.1
SPARTANBURG -	105580	106660	100900	9410	10830	7200	8.9	10.2	7.1
SUMTER ------	36710	35640	35150	6660	4100	3280	18.1	11.5	9.3
UNION -------	14320	14760	13790	2990	2890	1510	20.9	19.6	10.9
WILLIAMSBURG-	17750	17670	16970	2720	2770	1770	15.3	15.7	10.4
YORK --------	53720	51510	51090	7520	5670	4210	14.0	11.0	8.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

1981 - THE YEAR IN REVIEW

The number of covered employees in South Carolina rose to 1,164,792 during 1981. However, this should not be construed as a yearly increase of 44,748 because 81% of the gain was the result of the addition of federal government employment to the total employment count. The "real" advancement was only 7,580. Employment levels dropped in five of the state's twelve major industry divisions during 1981.

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

In spite of recessionary conditions, private sector employment prospered during 1981. Losses in manufacturing and construction were easily outweighed by substantial gains in trade; services; and finance, insurance, and real estste.

Manufacturers, plagued by sluggish orders and a buildup of inventories, were forced to reduce their work forces by over 3,400 people in 1981. Over 91% of the manufacturing slowdown was felt by the producers of nondurable goods. Textile mill products (-4,857) was the hardest hit division in the nondurable sector. Smaller losses were reported in food and kindred products (-574); chemicals and allied products (-429); and paper and allied products (-292). Offsetting the losses to some extent were hikes in rubber and miscellaneous plastics products (+1,529); apparel and other textile products (+742); and printing and publishing (+576). Diversified movements among the components of the durable sector resulted in an overall loss of only 284 during 1981. Significant losses in machinery, except electrical (-1,003); lumber and wood products (-401); and electric and electronic equipment (-324) were readily offset by advancements in transportation equipment (+1,447), and fabricated metal products (+408). High interest rates and fewer housing starts continued to hinder the construction industry in 1981. General building (-1,544) and heavy construction contractors (-1,144) bore the brunt of the overall industry loss of 3,100.

During 1981 over 14,000 additional covered employees were hired for jobs in wholesale and retail trade; services; and finance, insurance, and real estate than in 1980. Approximately 34% of this increase was centered in the services division, mainly in health and business services. Tourism created a positive effect on hotels and other lodging places (+910), and amusement and recreational services (+678). The growth (+1,809) in finance, insurance, and real estate was centered in banking and real estate which were undaunted by the 1981 recession. Wholesale and retail trade, adding 2,015 and 5,552, respectively, edged upward. Eating and drinking places along with food stores were responsible for the sharp retail trade employment rise.

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

The stability of public sector employment has always been unchallenged by recessions until 1981. Government employment, plagued by layoffs and budget cuts, lost over 2,600 positions during the year. Over 47% of the government curtailment resulted from the termination of the public service employment program. During 1981, federal, state, and local government shaved their work forces by 902; 1,240; and 483 employees, respectively.

MONTHLY AVERAGE OF WORKERS COVERED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP BY YEARS
1976 - 1981

	1976	1977	1978 2/	1979	1980	1981
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	836,269	868,975	1,072,307	1,109,099	1,120,044	1,164,792
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING 2/	3,633	3,907	8,744	9,684	9,967	10,508
MINING	1,778	1,827	1,824	1,912	1,903	1,853
CONSTRUCTION	61,678	65,902	70,331	73,113	73,705	70,605
MANUFACTURING	371,867	380,375	391,114	399,110	392,627	389,218
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	38,780	40,828	44,957	49,055	49,082	49,974
WHOLESALE TRADE	41,466	43,370	46,349	48,664	50,010	52,025
RETAIL TRADE	147,171	156,106	167,264	172,623	175,499	181,051
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	37,472	39,178	41,423	44,125	45,704	47,513
SERVICES	104,677	109,623	122,215	131,010	137,962	142,836
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT 1/	------	------	--------	--------	---------	36,266
STATE GOVERNMENT 2/	27,741	27,855	60,829	63,228	64,301	63,061
LOCAL GOVERNMENT 2/	------	------	117,254	116,572	119,279	118,796

[1] Beginning with this issue, Federal Government employment and wages for the state and counties will be published.

[2] Beginning January 1, 1978 the South Carolina Employment Security Law was expanded to cover certain workers in Agriculture and Domestic Services, all employees in State and Local Government, and employees of non-profit Elementary and Secondary Schools.

NOTE: All data are classified in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Detailed industry data published in this issue are not strictly comparable with historical time series published for years prior to 1975 which were classified in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1967. Also, data in this category are not strictly comparable with previous years data because of the addition of a major industry breakout (Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing) previously included in Services.

COUNTY RANKING BY AVERAGE MONTHLY COVERED EMPLOYMENT IN 1981

RANK	COUNTY	AVERAGE MONTHLY COVERED EMPLOYMENT	RANK	COUNTY	AVERAGE MONTHLY COVERED EMPLOYMENT
1	GREENVILLE	142,702	24	CHESTER	12,053
2	RICHLAND	133,269	25	CHESTERFIELD	11,784
3	CHARLESTON	117,864	26	DORCHESTER	11,354
4	SPARTANBURG	86,308	27	MARION	10,892
5	ANDERSON	46,676	28	NEWBERRY	10,875
6	FLORENCE	42,761	29	UNION	10,256
7	HORRY	39,687	30	MARLBORO	9,041
8	LEXINGTON	38,551	31	WILLIAMSBURG	8,489
9	YORK	38,469	32	COLLETON	8,189
10	AIKEN	36,920	33	DILLON	8,252
11	SUMTER	27,645	34	BARNWELL	6,571
12	GREENWOOD	27,475	35	ABBEVILLE	6,371
13	PICKENS	26,994	36	FAIRFIELD	6,279
14	ORANGEBURG	24,244	37	CLARENDON	6,133
15	BEAUFORT	20,738	38	EDGEFIELD	5,180
16	DARLINGTON	19,447	39	HAMPTON	4,929
17	LANCASTER	19,271	40	BAMBERG	4,663
18	LAURENS	18,017	41	CALHOUN	4,063
19	OCONEE	17,988	42	SALUDA	3,030
20	BERKELEY	17,718	43	ALLENDALE	3,009
21	KERSHAW	14,446	44	LEE	2,923
22	CHEROKEE	14,433	45	JASPER	2,892
23	GEORGETOWN	13,015	46	McCORMICK	1,967

STATE TOTAL 1,164,792

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1981 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and the self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

SOUTH CAROLINA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS (CES)
P. O. Box 995
COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Research and Analysis Section were responsible for this publication: Beth Mays, Sandra J. Donker, Geraldine Taylor, Ginger Gurganus, Cyndi Putnam, Diann Selph, Henry Clay, Cathy Kinard and Ted Gladden.

8/2/82 S7155-2

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

S.C. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P.O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

JUNE 1982

JOBS CONTINUE TO DECLINE IN THE STATE

GOVERNMENT AND MANUFACTURING LEAD THE WAY IN DOWNTURN

With nonagricultural wage and salary employment falling another 2,600 in June, jobs in South Carolina reached a level 31,900 below the year-ago figure. Normally, June is a very positive month as seasonal influences overcome end-of-school-year education losses. This year, however, the private economy was not able to offset the school reductions as the low demand created by the recession and high interest rates continued to drown out any thoughts of recovery. When adjustments are made to remove regular seasonal changes from the June data, the May-to-June drop increased to 9,300.

PRIVATE SECTOR REGISTERS NET EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

The arrival of summer means an upturn in jobs in many industries, and 1982 was no exception. Amusement, recreation, and tourist developments were the primary reasons for improvement in wage and salary employment in private industries. Private employment was up 5,200 over the month. Service-related jobs managed the largest gain of any sector with an advance of 3,200. This upturn was especially noteworthy in that it was even greater than seasonality normally produces. All prospects look toward a banner year for the tourist industry in South Carolina. Regional vacations have become more popular in the current economic situation, and areas such as Myrtle Beach, Charleston, and Carowinds near Rock Hill have benefited. Another major industry receiving side effects on the plus side from these activities is wholesale and retail trade. Retail trade alone rose 1,500 during June with much of the pickup concentrated in the coastal areas.

Relatively smaller expansion was recorded in transportation and public utilities. A 300 gain in electric services aided in the overall jump. In finance, insurance, and real estate, the number of nonagricultural jobs grew by 1,000 with help from both banking and the seasonally-related real estate industry.

Despite the presence of weather ideal for building, construction throughout the state continued in its rut. The May-June increase of 200 left construction employment 7,300 below year-ago levels. Minor monthly hikes occurred in special trade contractors and heavy construction contractors. Both industry groups normally experience more significant upturns in June. Construction in the resort areas remained the one bright spot for the industry.

For the tenth month in a row, the number of jobs in the manufacturing industry in South Carolina decreased. Although not as severe as May's sharp drop, the downturn in June was still a substantial 1,400, substantial in the fact that June is normally the biggest month of the year for employment gains in manufacturing. Over the past twelve months, 33,500 jobs were lost. Within manufacturing, not all areas appeared quite so bleak. Durable good employment, for example, witnessed some positive movement with a net increase of 1,300. Good signs in this division included job additions in both furniture and fixtures, and lumber and wood products. These developments are somewhat surprising considering their tie-in with the construction industry. Fabricated metal products also added 700 workers over the period. The other side of the coin was evident in nondurable goods. Accounting for the total drop in manufacturing, this sector dipped 2,700 below May with practically all changes related to textile industries. With textile mill products down 3,300, several components within this industry suffered sharp reductions because of temporary layoffs in several plants. Weaving mills, cotton, and weaving mills, synthetics, both major segments of the textile mill product industry, slid 1,700 and 2,100, respectively. While textile mill products struggled through another losing month, apparel and other textile products produced a pickup of 700 workers. Upward movements prevailed throughout this industry with the largest single expansion in women's and misses' outerwear. All other major manufacturing categories recorded little or no changes in June.

PUBLIC SECTOR ON DOWNSWING

With the school term ending, education losses caused total government employment to slide 7,800. State and local education combined for a drop of 11,400 as many school employees prepared to go without a check for 3 months. The government story could have been much worse in South Carolina if the CETA Work Experience program had not injected an additional 6,000 temporary workers into the federal, state, and local systems. With the help of this program, total federal jobs edged up 800 in June. At the other end of the spectrum, total state and local government slipped 5,200 and 3,400, respectively.

OUTLOOK FOR JULY ? QUESTIONABLE

Predictions for nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates in July provide several possibilities. The best projection is a decline in total jobs because of a second consecutive monthly drop in government employment in education.

The income tax cut and social security raises of July 1 are not expected to produce any quick turnaround during the month in any industry. However, no industry other than government and manufacturing should expect a downturn of any consequence in July. Government jobs should fall several thousand as the remaining summer education layoffs go into effect. Manufacturing's outlook is hazy at best. Depending upon the number of recalls from current layoffs, manufacturing could avoid the normal steep July slide associated with the week of July 4. The best guess is that manufacturing will not change much either way, but this all depends on employer reactions from week to week in evaluating current and anticipated demand for their products. All other industries should experience either small gains or minor losses.

UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS SEASONAL RISE IN JUNE

South Carolina's unemployment rate edged up to 11.5% in June. This represents 174,000 jobless individuals, a rise of 3,600 from the May level. The increase in unemployment is attributed to the seasonal influx of jobseeking students and graduates into the labor market. The national unemployment rate averaged 9.5% in June.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(Data in Thousands)
June 1982

	South Carolina			Charleston-N. Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,513,400	1,499,600	1,450,900	190,150	183,680	176,220
Total Employment	1,339,400	1,329,200	1,324,100	172,030	168,480	161,260
Total Unemployment	174,000	170,400	126,800	18,120	15,200	14,960
Unemployment Rate	11.5	11.4	8.7	9.5	8.3	8.5

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	194,960	196,750	188,360	300,490	300,700	287,230
Total Employment	181,000	182,580	175,560	271,530	271,130	265,610
Total Unemployment	13,960	14,170	12,800	28,960	29,570	21,620
Unemployment Rate	7.2	7.2	6.8	9.6	9.8	7.5

WEEKLY HOURS INCREASE

Production workers among South Carolina's manufacturers worked an average 0.2 hour more per week in June than May's average of 38.5 hours. Workers in the durable good sector experienced the greatest increase, averaging up 0.4 hour from May, while the average workweek in the soft good sector grew only 0.1 hour. However, the group with the greatest increase overall was in the nondurable sector, where yarn and thread mill workers put in 2.5 hours more per week on the average in June.

Nationally for manufacturing, average weekly hours were unchanged in June at 39.1 hours.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment continued to climb for the second consecutive month in the Charleston-North Charleston Metropolitan Area. Employment was up 2,100 in June, reflecting major increases in government, services and mining, and wholesale and retail trade. The number of government employees advanced by 900 from May's level of 47,900. Within the government sector, the expansion of the summer CETA Work Experience program assisted an otherwise dwindling employment situation as federal and state government divisions registered gains of 600 and 400, respectively. Not as fortunate were employees in local government, as the employment level fell slightly over the month. Other positive trends were recorded in the service-related industries, where employment advanced 800, resulting from seasonal increases in tourist industries. Also on the rise was employment in wholesale and retail trade, influenced primarily by a 400 hike in retail trade. Minor upturns of 100 were reported by finance, insurance, and real estate; and manufacturing. Transportation and public utilities, responding to downward movements in stevedoring, fell 200 in June to 8,900. As interest rates remained significantly high, construction in the Charleston MSA witnessed a decline of 100 employees.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Indcludes Richland and Lexington Counties)

The number of jobs lost in the government, and service-related sectors caused a 3,700 plunge in the Columbia area's June nonfarm wage and salary employment. As a result of cutbacks in the state and local divisions, total government plummeted 3,900 from 56,400 in May. The majority of the drop was experienced by state government employees influenced by the ending of school terms. Posting a 900 slump in employment were workers in local government. The only other industry division to report a dip in employment was services and mining with a 500 decrease. Offsetting some of the negative developments in government were appreciative gains in manufacturing; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Manufacturing employment accelerated 500 to 25,600 in June, primarily caused by an increase in nondurable goods. Persons returning to jobs after layoffs caused a 400 rise in nondurable goods. This upturn was centered totally in textile mill products as all other nondurable industry groups remained unchanged over the month. Durable goods noted a slight gain of 100, influenced by small advances in manufacturers of stone, clay, and glass products; and fabricated metal products. Edging up in June were jobs in finance, insurance, and real estate, which reached a level of 14,900, a 200 hike above May. Despite seasonal effects, wholesale and retail trade, transportation and public utilities, and construction employment were unchanged over the month. During the coming months, construction in the Columbia area should observe some steady employment gains as several building projects begin gearing up, especially in the downtown locality.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Greenville-Spartanburg nonfarm wage and salary employment edged downward 300, responding to downturns in manufacturing. There were 500 fewer persons employed in manufacturing in June than in May with drops in both durable and nondurable goods. Within the hard good sector, the two industry groups to register declines in employment were electric and electronic equipment, and fabricated metal products. All other industry groups in durable goods were unchanged. Small reductions in employment were posted by all industry groups in the soft good sector, with the exception of food and kindred products which registered a gain of 100. In the textile mill product industry, the number of employees was reduced by 100 to 34,700 over the month. Nonmanufacturing employment rose 200 to

166,400 in June. This rise was attributed to a hefty seasonal increase in the service-related industries, along with minor gains in most other industry groups. Offsetting trends among the components of wholesale and retail trade caused trade employment to remain constant at 55,200 in June. Up 100 over May, construction employment looks promising as more major building plans have been announced for the downtown Greenville area.

NEW FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

NAME OF FIRM	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
Anderson Brass Co.	Hartsville	50	Will manufacture brass valves used in truck and farm equipment.
Bendix Corp.	Sumter	250	Will make drum brake parts for American automobile manufactures.
LRC Trucking	Chester	75	Warehouse and trucking facility will eventually employ 300 people
Kettle Restaurant	Columbia	30	Two new restaurants to be opened will operate 24 hours a day.
Energy Conservation Corp.	Hampton	85	Will produce 20 million gallons of alcohol a year. To start operations in January 1984.

MANHOUR INDEX REMAINS THE SAME

The manufacturing production worker manhour index repeated May's level of 99.2 in June. Even though production workers fell 1.5 points, this drop was offset by a 0.2 point increase in average weekly hours. The June index was 16.3 points less than the year-ago figure of 115.5

	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981
Production Worker Manhour Index	99.2	99.2	115.5
Durable Good Manhour Index	125.2	122.5	141.7
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	90.6	91.5	107.0
Textile Manhour Index	68.5	70.7	88.6
Apparel Manhour Index	96.3	95.6	105.3

U.S. APPROACHES SECOND YEAR OF RECESSION

The nation's unemployment rate in June was unchanged from May and remained at a post-war high of 9.5%. Although unemployment did not rise in June, the condition of labor markets worsened during the month. Cutbacks in the number of workers on nonfarm payrolls resumed in June, decreasing the total by 141,000.

Notably, the unemployment rate for men, generally the last group to be let go in a recession, increased to a record seasonally adjusted 8.7% in June, from the prevous high of 8.4% in May.

June was a disappointing month for retailers because a sluggish economy and cold weather chilled consumer spending. Retail sales fell 1.5% in June, primarily due to a 6.9% drop in auto sales. The magnitude of the federal budget deficit and general economic uncertainty have caused savings to increase at the expense of sales. Some economists feel that the first indication of recovery may be the back-to-school season.

Production in U.S. factories fell 0.7% further in June from May's level. It was the 10th decline in 11 months and an unwelcome sign that the recession was continuing. Big declines in the production of heavy machinery and other business equipment led the new drop in overall industrial output to a level 10.1% below July, 1981, the month the recession began.

The Federal Reserve Board also reported that U.S. factories operated at 69.8% of capacity last month, down from 70.4% in May. June's level was the lowest since 69% recorded in 1975.

Activity in the construction industry slowed considerably last month as housing starts plunged 15.3% from May. The number of new housing starts fell last month to an adjusted annual rate of 911,000 units, after rising a revised 21.9% in May to an adjusted 1,075,000 rate. The feeling among many economists is that unless interest rates decline at an unexpectedly sharp pace, housing isn't likely to reach the 1,084,200-unit performance of last year. Last year's level was the lowest since 1946.

Building permits, an indicator of future construction activity, rose 0.4% in June to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 948,000 units, and stood 3.9% below the year-earlier rate. Starts of single-family houses in June fell 3.8% after increasing 11.5% in May. Multi-family construction starts plunged 31.5% last month after rising 40.5% in May, the result of federally-funded construction of apartment buildings in May.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES DOWNTURN

The number of women employed in nonfarm wage and salary jobs, at 530,800, fell 2,500 during June. Seasonal losses in government education coupled with layoffs in the textile industry had a negative influence on female employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR FEMALE EMPLOYMENT

In June, jobs for women in private firms rose to 407,900. Expansion was experienced in all major industry divisions in the sector except manufacturing. Around 300 females employed by manufacturers were the victims of layoffs and partial plant shutdowns. The number of women, engaged in the production of soft goods, dropped 800 over the month. Substantial losses in textile mill products (-1,200) resulted from layoffs and shutdowns by manufacturers trying to prevent inventory buildups. Much of the textile downturn was concentrated in weaving mills, synthetics (-1,000); and weaving mills, cotton (-700). On the positive side, apparel and other textile products added 600 females to their payrolls during this period. Durable sector employment, on the strength of a 300 addition in fabricated metal products, increased 500 in June. In comparison with year-ago levels, there were 12,700 fewer women employed in manufacturing jobs throughout the state. Seasonal advancements in services and mining (+1,600), and retail trade (+800) accounted for approximately 83% of the total monthly employment growth in the private sector. The finance, insurance, and real estate industry, gaining 600, was positively influenced by the hiring of 400 females in banking. Transportation and public utilities registered a small gain (+200), while the number of females in construction remained stagnant during June.

PUBLIC SECTOR FEMALE EMPLOYMENT

The number of government jobs for women workers, at 122,900, declined 5,400 over the month. The usual cutbacks in school personnel for the end of the semester accounted for the losses in female employment in June. State and local government education tapered off by 2,600 and 3,900, respectively. The number of women employed in other facets of government work edged upward this month. Federal government gained 200 women, while state and local added 500 and 900, respectively. In comparison with year-ago levels, female employment in the public sector (-2,600) remained in the losing ranks.

AVERAGE EARNINGS FLAT

There was virtually no change in average hourly earnings for production workers employed by manufacturers in South Carolina in June from May. Earnings dropped $0.02 per hour state-wide during the month, but some industry groups registered significant changes. The durable good sector showed a $0.07 decrease overall; however, hourly earnings for workers in fabricated metals slid $0.13 per hour and nonelectrical machinery workers lost $0.18 per hour. Nondurables showed no change in earnings, but within this division, cotton weavers' earnings increased by $0.12 hourly. On the other hand, the most noticeable change in the soft good sector was negative--average hourly earnings for production workers in the paper and allied products industry fell $0.19. Weekly earnings throughout South Carolina's manufacturing industry mirrored the insignificant hourly rate movement by averaging up only $0.54 weekly for production workers.

Nationally average hourly earnings were down $0.01 over the month to $7.62. Weekly earnings averaged up $1.18 in June from May.

SUMMARY OF JUNE EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
June 1982

	South Carolina			Charleston-N. Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.55	$ 6.57	$ 6.09	$ 7.40	$ 7.21	$ 6.78
Average Weekly Earnings	253.48	252.95	249.08	281.94	273.26	263.74
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	87.38	88.29	91.78	97.19	95.38	99.34

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.43	$ 6.47	$ 6.06	$ 6.45	$ 6.50	$ 6.00
Average Weekly Earnings	241.12	247.15	243.61	250.90	249.60	247.20
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	83.12	86.27	89.76	86.49	87.12	91.08

AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Where thundershowers were not interrupting field activity, farmers were busy harvesting peaches, small grains, tobacco, vegetables and melons. Other activities included planting soybeans and sorghums and applying post-emergence herbicides. For the month of June, there were approximately 18 days suitable for field work. The soil moisture situation was variable, as usual, but generally ranged from adequate to wet. Temperatures averaged near seasonal normals but hail, gale force winds, violent thunderstorms and tornadoes were also reported around the state. Approximately 8,375 domestic seasonal hired farm workers were employed during June. Of these, nearly 3,900 were interstate migratories.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired: Full Time	Hours Desired: Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Relocate: Yes	Relocate: No	Location of Applicant*
Mechanical Drafter	62	None	N/A	14	X		$15,000		X	Walterboro
Electrician	48	U.S. Navy-Work Center Supervisor	36	13	X		$14,560	X		Liberty
Bookkeeper	98	Payroll Clerk	98	12	X		$10,000		X	Beaufort
Electronics Technician	99	Production Control Supv.	60	12	X		$24,000	X		Gaffney
Warehouse Manager	99	None	N/A	12	X		$14,560		X	Rock Hill
Carpenter Supervisor	60	None	N/A	12	X		$15,000		X	Myrtle Beach
LPN	60	None	N/A	13	X		$12,480		X	Hartsville
Keypunch Operator	60	None	N/A	13	X		$ 6,968		X	Kingstree
Civil Engineer	99	None	N/A	14	X		$15,000	X		Conway
Weaving Supervisor	99	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000	X		Union
Meat Cutter	12	Truck Driver	09	12	X		$ 7,800	X		Camden
Maintenance Mechanic	99	Welder, Gas	99	12	X		$15,600	X		Barnwell
Metallurgical Engineer	30	None	N/A	16	X		$27,000	X		Orangeburg

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* There are currently more than 93,200 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience- "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1982

Industry	June, 1982	May, 1982	June, 1981	Net Change From: May, 1982	Net Change From: June, 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1178.3	1180.9	1210.2	- 2.6	- 31.9
Construction	66.1	65.9	73.4	+ 0.2	- 7.3
Heavy Construction Contractors	10.9	10.7	11.8	+ 0.2	- 0.9
Highway and Street Construction	3.9	3.8	4.5	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	7.0	6.9	7.3	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Special Trade Contractors	32.8	32.7	34.8	+ 0.1	- 2.0
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	9.4	9.0	10.3	+ 0.4	- 0.9
Electrical Work	6.0	6.2	6.9	- 0.2	- 0.9
Manufacturing	359.0	360.4	392.5	- 1.4	- 33.5
Durable Goods	110.0	108.7	121.8	+ 1.3	- 11.8
Nondurable Goods	249.0	251.7	270.7	- 2.7	- 21.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	54.7	54.4	53.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.1
Trucking and Warehousing	13.5	13.3	13.9	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Water Transportation	2.6	2.8	2.5	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Communication	15.2	15.0	14.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	11.4	11.3	11.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.3	15.0	14.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.9
Electric Services	10.3	10.0	9.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Combination Utility Services	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	238.8	236.9	235.5	+ 1.9	+ 3.3
Wholesale Trade	50.1	49.7	51.7	+ 0.4	- 1.6
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	27.9	27.7	28.4	+ 0.2	- 0.5
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	12.3	12.3	12.4	0.0	- 0.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	22.2	22.1	23.4	+ 0.1	- 1.2
Groceries and Related Products	6.9	6.7	7.1	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Groceries, General Line	2.8	2.8	3.0	0.0	- 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.4	3.5	3.8	- 0.1	- 0.4
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.7	2.8	3.1	- 0.1	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.3	3.7	0.0	- 0.4
Retail Trade	188.7	187.2	183.8	+ 1.5	+ 4.9
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	8.0	7.9	8.3	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.1	4.0	4.6	+ 0.1	- 0.5
General Merchandise Stores	26.0	25.9	25.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Department Stores	18.4	18.4	18.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Food Stores	32.7	32.7	34.2	0.0	- 1.5
Grocery Stores	31.4	31.3	32.7	+ 0.1	- 1.3

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP (continued)
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1982

Industry	June, 1982	May, 1982	June, 1981	Net Change From: May, 1982	Net Change From: June, 1981
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	52.4	51.4	50.5	+ 1.0	+ 1.9
Banking	15.1	14.7	14.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.9	14.5	14.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.4	6.2	6.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	7.9	7.7	7.9	+ 0.2	0.0
Insurance Carriers	11.2	11.2	10.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Life Insurance	6.3	6.3	6.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Services and Mining	176.4	173.2	172.6	+ 3.2	+ 3.8
Health Services	38.3	37.7	37.1	+ 0.6	+ 1.2
Hospitals	14.2	13.8	13.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.7
Educational Services	15.6	16.9	13.2	- 1.3	+ 2.4
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	9.5	10.1	7.6	- 0.6	+ 1.9
Total Government	230.9	238.7	232.1	- 7.8	- 1.2
Total Federal Government	38.1	37.3	37.7	+ 0.8	+ 0.4
Total State Government	67.1	72.3	69.1	- 5.2	- 2.0
State Education	23.8	29.8	24.5	- 6.0	- 0.7
Other State Government	43.3	42.5	44.6	+ 0.8	- 1.3
Total Local Government	125.7	129.1	125.3	- 3.4	+ 0.4
Local Education	70.9	76.3	70.3	- 5.4	+ 0.6
Other Local Government	54.8	52.8	55.0	+ 2.0	- 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

June, 1982

Industry	June, 1982	May, 1982	June, 1981	Net Change From: May, 1982	Net Change From: June, 1981
Manufacturing	359.0	360.4	392.5	- 1.4	- 33.5
Durable Goods	110.0	108.7	121.8	+ 1.3	- 11.8
Lumber and Wood Products	13.0	12.8	14.8	+ 0.2	- 1.8
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.3	4.2	4.6	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.5	3.4	4.2	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Furniture and Fixtures	4.7	3.8	5.1	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Household Furniture	3.9	3.0	4.2	+ 0.9	- 0.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.4	9.5	11.2	+ 0.9	- 0.3
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.0	3.1	3.9	- 0.1	- 1.8
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.1	2.1	2.6	- 0.1	- 0.9
Primary Metal Industries	6.9	7.0	7.8	0.0	- 0.5
Fabricated Metal Products	13.8	13.1	15.2	- 0.1	- 0.9
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.4	1.7	3.4	+ 0.7	- 1.4
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.7	5.8	6.3	+ 0.7	- 1.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	28.0	28.0	30.7	- 0.1	- 0.6
Construction and Related Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.5	0.0	- 2.7
Metalworking Machinery	4.1	4.1	4.9	0.0	- 0.2
Special Industry Machinery	7.7	7.9	9.0	0.0	- 0.8
General Industrial Machinery	5.6	5.6	5.8	- 0.2	- 1.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20.8	20.9	21.5	0.0	- 0.2
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.5	2.6	2.8	- 0.1	- 0.7
Household Appliances	3.7	3.7	3.5	- 0.1	- 0.3
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.0	7.9	7.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.7	2.7	3.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Transportation Equipment	4.1	4.3	5.3	0.0	- 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	5.7	5.6	5.7	- 0.2	- 1.2
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.9	2.8	2.7	+ 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.6	3.7	4.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
				- 0.1	- 0.9
Nondurable Goods	249.0	251.7	270.7	- 2.7	- 21.7
Food and Kindred Products	13.9	14.0	13.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Meat Products	4.1	4.0	3.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Beverages	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.0	- 0.1
Textile Mill Products	116.8	120.1	134.0	- 3.3	- 17.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.4	35.1	38.6	- 1.7	- 5.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	33.6	35.7	41.9	- 2.1	- 8.3
Knitting Mills	10.5	10.3	11.5	+ 0.2	- 1.0

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1982

				Net Change From:	
Industry	June, 1982	May, 1982	June, 1981	May, 1982	June, 1981
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.9	17.8	18.4	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Cotton	9.0	8.9	9.4	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	8.3	8.3	8.4	0.0	- 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	2.8	2.8	3.1	0.0	- 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.2	10.8	+ 0.2	- 1.4
Yarn Spinning Mills	7.7	7.6	8.9	+ 0.1	- 1.2
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.2	6.3	6.3	- 0.1	0.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.8	45.1	47.1	+ 0.7	- 1.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.4	10.2	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.6	7.5	7.9	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.8	15.5	16.4	+ 0.3	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.5	5.4	5.9	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.3	2.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Children's Outerwear	7.6	7.6	7.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.8	0.0	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.2	7.1	7.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	13.3	13.5	14.2	- 0.2	- 0.9
Paperboard Mills	3.3	3.6	3.8	- 0.3	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.2	4.2	4.6	0.0	- 0.4
Printing and Publishing	8.1	8.0	8.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Newspapers	3.7	3.7	3.8	0.0	- 0.1
Commercial Printing	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.0	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	30.9	30.9	33.2	0.0	- 2.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.3	17.3	19.2	0.0	- 1.9
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.1	2.2	2.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.3	19.2	19.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.2	8.1	8.7	+ 0.1	- 0.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

June, 1982

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981
MANUFACTURING	282.3	283.8	309.9	253.48	252.95	249.08	38.7	38.5	40.9	6.55	6.57	6.09
DURABLE GOODS	86.4	85.4	95.8	265.28	265.30	258.04	39.3	38.9	40.7	6.75	6.82	6.34
Lumber and Wood Products	10.6	10.5	12.1	267.52	260.37	222.19	43.5	42.2	41.3	6.15	6.17	5.38
Furniture and Fixtures	3.9	3.1	4.2	203.52	208.57	200.34	37.9	38.2	38.9	5.37	5.46	5.15
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	7.7	7.7	9.1	319.72	318.75	301.43	42.8	42.5	43.0	7.47	7.50	7.01
Fabricated Metal Products	11.3	10.7	12.4	248.06	258.33	237.20	38.4	39.2	40.0	6.46	6.59	5.93
Machinery, Except Electrical	20.5	20.6	22.5	269.75	269.35	280.54	38.1	37.1	41.5	7.08	7.26	6.76
Special Industry Machinery	5.5	5.7	6.4	259.67	253.50	262.50	38.3	37.5	41.6	6.78	6.76	6.31
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.2	16.3	16.7	222.40	220.58	229.70	36.7	36.4	39.4	6.06	6.06	5.83
Instruments and Related Products	4.5	4.5	4.6	225.38	218.89	217.25	38.2	37.1	39.5	5.90	5.90	5.50
NONDURABLE GOODS	195.9	198.4	214.1	248.06	247.42	245.59	38.4	38.3	41.0	6.46	6.46	5.99
Food and Kindred Products	8.5	8.5	8.2	217.56	214.62	194.91	37.0	36.5	37.7	5.88	5.88	5.17
Textile Mill Products	99.7	102.7	114.8	229.90	229.36	231.57	38.0	38.1	41.5	6.05	6.02	5.58
Weaving Mills, Cotton	29.7	31.2	34.4	229.14	224.58	230.04	38.0	38.0	41.3	6.03	5.91	5.57
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.3	32.1	37.7	235.96	236.96	240.19	37.1	37.2	41.7	6.36	6.37	5.76
Knitting Mills	8.4	8.2	9.2	198.00	200.02	215.07	36.0	36.5	41.6	5.50	5.48	5.17
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.9	12.9	13.4	243.46	245.70	250.42	38.4	39.0	42.3	6.34	6.30	5.92
Floor Covering Mills	2.2	2.2	2.4	268.02	259.80	214.80	44.3	43.3	40.0	6.05	6.00	5.37
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.3	8.1	9.5	217.30	205.98	204.60	41.0	38.5	41.5	5.30	5.35	4.93
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.2	37.6	39.3	159.10	160.82	169.10	35.2	35.5	38.0	4.52	4.53	4.45
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.5	8.4	9.0	169.99	157.32	157.44	36.4	34.2	36.7	4.67	4.60	4.29
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.9	12.7	13.4	154.34	150.42	155.30	35.4	34.9	36.8	4.36	4.31	4.22
Paper and Allied Products	9.4	9.5	10.0	399.07	401.14	394.64	41.7	41.1	43.8	9.57	9.76	9.01
Printing and Publishing	4.1	4.1	4.1	271.52	267.16	245.15	37.4	36.9	37.6	7.26	7.24	6.52
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.3	20.3	21.9	378.22	375.83	352.38	41.7	41.3	42.0	9.07	9.10	8.39

Note: See technical notes on final page.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June 1982

Industry	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	Net Change From May 1982	Net Change From June 1981
Total Female Employment	530.8	533.3	539.8	- 2.5	- 9.0
Construction	4.7	4.7	5.4	0.0	- 0.7
Manufacturing	149.1	149.4	161.8	- 0.3	- 12.7
Durable Goods	33.6	33.1	36.2	+ 0.5	- 2.6
Lumber and Wood Products	2.1	2.1	2.4	0.0	- 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	2.9	2.6	3.3	+ 0.3	- 0.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.0	8.0	8.8	0.0	- 0.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	11.8	11.8	12.1	0.0	- 0.3
Instruments and Related Products	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	115.5	116.3	125.6	- 0.8	- 10.1
Food and Kindred Products	4.2	4.2	4.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	49.6	50.8	57.1	- 1.2	- 7.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	13.7	14.4	15.8	- 0.7	- 2.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	15.1	16.1	18.9	- 1.0	- 3.8
Knitting Mills	7.2	7.1	7.9	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.7	38.1	40.0	+ 0.6	- 1.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	8.7	9.4	+ 0.2	- 0.5
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.8	13.6	14.3	+ 0.2	- 0.5
Children's Outerwear	6.8	6.7	6.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	2.8	2.8	2.9	0.0	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.2	8.2	8.9	0.0	- 0.7
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.0	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	13.0	12.8	12.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Communication	7.2	7.2	7.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	109.5	108.7	105.8	+ 0.8	+ 3.7
Wholesale Trade	11.8	11.8	12.1	0.0	- 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	6.5	6.5	6.6	0.0	- 0.1
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.3	5.3	5.5	0.0	- 0.2
Retail Trade	97.7	96.9	93.7	+ 0.8	+ 4.0
General Merchandise Stores	19.0	19.0	18.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Food Stores	12.4	12.4	13.0	0.0	- 0.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	29.1	28.5	28.0	+ 0.6	+ 1.1
Banking	11.2	10.8	11.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	5.4	5.4	5.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Services and Mining	102.5	100.9	100.7	+ 1.6	+ 1.8
Health Services	32.4	31.9	31.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.9
Hospitals	11.9	11.6	11.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
Educational Services	9.4	10.2	7.9	- 0.8	+ 1.5
Total Government	122.9	128.3	125.5	- 5.4	- 2.6
Total Federal Government	10.7	10.5	10.9	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Total State Government	34.1	36.7	35.0	- 2.6	- 0.9
State Education	12.4	15.5	12.7	- 3.1	- 0.3
Other State Government	21.7	21.2	22.3	+ 0.5	- 0.6
Total Local Government	78.1	81.1	79.6	- 3.0	- 1.5
Local Education	51.8	55.7	53.2	- 3.9	- 1.4
Other Local Government	26.3	25.4	26.4	+ 0.9	- 0.1

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE THREE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1982

	Charleston-North Charleston			Columbia			Greenville-Spartanburg		
Industry	June, 1982	May, 1982	June, 1981	June, 1982	May, 1982	June, 1981	June, 1982	May, 1982	June, 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	158.0	155.9	155.4	175.7	179.4	179.5	262.6	262.9	269.7
Construction	10.1	10.2	10.6	8.5	8.5	8.6	15.7	15.6	16.8
Manufacturing	19.6	19.5	21.5	25.6	25.1	27.4	96.2	96.7	103.6
Durable Goods	9.8	9.9	11.2	12.2	12.1	12.0	27.5	27.7	29.8
Lumber and Wood Products	1.8	1.8	1.9	---	---	---	0.8	0.8	0.9
Lumber and Furniture	---	---	---	0.6	0.6	0.6	---	---	---
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.9	---	---	---
Primary Metal Industries	---	---	---	1.6	1.6	1.7	---	---	---
Fabricated Metal Products	---	---	---	2.2	2.1	2.5	4.1	4.2	4.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.8	2.8	3.0	11.5	11.5	13.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	---	---	---	1.9	1.9	2.2	6.6	6.7	6.5
Other Durable Goods	4.7	4.8	5.8	2.1	2.2	1.1	4.5	4.5	5.3
Nondurable Goods	9.8	9.6	10.3	13.4	13.0	15.4	68.7	69.0	73.8
Food and Kindred Products	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.8	2.7	2.7
Textile Mill Products	---	---	---	2.5	2.1	2.9	34.7	34.8	38.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.3	9.7	10.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	---	---	---	---	---	---	12.9	12.6	13.9
Knitting Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.3	2.2	3.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.1	4.1	4.2
Floor Covering Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.7	1.7	1.9
Yarn and Thread Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.7	1.7	1.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.4	9.3	9.4	9.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.1	2.1	2.0
Paper and Allied Products	---	---	---	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.5	3.5	3.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.4	2.4	2.4	---	---	---	7.6	7.7	8.6
Chemicals and Petroleum	---	---	---	3.0	3.0	3.1	---	---	---
Printing and Publishing	0.9	0.8	0.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	---	---	---
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.3	8.4	8.5
Other Nondurable Goods	3.9	3.9	4.1	1.0	1.0	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.9	9.1	9.0	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.2	9.1	10.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	33.9	33.4	33.3	37.0	37.0	37.6	55.2	55.2	54.3
Wholesale Trade	7.5	7.4	7.3	10.3	10.3	10.7	14.3	14.2	14.1
Retail Trade	26.4	26.0	26.0	26.7	26.7	26.9	40.9	41.0	40.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.2	7.1	6.8	14.9	14.7	14.4	10.5	10.4	10.1
Services and Mining	29.5	28.7	26.1	27.5	28.0	28.0	40.1	39.4	38.7
Total Government	48.8	47.9	48.1	52.5	56.4	53.8	35.7	36.5	36.2
Total Federal Government	19.4	18.8	19.0	8.4	8.2	7.9	1.6	1.6	1.7
Total State Government	13.0	12.6	12.8	27.5	30.7	30.0	11.3	11.2	10.9
Total Local Government	16.4	16.5	16.3	16.6	17.5	15.9	22.8	23.7	23.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.
Dashes denote either an inadequate sample which prohibits the publication of data for certain industries, or total industry employment in that area of less than 500.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
JUNE, 1982

CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON MSA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY		May 1982	June 1981	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981
All Manufacturing	281.94	273.26	263.74	38.1	37.9	38.9	7.40	7.21	6.78
Durable Goods	261.70	261.37	246.51	37.6	38.1	38.1	6.96	6.86	6.47
Nondurable Goods	305.34	287.27	285.28	38.7	37.7	39.9	7.89	7.62	7.15

COLUMBIA MSA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981
All Manufacturing	241.12	247.15	243.61	37.5	38.2	40.2	6.43	6.47	6.06
Durable Goods	231.88	241.17	241.59	37.1	38.1	40.4	6.25	6.33	5.98
Fabricated Metal Products	243.46	247.97	238.73	37.0	36.2	40.6	6.58	6.85	5.88
Machinery, Except Electrical	263.31	255.74	268.77	39.3	38.0	39.7	6.70	6.73	6.77
Nondurable Goods	249.06	253.06	246.21	38.0	38.4	40.1	6.57	6.59	6.14
Textile Mill Products	219.44	224.64	231.77	37.7	39.0	43.0	5.82	5.76	5.39
Apparel and Other Textile Prod.	153.34	147.61	152.15	34.0	33.7	35.8	4.51	4.38	4.25

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981
All Manufacturing	250.90	249.60	247.20	38.9	38.4	41.2	6.45	6.50	6.00
Durable Goods	263.92	263.92	260.12	39.1	39.1	40.9	6.75	6.75	6.36
Machinery, Except Electrical	274.66	263.89	280.69	38.2	36.6	42.4	7.19	7.21	6.62
Nondurable Goods	245.99	243.84	242.60	38.8	38.1	41.4	6.34	6.40	5.86
Textile Mill Products	231.26	235.46	234.92	38.1	38.6	41.8	6.07	6.10	5.62
Weaving Mills, Cotton	234.60	239.99	233.94	39.1	39.8	42.0	6.00	6.03	5.57
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	226.04	230.88	239.78	36.4	37.0	41.7	6.21	6.24	5.75
Knitting Mills	219.97	220.21	234.34	36.6	36.1	42.3	6.01	6.10	5.54
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	219.37	238.68	239.70	36.2	39.0	42.5	6.06	6.12	5.64
Apparel and Other Textile Prod.	162.90	161.45	170.88	36.2	36.2	38.4	4.50	4.46	4.45
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	153.51	153.22	154.01	35.7	35.8	37.2	4.30	4.28	4.14
Chemicals and Allied Products	310.43	310.18	288.27	40.9	40.6	41.3	7.59	7.64	6.98

Note: See technical notes on final page.

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment for Counties in South Carolina
(Data rounded to nearest ten)

Counties	Total Wage and Salary June 1982	Total Wage and Salary May 1982	Total Wage and Salary June 1981	Manufacturing June 1982	Manufacturing May 1982	Manufacturing June 1981	Nonmanufacturing June 1982	Nonmanufacturing May 1982	Nonmanufacturing June 1981
ABBEVILLE-----	6,530	6,530	6,880	3,930	3,880	4,110	2,600	2,650	2,770
AIKEN---------	35,200	35,800	37,700	18,700	19,100	20,000	16,500	16,700	17,700
ALLENDALE-----	2,480	2,590	2,920	950	930	1,050	1,530	1,660	1,870
ANDERSON------	45,240	44,770	47,940	21,550	21,270	23,130	23,690	23,500	24,810
BAMBERG-------	4,280	4,360	4,790	1,620	1,600	1,850	2,660	2,760	2,940
BARNWELL------	6,580	6,700	6,640	3,070	3,050	3,180	3,510	3,650	3,460
BEAUFORT------	21,600	21,330	21,600	1,210	1,260	1,320	20,390	20,070	20,280
BERKELEY------	16,900	17,200	18,500	5,400	5,500	5,900	11,500	11,700	12,600
CALHOUN-------	4,010	4,040	4,230	2,370	2,340	2,490	1,640	1,700	1,740
CHARLESTON----	124,000	122,100	124,600	11,100	11,200	12,000	112,900	110,900	112,600
CHEROKEE------	14,460	14,020	14,690	7,190	6,790	7,190	7,270	7,230	7,500
CHESTER-------	9,240	11,760	12,370	4,710	7,180	7,580	4,530	4,580	4,790
CHESTERFIELD--	11,150	11,290	11,820	6,250	6,290	6,770	4,900	5,000	5,050
CLARENDON-----	5,780	5,890	6,100	1,640	1,610	1,710	4,140	4,280	4,390
COLLETON------	8,430	8,480	8,410	2,500	2,500	2,550	5,930	5,980	5,860
DARLINGTON----	18,710	18,810	20,350	8,090	8,150	8,960	10,620	10,660	11,390
DILLON--------	8,220	8,290	8,610	3,510	3,410	3,270	4,710	4,880	5,340
DORCHESTER----	17,100	16,600	11,300	3,100	2,800	3,300	14,000	13,800	8,000
EDGEFIELD-----	4,540	4,530	4,820	2,530	2,550	2,660	2,010	1,980	2,160
FAIRFIELD-----	6,170	5,980	6,390	2,100	2,020	1,990	4,070	3,960	4,400
FLORENCE------	41,800	41,750	44,470	12,030	12,030	12,630	29,770	29,720	31,840
GEORGETOWN----	12,980	13,090	13,950	3,600	3,860	4,510	9,380	9,230	9,440
GREENVILLE----	145,900	146,400	148,700	47,800	48,000	50,900	98,100	98,400	97,800
GREENWOOD-----	27,080	27,320	27,880	13,480	13,730	14,090	13,600	13,590	13,790
HAMPTON-------	4,990	5,060	5,000	1,930	1,960	1,960	3,060	3,100	3,040
HORRY---------	41,560	39,280	45,800	7,090	7,050	7,020	34,470	32,230	38,780
JASPER--------	2,860	3,050	2,980	260	260	260	2,600	2,790	2,720
KERSHAW-------	13,620	13,610	14,620	7,060	7,050	7,730	6,560	6,560	6,890
LANCASTER-----	16,020	16,180	19,590	8,430	8,610	11,990	7,590	7,570	7,600
LAURENS-------	16,530	17,690	18,690	7,370	8,510	8,960	9,160	9,180	9,730
LEE-----------	2,660	2,750	2,810	1,120	1,110	1,050	1,540	1,640	1,760
LEXINGTON-----	40,000	40,300	40,700	13,300	12,400	13,900	26,700	27,900	26,800
MCCORMICK-----	2,050	2,040	2,010	1,070	1,060	1,030	980	980	980
MARION--------	10,580	10,600	10,610	4,320	4,420	4,590	6,260	6,180	6,020
MARLBORO------	9,010	9,150	9,530	4,900	4,920	5,140	4,110	4,230	4,390
NEWBERRY------	10,310	10,470	10,820	5,070	5,070	5,440	5,240	5,400	5,380
OCONEE--------	17,790	17,940	18,690	8,790	8,810	9,560	9,000	9,130	9,130
ORANGEBURG----	23,860	24,050	24,580	8,280	8,170	8,530	15,580	15,880	16,050
PICKENS-------	31,000	31,100	31,800	11,700	11,700	13,100	19,300	19,400	18,700
RICHLAND------	135,700	139,100	138,800	12,300	12,700	13,500	123,400	126,400	125,300
SALUDA--------	2,920	2,930	3,090	1,150	1,180	1,280	1,770	1,750	1,810
SPARTANBURG---	85,700	85,400	89,200	36,700	37,000	39,400	49,000	48,400	49,800
SUMTER--------	26,480	25,080	28,220	8,260	6,710	9,160	18,220	18,370	19,060
UNION---------	9,690	9,670	10,750	5,830	5,800	6,530	3,860	3,870	4,220
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,220	8,170	9,110	2,800	2,780	3,290	5,420	5,390	5,820
YORK----------	37,420	37,270	39,380	12,860	12,850	14,390	24,560	24,420	24,990

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY IN SOUTH CAROLINA

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	JUN. 1982	MAY 1982	JUN. 1981	JUN. 1982	MAY 1982	JUN. 1981	JUN. 1982	MAY 1982	JUN. 1981
ABBEVILLE ---	10280	10230	9870	1350	1360	930	13.1	13.3	9.4
AIKEN -------	46030	45790	41710	6130	5880	3800	13.3	12.8	9.1
ALLENDALE ---	3790	4080	4070	520	780	480	13.7	19.1	11.8
ANDERSON ----	63460	63280	62610	7340	8260	6080	11.6	13.1	9.7
BAMBERG -----	7410	7570	7560	890	930	680	12.0	12.3	9.0
BARNWELL ----	9970	10050	9500	1070	1130	960	10.7	11.2	10.1
BEAUFORT ----	29910	28920	28080	2650	2160	2210	8.9	7.5	7.9
BERKELEY ----	41640	40750	38590	3780	3670	3090	9.1	9.0	8.0
CALHOUN -----	7920	7870	7630	650	670	570	8.2	8.5	7.3
CHARLESTON --	122800	117860	113660	12110	9450	9730	9.9	8.0	8.6
CHEROKEE ----	24210	24140	23190	2590	3290	2270	10.7	13.6	9.8
CHESTER -----	17320	16090	15430	6580	2490	1740	38.0	15.5	11.3
CHESTERFIELD-	19980	20380	19310	2630	3060	1770	13.2	15.0	9.2
CLARENDON ---	12840	13050	12850	1380	1830	1410	10.7	14.0	11.0
COLLETON ----	13580	13350	13030	1660	1550	1720	12.2	11.6	13.2
DARLINGTON --	28590	28420	28740	3540	3590	2990	12.4	12.6	10.4
DILLON ------	15160	14950	14280	1950	2070	1380	12.9	13.8	9.7
DORCHESTER --	25720	25080	23970	2240	2080	2130	8.7	8.3	8.9
EDGEFIELD ---	8910	9000	8680	820	1170	540	9.2	13.0	6.2
FAIRFIELD ---	10630	10520	10320	1130	980	1400	10.6	9.3	13.5
FLORENCE ----	53740	51990	52060	6830	5830	4710	12.7	11.3	9.0
GEORGETOWN---	19560	18940	18530	3340	2580	1990	17.1	13.7	10.7
GREENVILLE --	150850	150700	145390	13470	13530	10940	8.9	9.0	7.5
GREENWOOD ---	29370	29270	28000	3350	3150	2480	11.4	10.8	8.9
HAMPTON -----	8080	8070	7520	960	970	740	11.9	12.0	9.8
HORRY -------	60960	57260	61620	5860	6160	4190	9.6	10.8	6.8
JASPER ------	6120	6330	5900	660	650	520	10.8	10.3	8.8
KERSHAW -----	19620	18920	17840	3570	2940	1460	18.2	15.5	8.2
LANCASTER ---	26310	26300	23540	7710	7640	1840	29.3	29.0	7.8
LAURENS -----	24420	23680	23410	4870	2840	2320	19.9	12.0	9.9
LEE ---------	8370	8300	7580	1350	1370	750	16.1	16.5	9.9
LEXINGTON ---	66000	68220	64190	4650	5730	3820	7.0	8.4	6.0
MCCORMICK ---	3680	3630	3410	580	570	510	15.8	15.7	15.0
MARION ------	17100	16680	16290	2510	2420	2330	14.7	14.5	14.3
MARLBORO ----	12890	13620	12420	2050	2770	1530	15.9	20.3	12.3
NEWBERRY ----	17080	17080	16960	1730	1760	1650	10.1	10.3	9.7
OCONEE ------	22250	22380	21210	3350	3410	2320	15.1	15.2	10.9
ORANGEBURG --	38820	38690	38170	4280	4380	4410	11.0	11.3	11.6
PICKENS -----	43390	44420	39900	5560	6640	2870	12.8	14.9	7.2
RICHLAND ----	128360	128530	124180	9310	8440	8980	7.3	6.6	7.2
SALUDA ------	7710	7290	7180	1200	860	620	15.6	11.8	8.6
SPARTANBURG -	106260	105590	101940	9940	9410	7810	9.4	8.9	7.7
SUMTER ------	36490	36710	36190	4540	6600	3890	12.4	18.1	10.7
UNION -------	14180	14320	14180	2490	2990	1850	17.6	20.9	13.0
WILLIAMSBURG-	18360	17760	18140	2790	2720	1950	15.2	15.3	10.7
YORK --------	52810	53730	51430	6140	7520	4420	11.6	14.0	8.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1981 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and the self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Research and Analysis Section were responsible for this publication: Beth Mays, Sandra Donker, Geraldine Taylor, Ginger Gurganus, Cyndi Putnam, Diann Selph, Henry Clay, Cathy Kinard, and Ted Gladden.

9/7/82 57155-2 A

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

S.C. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P.O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

JULY 1982

JULY JOB LOSSES SUBSTANTIAL

SCHOOL-RELATED EMPLOYMENT DECLINES RESPONSIBLE FOR SHARP DROP

The number of wage and salary jobs in South Carolina's nonagricultural sector fell 20,100 during July, in large part due to seasonal downturns and partially because of the continued effects of recession. The seasonal aspect concerned education layoffs of non-contracted personnel for the summer months. As a result, the total government employment level dropped 17,300 for the month. The only other major industry development occurred in recession-affected manufacturing where another 3,600 jobs were phased out, either temporarily or permanently. The July job loss in manufacturing meant a net decline in employment over the last twelve months of 33,700. Manufacturing's slide since July, 1981 accounts for practically all of the year-long decrease in total nonagricultural employment as total jobs shrank by 34,500 over the same period.

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT DISPLAYS MIXED SIGNS IN JULY

The eleventh consecutive monthly loss in manufacturing employment in South Carolina produced a relatively small reduction in the number of jobs in the private sector of South Carolina's economy during the month. Private or non-government employment reached 944,300 in July, down 2,800 from June and 30,700 from a year earlier. All private industries other than manufacturing managed a small overall increase over the month, making some dent in manufacturing's job losses.

The troubles of manufacturing in July were not surprising as the same factors which have depressed the industry over recent months remained in place. These factors -- high interest rates, lack of demand, import competition -- have caused serious job losses. At the same time, these influences have forced efficiency, economy, and productivity which should pay off in the long run. The one surprising aspect of manufacturing's July dip was that it was concentrated in durable goods rather than nondurables. Employment in durable goods edged downward 3,100 with two of its components hit hardest -- electrical and electronic equipment, which fell 1,800; and fabricated metal products, down 900. On the other hand, nondurable employment was off only 500 between June and July thanks to a nominal 200 decline in textiles. Sharp textile layoffs have become a regular trend over recent months, but July was an exception as several recalls in the weaving mills, synthetics industry helped to essentially offset downturns in the remainder of the textile mill product industry. The largest slide in nondurables was centered in apparel and other textile products, which had a decrease of 700. Positive movement was witnessed in paper and allied products, up 400.

Two other private sector industries gained jobs in July, namely construction, and finance, insurance, and real estate. The 500 employment advance in construction was the second highest monthly upturn in the past eleven months. Pent-up housing demand could cause significant job expansion in the construction industry should the prime interest rate continue to fall which in turn would bring mortgage interest rates down to the upper levels of consumer acceptability. Competition from the government for credit could keep this scenario from happening as the federal deficit reaches unheard-of levels. The finance, insurance, and real estate industry remained strong in July with an upswing of 300 jobs.

Unchanged in July were employment levels in service-related industries; wholesale and retail trade; and transportation and public utilities. However, all three divisions continued to run well ahead of year-ago job counts.

GOVERNMENT EXPERIENCES SEASONAL JOB LOSSES

Developments in local government were responsible for the 17,300 over-the-month employment decrease in the public sector. With federal jobs up 200 and state government employment unchanged, local government was easily the primary influence. Local government, down 17,500 from June, reflected seasonal reductions in education; in fact, the entire local government drop was in school-related layoffs. The only other government area to record a slide in the number of workers in July was state government other than education.

SLIGHT DECLINE IN EMPLOYMENT SEEN FOR AUGUST

The number of jobs in the Palmetto State economy could again fall next month as employment losses are projected for government, services, and manufacturing. These curtailments could surpass the increases which will probably occur in trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction. Within manufacturing, durable good employment is expected to improve next month while nondurables will experience negative movements due to additional layoffs.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Despite a 1,200 drop in the number of nonagricultural jobs in the Charleston-North Charleston metropolitan statistical area in July, the area's economy continued to prosper relatively to the state's other major metropolitan centers. While essentially every county in the state lost employment over the last twelve months, the Charleston area actually gained 200 workers over the year-ago level. The main reason for Charleston's resistance to the recession is obvious - Charleston-North Charleston has the least concentration of manufacturing industries of any of the major metropolitan areas. Of course, manufacturing employment decreases have largely been responsible for total job losses which have been evident throughout the Palmetto State. Even though Charleston-North Charleston has witnessed a decline of 2,300 manufacturing workers over the year, this slide pales in comparison with the state's other metropolitan areas. In July, the three-county area added 200 workers to manufacturing payrolls with durable good employment up 400 and nondurables reduced by 200. Generally, most manufacturing industries either remained unchanged or slightly reduced employment levels; the one exception was in machinery, except electrical where a 900 addition occurred as the result of recalls. The only other major development in the Charleston-North Charleston metropolitan area was the seasonal loss of 1,300 personnel in government, particularly local education. All other industry divisions were unchanged from June except for finance, insurance, and real estate, where a minor 100 increase was registered.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Richland and Lexington Counties)

Suffering extensively in July from manufacturing layoffs was the Columbia metropolitan area. The capital city and its environs felt the effects of a 1,400 drop in manufacturing employment, all in nondurable goods. Hurt most of all was the textile mill product industry as more than half of the area's workers in this industry lost their jobs either temporarily or permanently in July. Total government employment edged downward 200 over the month with mixed trends among its components. While local government employment slumped 900 due to seasonal education factors, state government jobs rose 700 thanks to educational hires for summer semesters. The only other decline among major industry was recorded in service-related industries where 200 workers were removed. Two industries produced employment expansions of 100 each in July - finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities. There were no changes over the month in the levels of employment in construction and trade.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Greenville-Spartanburg's total July employment drop of 2,100 contributed to the fact that twelve-month job losses now amount to 8,500 in the area. During July, no major industry managed an increase in the number of workers employed. The largest single downturn could be traced to the public sector as seasonal school layoffs in local government caused a 1,300 dip between months. The mainstay of the Greenville-Spartanburg economy, manufacturing, also was on the downside. The 600-job loss was centered in durable goods. Machinery, except electrical was the hardest hit durable industry. One positive sign was noted in nondurables - textile mill products gained 500 workers through recall over the month. Employment levels remained the same between June and July in all other major industries except services and mining where a 200 decrease occurred.

ECONOMIC DETERIORATION CONTINUES IN U.S.

The economy continued to deteriorate in July, and there is no evidence of a pickup in the industrial sector. According to the index that includes new orders, production, employment, retail sales, and inventories, the nation's economic performance registered 40.4% in July, up from 39.6 in June. The economy is considered to be expanding when the index is above 50.

The nation's unemployment rate pushed closer to the 10% level in July, hitting a 9.8% rate, the highest in 41 years. Since July 1981, when the U. S. entered the recession, the number of unemployed has risen 2.9 million to 10.8 million, and the jobless rate has increased 2.6 percentage points.

Employers are typically slow to rehire laid-off workers until a recovery is well under way. The nation's manufacturing sector continued to lay off workers in July. About 90,000 manufacturing workers lost their jobs in July, nearly half of them in the machinery industry.

Industrial production declined last month for the eleventh time in the past twelve months. But the July drop was the smallest since the recession began and considerably less than the adjusted 0.7% declines in June and May. The drop last month would have been greater if auto production hadn't picked up.

Factories in the U. S. operated at 69.5% of capacity in July, down from operating rates of 69.7% in June and 70.2% in May. July's rate was the lowest since the 69% reading in March, 1975.

Personal income rose 1.0% in July, the largest monthly gain in a year, as both consumer spending and saving strengthened significantly. Nearly half the income increase came from the July 1 rise in social security and other government benefits. Most other income categories rose, but factory payrolls declined. Personal consumption spending rose 1.1% last month after decreasing 0.7% in June. The July income figures are consistent with a moderate consumer-led recovery.

Retail sales climbed a modest 1.0% in July despite the month's debut of a 10% cut in income tax withholding expected to encourage spending. Sales increases were reported in July for both durable goods and nondurable goods. Sales of durable goods, including autos, rose 1.6% in July after falling 7.9% in June. Sales of nondurables increased 0.7% after decreasing 1.0% the month before. Improvement in retail sales is important to the economy, because it stimulates industrial production and employment. The July increase has been called "psychologically encouraging for a nation that has been receiving recession-related news for months.

Housing starts surged 33.7% in July to the highest level in 15 months as federal funds spurred construction of government-subsidized apartments. All of last month's rise reflected a jump in work begun on multi-family units, where starts spurted 106% to an adjusted annual rate of 597,000 units from June's 290,000-unit rate. Single-family starts declined a bit in July and fell to an adjusted annual rate of 614,000 units from June's 616,000-unit pace.

Last March the Department of Housing and Urban Development released $907.7 million for 246 apartment projects. Work began last month on many of those projects, especially in the South.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT DOMINATED BY SEASONAL FLUCTUATIONS

The total number of female workers in nonfarm wage and salary jobs, at 517,200, declined 14,700 during July. The cyclical downturn in local government education accounted for over 87% of the monthly loss in female employment.

The number of women working in the private sector decreased 1,900 in July. Manufacturing, negatively influenced by plant closings for vacations, reduced it's female workforce by 2,000 over the month. Approximately 75% of the manufacturing loss was in the durable good sector. A substantial downturn (-1,200) in electrical and electronic equipment was the result of mass layoffs and plant shutdowns for vacations. Nondurables, plagued by layoffs in apparel and other textile products, dropped 500 women from their payrolls during July. However, the addition of 200 jobs for female workers in the manufacturing of textile mill products prevented the overall nondurable loss from being greater. The only other major division in the private sector that edged downward in July was services and mining (-200), which was influenced by the curtailment of 600 women in educational services at the end of the school year. On the positive side, construction; wholesale and retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate each added 100 women to their work forces during July. This was the first positive movement in the construction industry in five months. In comparison with year-ago levels, female employment in nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in the private sector was down 6,500.

The number of women employed in government jobs, at 111,300, decreased 12,800 this month. Curtailments in local government education, influenced by the seasonal layoff of school personnel, accounted for the total government sector's downturn. The sluggish movement in female employment in state education (-200) was readily offset by the hiring of additional women in other areas of state government. The number of females employed in federal jobs remained unchanged for July. In comparison with year-ago levels, there were 4,400 fewer women working for the government this July.

MANHOUR INDEX DOWN

The manufacturing production worker manhour index dropped 1.7 points to 97.8 in July. The level was affected by a 2,600 reduction in production worker employment coupled with a 0.3 hour drop in average weekly hours. The July index was 14.1 points less than the year-ago figure of 111.9.

	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981
Production Worker Manhour Index	97.8	99.5	111.9
Durable Good Manhour Index	121.5	126.0	135.1
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	90.2	91.0	104.2
Textile Manhour Index	67.2	67.8	85.7
Apparel Manhour Index	100.5	100.4	101.8

FACTORY EARNINGS INCREASE

Manufacturing production workers in South Carolina realized a small increase in pay in July as hourly earnings averaged up $.12 from June. Both the hard and soft good sectors registered similar $.12 advances, although variances were experienced within each. The greatest rise in the durable good sector was for workers in the nonelectrical machinery group where hourly earnings rose $.87 in July. Only one decrease was felt by workers in hard goods as wages slipped $0.12 among fabricated metal factories. The major development among nondurables was an upturn of $.56 per hour for food and kindred products.

Weekly earnings also increased for production workers in both manufacturing sectors as the industry recorded a $2.65 rise in July, with a $2.67 climb in nondurable goods and a $2.65 hike for durables. Nonelectrical machinery workers felt the biggest weekly jump as their wages averaged up $36.01 per week. The most significant weekly increases for the soft good sector went to workers in food and kindred products, up $23.05, and floor covering mills, up $20.16 in July. The one major decrease in manufacturing was in nondurables where workers in printing and publishing averaged a loss of $19.94 per week.

Nationally, average weekly earnings at $269.98 were up $2.93 over the month and $12.24 over the year. Average hourly earnings rose $0.04 in July to $7.67, $0.43 above the year-earlier level.

SUMMARY OF JULY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
July 1982

	South Carolina			Charleston-N. Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$6.73	$6.61	$6.18	$7.41	$7.24	$6.83
Average Weekly Earnings	$259.78	$257.13	$247.82	$279.36	$275.12	$265.69
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$89.03	$88.63	$90.25	$95.74	$94.84	$99.04

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$6.53	$6.44	$6.08	$6.42	$6.45	$6.07
Average Weekly Earnings	$241.61	$246.65	$242.59	$249.10	$250.90	$244.62
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$82.80	$85.02	$88.34	$85.37	$86.49	$89.08

UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO RISE IN JULY

South Carolina's unemployment rate climbed to 11.7% in July. This represents 175,200 jobless individuals, a rise of 1,200 from the June level. The increase in unemployment is attributed mainly to continued layoffs in manufacturing. The national unemployment rate averaged 9.8% in July.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(Data in Thousands)
July 1982

	South Carolina			Charleston-N. Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,492,200	1,513,400	1,443,200	184,340	189,740	174,830
Total Employment	1,317,000	1,339,400	1,317,700	166,970	172,040	160,230
Total Unemployment	175,200	174,000	125,500	17,370	17,700	14,600
Unemployment Rate	11.7	11.5	8.7	9.4	9.3	8.4

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	193,920	194,640	185,250	295,770	303,780	285,010
Total Employment	177,350	181,010	173,320	265,110	271,550	263,200
Total Unemployment	16,570	13,630	11,930	30,660	32,230	21,810
Unemployment Rate	8.5	7.0	6.4	10.4	10.6	7.7

MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK CONTRACTS

Average weekly hours for production workers among South Carolina's manufacturers declined slightly in July, slipping to 38.6 hours from 38.9 in June. The drop was consistent for both the durable and nondurable good sectors, although there were some fluctuations within each sector.

Overall a drop of 0.3 hour was recorded in the hard good sector for July, but one industry group managed a significant increase. Workers in instruments and related products gained 1.6 hours in July.

There was slightly more activity in the nondurable sector although the overall average was down 0.3 hour. Printing and publishing workers saw their workweek shrink by 2.5 hours, while paper and allied product workers experienced an average 2.1 hour reduction. The largest single change within nondurables was positive, however, as the average workweek for the industry group, textile finishing, except wool, increased by 2.7 hours.

The workweek for manufacturing production workers nationally averaged 0.1 hour, to 39.3 hours in July. The factory workweek has risen for three straight months, but was still 0.7 hour below the level of a year earlier.

NEW FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Holiday Inn	Orangeburg	50	The 114 room motel is scheduled for completion in nine months.
Lafayette Columbia, Inc.	Lexington	Unknown	Ground breaking for the 250 room hotel is scheduled to begin about mid October.
Patrick B. Harris Psychiatric Hospital	Anderson	Unknown	The 206 bed hospital is scheduled for completion August, 1984.

SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

Frequent thunderstorms and excessive soil moisture wreaked havoc on South Carolina's farmers in July. Wet conditions not only interrupted the harvesting of small grains, tobacco, and melons, but also caused a slowdown in the planting of fall vegetables. Temperatures averaged slightly below normal and farmers had approximately 17 days suitable for field work. Although some crops were hurt by the heavy rains, corn benefitted tremendously. Corn conditions were rated good to excellent as some farmers anticipated a bumper crop. Cotton growers spend much of July spraying insecticides to control the increasing numbers of bollworms and bollweevils. Overall, cotton conditions were fair to good. Tobacco harvesting reached a rapid pace by the end of the month with leaf quality ranging from poor to good. There were approximately 5,000 domestic seasonal farm workers employed in South Carolina during July. Of these workers, 1,700 were interstate migratories.

SPECIAL FEATURE

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

A new listing of labor surplus areas has been released by the U. S. Department of Labor. The labor surplus designation is used by federal procurement offices in targeting contracts into areas of high unemployment. The following areas in South Carolina received designation as labor surplus areas effective through May 31, 1983.

Abbeville County
Aiken County
Allendale County
Anderson County
Bamberg County
Barnwell County
Cherokee County
Chester County
Chesterfield County
Clarendon County
Colleton County
Darlington County
Dillon County
Edgefield County
Fairfield County
Florence County
Georgetown County
Greenwood County
Hampton County
Horry County
Jasper County
Kershaw County
Lancaster County
Laurens County
Lee County
McCormick County
Marion County
Marlboro County
Newberry County
North Charleston City
Oconee County
Orangeburg County
Pickens County
Saluda County
Spartanburg County
Sumter County
Union County
Williamsburg County
York County

To be included on the labor surplus list, an area must have experienced unemployment of at least 1.20 times the average national rate during a two-year reference period. In order to qualify, areas needed to average at least 9.0% unemployment during the January 1980 to December 1981 period. In addition to the reference period unemployment criteria, areas can also be classified as labor surplus areas by the Labor Department on the basis of exceptional circumstances. Such a determination can be made when natural disasters, plant closurers, contract cancellations, and other events not of a temporary or seasonal nature causes sudden and unanticipated rises in unemployment.

Authorization for the labor surplus list falls under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4B and Executive Order 12073 and 10582. The basic purpose of the program is to guide a portion of the government's procurement dollars into areas of severe economic need, which have been defined as areas of high unemployment. Employers located in an eligible area can receive preference in bidding of federal contracts.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Chemist	99	None	N/A	16	X		$ 35,000	X		Walterboro
Aeronautical Engineer	99	None	N/A	17	X		$ 24,960	X		Gaffney
Graphic Artist	99	None	N/A	13	X		$ 10,000		X	Orangeburg
Accountant	42	Comptroller	30	16	X		$ 38,000	X		Spartanburg
Architect	24	None	N/A	16	X		$ 20,000	X		Camden
Inventory Clerk	02	None	N/A	12	X		$ 6,968		X	Hartsville
Industrial Clerk	99	Electrician	99	12	X		$ 8,400	X		Sumter
Screw Machine Operator	18	Latch Machine Operator	99	13	X		$ 13,520	X		Seneca
Construction Supervisor	99	None	N/A	16	X		$ Open	X		Greenville
Mechanical Engineer	99	Utilities Engineer	44	17	X		$ 35,500		X	Greenwood
Bookkeeper	99	Teller	36	12	X		$ 8,840		X	Sumter
Machinist	99	Plant Manager	60	11	X		$ 16,000	X		Abbeville
Office Manager	33	Secretary	23	12	X		$ 10,000		X	Myrtle Beach

* There are currently more than 91,500 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience- "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE THREE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1982

	Charleston-North Charleston			Columbia			Greenville-Spartanburg		
Industry	July, 1982	June, 1982	July, 1981	July, 1982	June, 1982	July, 1981	July, 1982	June, 1982	July, 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	155.1	156.6	154.9	175.0	176.6	177.5	259.7	261.8	268.2
Construction	10.0	10.0	10.1	8.6	8.6	8.7	15.7	15.7	16.8
Manufacturing	18.9	18.7	21.2	24.1	25.5	27.3	95.0	95.6	102.6
Durable Goods	9.3	8.9	11.4	12.1	12.1	12.0	27.0	27.5	29.5
Lumber and Wood Products	1.7	1.8	1.9	---	---	---	0.8	0.8	0.9
Lumber and Furniture	---	---	---	0.6	0.6	0.6	---	---	---
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	---	---	---
Primary Metal Industries	---	---	---	1.6	1.6	1.7	---	---	---
Fabricated Metal Products	---	---	---	2.2	2.2	2.4	4.0	4.1	4.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.1	1.2	2.1	2.8	2.8	3.1	11.2	11.5	12.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	---	---	---	1.9	1.9	2.2	6.6	6.6	6.7
Other Durable Goods	4.4	4.8	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.1	4.4	4.5	5.1
Nondurable Goods	9.6	9.8	9.8	12.0	13.4	15.3	68.0	68.1	73.1
Food and Kindred Products	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.5	2.8	2.6
Textile Mill Products	---	---	---	1.2	2.5	2.9	34.7	34.2	37.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.3	8.8	10.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	---	---	---	---	---	---	12.8	12.9	14.1
Knitting Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.2	2.3	3.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.0	4.1	3.8
Floor Covering Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.7	1.7	1.9
Yarn and Thread Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.6	1.7	1.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.4	2.5	2.4	9.0	9.2	9.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.0	2.0	1.8
Paper and Allied Products	---	---	---	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.5	3.5	3.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.4	2.4	2.3	---	---	---	7.5	7.6	8.5
Chemicals and Petroleum	---	---	---	3.0	3.0	3.0	---	---	---
Printing and Publishing	0.8	0.9	0.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	---	---	---
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.4	8.3	8.4
Other Nondurable Goods	3.9	3.9	4.1	1.0	1.0	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.7	8.8	9.1	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.2	9.2	10.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	33.8	33.9	33.5	37.2	37.2	37.3	55.2	55.2	54.3
Wholesale Trade	7.4	7.5	7.3	10.3	10.3	10.6	14.3	14.3	14.1
Retail Trade	26.4	26.4	26.2	26.9	26.9	26.7	40.9	40.9	40.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.3	7.2	7.0	15.0	14.9	14.3	10.5	10.5	10.2
Services and Mining	29.2	29.5	25.9	27.5	27.7	27.8	39.9	40.1	38.5
Total Government	47.2	48.5	48.1	52.8	53.0	52.4	34.2	35.5	35.7
Total Federal Government	19.3	19.3	18.9	8.4	8.4	7.9	1.6	1.6	1.7
Total State Government	13.2	12.9	12.8	28.2	27.5	30.2	11.1	11.1	10.9
Total Local Government	14.7	16.3	16.4	16.2	17.1	14.3	21.5	22.8	23.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.
Dashes denote either an inadequate sample which prohibits the publication of data for certain industries, or total industry employment in that area of less than 500.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July 1982

Industry	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	Net Change From	
				June 1982	July 1981
Total Female Employment	517.2	531.9	528.1	- 14.7	- 10.9
Construction	4.8	4.7	5.4	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Manufacturing	146.8	148.8	160.0	- 2.0	- 13.2
Durable Goods	31.9	33.4	35.5	- 1.5	- 3.6
Lumber and Wood Products	2.0	2.1	2.4	- 0.1	- 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	2.7	2.9	3.2	- 0.2	- 0.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.9	7.9	8.5	0.0	- 0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	10.6	11.8	12.1	- 1.2	- 1.5
Instruments and Related Products	3.7	3.8	3.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Nondurable Goods	114.9	115.4	124.5	- 0.5	- 9.6
Food and Kindred Products	4.2	4.2	4.3	0.0	- 0.1
Textile Mill Products	49.5	49.3	56.4	+ 0.2	- 6.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	13.1	13.6	15.6	- 0.5	- 2.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	16.3	15.1	18.9	+ 1.2	- 2.6
Knitting Mills	7.2	7.2	7.9	0.0	- 0.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.1	38.7	39.4	- 0.6	- 1.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.6	8.9	9.2	- 0.3	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.8	13.8	14.2	0.0	- 0.4
Children's Outerwear	6.7	6.8	6.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	2.8	2.8	2.9	0.0	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.2	8.2	8.8	0.0	- 0.6
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.7	6.6	6.7	+ 0.1	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	13.0	13.0	12.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Communication	7.3	7.2	7.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	109.6	109.5	106.0	+ 0.1	+ 3.6
Wholesale Trade	11.8	11.8	12.3	0.0	- 0.5
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	6.5	6.5	6.7	0.0	- 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.3	5.3	5.6	0.0	- 0.3
Retail Trade	97.8	97.7	93.7	+ 0.1	+ 4.1
General Merchandise Stores	19.1	19.0	18.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Food Stores	12.5	12.5	13.1	0.0	- 0.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	29.2	29.1	28.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Banking	11.2	11.2	11.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	5.4	5.4	5.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Services and Mining	102.5	102.7	100.2	- 0.2	+ 2.3
Health Services	32.7	32.5	31.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Hospitals	12.0	12.0	11.5	0.0	+ 0.5
Educational Services	8.8	9.4	6.8	- 0.6	+ 2.0
Total Government	111.3	124.1	115.7	- 12.8	- 4.4
Total Federal Government	10.8	10.8	10.9	0.0	- 0.1
Total State Government	34.5	34.5	35.0	0.0	- 0.5
State Education	13.0	12.8	13.1	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Other State Government	21.5	21.7	21.9	- 0.2	- 0.4
Total Local Government	66.0	78.8	69.8	- 12.8	- 3.8
Local Education	39.6	52.4	43.3	- 12.8	- 3.7
Other Local Government	26.4	26.4	26.5	0.0	- 0.1

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

July, 1982

Industry	July, 1982	June, 1982	July, 1981	Net Change From: June, 1982	Net Change From: July, 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1160.1	1180.2	1194.6	- 20.1	- 34.5
Construction	66.8	66.3	74.6	+ 0.5	- 7.8
Heavy Construction Contractors	11.0	10.9	12.2	+ 0.1	- 1.2
Highway and Street Construction	4.0	3.9	4.6	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	7.1	7.0	7.6	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Special Trade Contractors	33.0	32.9	35.3	+ 0.1	- 2.3
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	9.3	9.4	10.7	- 0.1	- 1.4
Electrical Work	6.1	6.0	7.0	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Manufacturing	354.5	358.1	388.2	- 3.6	- 33.7
Durable Goods	106.1	109.2	119.5	- 3.1	- 13.4
Nondurable Goods	248.4	248.9	268.7	- 0.5	- 20.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	54.6	54.6	54.0	0.0	+ 0.6
Trucking and Warehousing	13.2	13.5	13.8	- 0.3	- 0.6
Water Transportation	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.0	- 0.1
Communication	15.2	15.2	14.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	11.4	11.4	11.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.4	15.3	14.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Electric Services	10.3	10.3	9.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Combination Utility Services	3.7	3.6	3.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	239.0	239.0	235.8	0.0	+ 3.2
Wholesale Trade	49.9	50.1	51.8	- 0.2	- 1.9
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	27.8	27.9	28.5	- 0.1	- 0.7
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	12.3	12.3	12.4	0.0	- 0.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	22.1	22.2	23.4	- 0.1	- 1.3
Groceries and Related Products	6.7	6.9	7.0	- 0.2	- 0.3
Groceries, General Line	2.8	2.8	2.9	0.0	- 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.4	3.4	3.8	0.0	- 0.4
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.8	2.7	3.1	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.3	3.6	0.0	- 0.3
Retail Trade	189.1	188.9	184.0	+ 0.2	+ 5.1
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	7.9	8.0	8.3	- 0.1	- 0.4
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.1	4.1	4.6	0.0	- 0.5
General Merchandise Stores	26.1	26.0	25.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Department Stores	18.5	18.4	18.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Food Stores	33.0	32.9	34.4	+ 0.1	- 1.4
Grocery Stores	31.7	31.5	32.8	+ 0.2	- 1.1

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP (continued)

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

July, 1982

Industry	July, 1982	June, 1982	July, 1981	Net Change From: June, 1982	Net Change From: July, 1981
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	52.7	52.4	50.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.8
Banking	15.2	15.1	14.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.0	14.9	14.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.4	6.4	6.1	0.0	+ 0.3
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.0	7.9	8.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Insurance Carriers	11.2	11.2	10.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Life Insurance	6.3	6.3	6.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Services and Mining	176.7	176.7	171.5	0.0	+ 5.2
Health Services	38.6	38.4	37.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Hospitals	14.3	14.3	13.7	0.0	+ 0.6
Educational Services	14.7	15.6	11.3	- 0.9	+ 3.4
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	9.3	9.5	6.6	- 0.2	+ 2.7
Total Government	215.8	233.1	219.6	- 17.3	- 3.8
Total Federal Government	38.6	38.4	38.7	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Total State Government	67.9	67.9	69.2	0.0	- 1.3
State Education	24.9	24.5	25.3	+ 0.4	- 0.4
Other State Government	43.0	43.4	43.9	- 0.4	- 0.9
Total Local Government	109.3	126.8	111.7	- 17.5	- 2.4
Local Education	54.3	71.8	56.6	- 17.5	- 2.3
Other Local Government	55.0	55.0	55.1	0.0	- 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

July, 1982

Industry	July, 1982	June, 1982	July, 1981	Net Change From: June, 1982	Net Change From: July, 1981
Manufacturing	354.5	358.1	388.2	- 3.6	- 33.7
Durable Goods	106.1	109.2	119.5	- 3.1	- 13.4
Lumber and Wood Products	12.7	13.0	14.6	- 0.3	- 1.9
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.3	4.3	4.5	0.0	- 0.2
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.4	3.5	4.1	- 0.1	- 0.7
Furniture and Fixtures	4.8	4.7	4.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Household Furniture	4.0	3.9	4.2	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.3	9.4	11.1	- 0.1	- 1.8
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	2.9	3.0	3.9	- 0.1	- 1.0
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.1	2.1	2.5	0.0	- 0.4
Primary Metal Industries	6.7	6.9	7.7	- 0.2	- 1.0
Fabricated Metal Products	12.9	13.8	14.7	- 0.9	- 1.8
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.0	2.4	3.3	- 0.4	- 1.3
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.6	5.7	6.1	- 0.1	- 0.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	27.6	27.2	29.6	+ 0.4	- 2.0
Construction and Related Machinery	2.2	2.3	2.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	4.2	4.1	4.9	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Special Industry Machinery	7.5	7.7	8.5	- 0.2	- 1.0
General Industrial Machinery	5.5	5.7	5.9	- 0.2	- 0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	19.0	20.8	21.6	- 1.8	- 2.6
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.5	2.4	2.9	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Household Appliances	3.3	3.7	3.6	- 0.4	- 0.3
Electronic Components and Accessories	6.7	8.0	7.7	- 1.3	- 1.0
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.8	2.7	3.1	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Transportation Equipment	4.0	4.1	5.4	- 0.1	- 1.4
Instruments and Related Products	5.6	5.7	5.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.8	2.9	2.5	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.5	3.6	4.4	- 0.1	- 0.9
Nondurable Goods	248.4	248.9	268.7	- 0.5	- 20.3
Food and Kindred Products	14.0	14.0	14.5	0.0	- 0.5
Meat Products	4.0	4.1	3.8	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products	116.3	116.5	132.0	- 0.2	- 15.7
Weaving Mills, Cotton	32.0	33.3	38.0	- 1.3	- 6.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	36.1	33.5	42.1	+ 2.6	- 6.0
Knitting Mills	10.4	10.5	11.5	- 0.1	- 1.1

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1982

Industry	July, 1982	June, 1982	July, 1981	Net Change From: June, 1982	Net Change From: July, 1981
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.0	17.8	17.8	- 0.8	- 0.8
Textile Finishing, Cotton	8.7	8.9	9.1	- 0.2	- 0.4
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.7	8.3	8.1	- 0.6	- 0.4
Floor Covering Mills	2.6	2.8	3.0	- 0.2	- 0.4
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.0	9.4	10.0	- 0.4	- 1.0
Yarn Spinning Mills	7.4	7.7	8.2	- 0.3	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.2	6.2	6.3	0.0	- 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.1	45.8	46.5	- 0.7	- 1.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.3	9.6	10.0	- 0.3	- 0.7
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.6	7.6	7.7	0.0	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.8	15.8	16.2	0.0	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.4	5.5	5.9	- 0.1	- 0.5
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	7.6	7.6	7.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.3	2.4	2.7	- 0.1	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.1	7.2	7.1	- 0.1	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	13.8	13.4	13.8	+ 0.4	0.0
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.3	3.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.6	3.5	3.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.2	4.2	4.6	0.0	- 0.4
Printing and Publishing	8.1	8.1	8.2	0.0	- 0.1
Newspapers	3.7	3.7	3.8	0.0	- 0.1
Commercial Printing	3.5	3.4	3.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.0	31.0	33.2	0.0	- 2.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.3	17.5	19.1	- 0.2	- 1.8
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.2	2.1	2.2	+ 0.1	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.3	19.2	19.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.2	8.1	8.8	+ 0.1	- 0.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	JUL. 1982P	JUN. 1982R	JUL. 1981	JUL. 1982P	JUN. 1982R	JUL. 1981	JUL. 1982P	JUN. 1982R	JUL. 1981
ABBEVILLE ---	10130	10250	9880	1510	1320	910	14.9	12.9	9.2
AIKEN -------	44940	45820	41290	5380	6000	3570	12.0	13.1	8.6
ALLENDALE ---	3780	3780	4000	560	510	410	14.8	13.5	10.3
ANDERSON ----	62560	63290	62940	8710	7170	6690	13.9	11.3	10.6
BAMBERG -----	7450	7390	7400	1200	870	600	16.1	11.8	8.1
BARNWELL ----	9990	9950	9360	1210	1050	900	12.1	10.6	9.6
BEAUFORT ----	29090	29850	28250	2550	2590	2120	8.8	8.7	7.5
BERKELEY ----	40750	41550	38280	4010	3690	3010	9.8	8.9	7.9
CALHOUN -----	8090	7900	7800	840	630	570	10.4	8.0	7.3
CHARLESTON --	118210	122520	112770	10780	11820	9510	9.1	9.6	8.4
CHEROKEE ----	24160	24140	22980	3920	2520	2140	16.2	10.4	9.3
CHESTER -----	15850	17160	15390	2280	6420	1750	14.4	37.4	11.4
CHESTERFIELD-	19470	19910	19230	2630	2560	1640	13.5	12.9	8.5
CLARENDON ---	12870	12930	12690	1570	1470	1340	12.2	11.4	10.6
COLLETON ----	13760	13670	13050	1860	1750	1640	13.5	12.8	12.6
DARLINGTON --	28410	28490	28650	3860	3440	2870	13.6	12.1	9.9
DILLON ------	15360	15020	14380	2260	1810	1380	14.7	12.1	9.6
DORCHESTER --	25370	25670	23770	2580	2180	2070	10.2	8.5	8.7
EDGEFIELD ---	8960	8890	8490	1200	800	540	13.4	9.0	6.4
FAIRFIELD ---	10140	10600	10310	980	1100	940	9.7	10.4	9.1
FLORENCE ----	53030	53580	50910	6730	6670	4370	12.7	12.4	8.6
GEORGETOWN---	19900	19490	18520	3180	3250	2310	16.0	16.7	12.5
GREENVILLE --	148540	152530	142970	14410	15140	9740	9.7	9.9	6.8
GREENWOOD ---	29020	29290	27810	3480	3270	2400	12.0	11.2	8.6
HAMPTON -----	8170	8050	7650	980	930	830	12.0	11.6	10.8
HORRY -------	60000	60820	62700	6880	5720	4010	11.5	9.4	6.4
JASPER ------	6090	6110	5980	700	650	500	11.5	10.6	8.4
KERSHAW -----	18040	19550	18510	2030	3490	2100	11.3	17.9	11.3
LANCASTER ---	24420	26130	23450	2620	7530	1760	10.7	28.8	7.5
LAURENS -----	24280	24300	23080	4380	4750	2190	18.0	19.5	9.5
LEE ---------	7960	8330	7720	880	1310	830	11.1	15.7	10.8
LEXINGTON ---	66280	66490	63300	5580	4540	3700	8.4	6.8	5.8
MCCORMICK ---	3570	3670	3420	600	570	520	16.8	15.5	15.2
MARION ------	17410	17040	16000	2790	2450	1850	16.0	14.4	11.6
MARLBORO ----	12890	12840	12700	2460	2000	2200	19.1	15.6	17.3
NEWBERRY ----	17110	17040	16610	1910	1690	1120	11.2	9.9	6.7
OCONEE ------	22540	22170	21640	4200	3270	3070	18.6	14.7	14.2
ORANGEBURG --	39440	38720	37960	5730	4180	4220	14.5	10.8	11.1
PICKENS -----	40880	43790	41900	3940	5950	5210	9.6	13.6	12.4
RICHLAND ----	127640	128150	121950	10990	9090	8230	8.6	7.1	6.7
SALUDA ------	7800	7690	7820	1220	1170	1200	15.6	15.2	15.3
SPARTANBURG -	106360	107470	100130	12320	11140	6860	11.6	10.4	6.9
SUMTER ------	35990	36400	36520	4300	4440	4030	11.9	12.2	11.0
UNION -------	13640	14120	14210	2230	2430	1830	16.3	17.2	12.9
WILLIAMSBURG-	18090	18290	18120	2620	2720	1800	14.5	14.9	9.9
YORK --------	53830	52660	50510	8160	5920	4020	15.2	11.4	8.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment for Counties in South Carolina
(Data rounded to nearest ten)

Counties	Total Wage and Salary			Manufacturing			Nonmanufacturing		
	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981
ABBEVILLE-----	6,380	6,410	6,920	3,800	3,780	4,410	2,580	2,630	2,780
AIKEN---------	34,500	35,400	37,800	17,900	18,800	20,200	16,600	16,600	17,600
ALLENDALE-----	2,440	2,490	2,890	900	950	1,050	1,540	1,540	1,840
ANDERSON------	43,990	44,890	47,840	20,770	21,560	23,020	23,220	23,330	24,820
BAMBERG-------	4,100	4,330	4,700	1,400	1,640	1,890	2,700	2,690	2,810
BARNWELL------	6,530	6,630	6,540	2,960	3,070	3,130	3,570	3,560	3,410
BEAUFORT------	21,250	21,400	21,820	1,190	1,210	1,340	20,060	20,190	20,480
BERKELEY------	16,900	16,800	18,200	5,300	5,400	5,900	11,600	11,400	12,300
CALHOUN-------	4,020	4,020	4,180	2,370	2,370	2,480	1,650	1,650	1,700
CHARLESTON----	121,500	121,800	124,900	10,700	10,100	11,800	110,800	111,700	113,100
CHEROKEE------	13,730	14,550	14,680	6,380	7,200	7,170	7,350	7,350	7,510
CHESTER-------	11,800	9,370	12,340	7,160	4,710	7,600	4,640	4,660	4,740
CHESTERFIELD--	10,920	11,080	11,840	6,010	6,160	6,750	4,910	4,920	5,090
CLARENDON-----	5,660	5,850	5,940	1,460	1,640	1,550	4,200	4,210	4,390
COLLETON------	8,480	8,480	8,460	2,500	2,510	2,620	5,980	5,970	5,840
DARLINGTON----	18,460	18,840	20,470	7,740	8,090	8,970	10,720	10,750	11,500
DILLON--------	8,170	8,150	8,610	3,460	3,510	3,280	4,710	4,640	5,330
DORCHESTER----	16,700	18,000	10,900	2,900	3,200	2,300	13,800	14,800	8,600
EDGEFIELD-----	4,360	4,550	4,680	2,330	2,520	2,520	2,030	2,030	2,160
FAIRFIELD-----	6,010	6,160	6,410	2,030	2,100	2,000	3,980	4,060	4,410
FLORENCE------	41,530	41,640	43,490	12,060	12,050	12,630	29,470	29,590	30,860
GEORGETOWN----	13,560	12,960	13,660	3,950	3,620	4,210	9,610	9,340	9,450
GREENVILLE----	145,000	145,700	148,800	47,400	47,700	50,800	97,600	98,000	98,000
GREENWOOD-----	26,900	27,210	27,860	13,200	13,480	14,070	13,700	13,730	13,790
HAMPTON-------	5,070	5,000	5,000	1,940	1,940	1,870	3,130	3,060	3,130
HORRY---------	40,300	41,570	46,760	5,690	7,080	6,940	34,610	34,490	39,820
JASPER--------	2.840	2,850	3,030	260	260	260	2,580	2,590	2,770
KERSHAW-------	13,750	13,790	14,680	7,170	7,200	7,730	6,580	6,590	6,950
LANCASTER-----	19,050	16,140	19,640	11,300	8,390	12,030	7,750	7,750	7,610
LAURENS-------	17,050	16,690	18,550	7,850	7,470	8,920	9,200	9,220	9,630
LEE-----------	2,710	2,720	2,800	1,120	1,120	1,050	1,590	1,600	1,750
LEXINGTON-----	39,700	40,500	40,400	12,600	13,000	14,200	27,100	27,500	26,200
MCCORMICK-----	1,960	1,960	2,010	1,060	1,070	1,020	900	890	990
MARION--------	10,650	10,580	10,700	4,330	4,380	4,630	6,320	6,200	6,070
MARLBORO------	8,690	8,990	9,110	4,600	4,880	4,700	4,090	4,110	4,410
NEWBERRY------	10,300	10,310	10,940	5,060	5,070	5,630	5,240	5,240	5,310
OCONEE--------	17,460	17,850	18,410	8,370	8,750	9,310	9,090	9,100	9,100
ORANGEBURG----	23,370	23,960	24,420	7,740	8,280	8,160	15,630	15,680	16,260
PICKENS-------	30,500	30,400	31,000	11,500	11,200	12,700	19,000	19,200	18,300
RICHLAND------	135,300	136,100	137,200	11,500	12,500	13,200	123,800	123,600	124,000
SALUDA--------	2,960	2,960	3,110	1,170	1,150	1,290	1,790	1,810	1,820
SPARTANBURG---	84,200	85,700	88,500	36,100	36,700	39,200	48,100	49,000	49,300
SUMTER--------	26,510	26,570	28,370	8,260	8,270	9,330	18,250	18,300	19,040
UNION---------	9,580	9,760	10,830	5,730	5,850	6,630	3,850	3,910	4,200
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,130	8,080	9,100	2,870	2,820	3,300	5,260	5,260	5,800
YORK----------	37,040	37,700	39,050	12,250	12,970	13,970	24,790	24,730	25,080

COVERED EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES DECLINE IN FIRST QUARTER 1982

Total employment covered under South Carolina's unemployment insurance system for first quarter 1982, at 1,132,470, experienced a quarterly decline of 29,340. This employment drop was due primarily to seasonal downturns and layoffs.

Covered employment in the private sector, at 911,030, lost 30,265 workers during this quarter. Seven of the nine major industry divisions in the private sector reported reductions in their work forces. Manufacturing, negatively affected by mass layoffs and plant shutdowns in textiles, experienced the largest quarterly decrease (-13,205). Retail trade dropped 8,765 this quarter because of the termination of Christmas help in department and variety stores, and the seasonal closings of eating and drinking places in resort areas along the coast. Construction, plagued by high interest rates and inclement weather, lost an additional 5,110. Employment slumps were experienced in wholesale trade (-3,455); finance, insurance, and real estate (-1,010); and transportation and public utilities (-345). On the positive side, services, on the strength of an increase in income tax preparation services, picked up 1,790 covered employees this quarter. In comparison with year-ago levels, private sector employment dropped 13,395.

Wages for private sector employees, at $2,992,933,680, decreased $250,369,251 during the first quarter. Every division in the sector reported wage shortages with manufacturing making up over 51% of the loss. Construction wages were reduced by over $33 million. Year-ago private sector wages were $151,546,056 lower than this year's total.

Average weekly earnings in the private sector were down $12.33 to bring the total to $252.71. All major divisions in the sector reported earning losses this quarter. Transportation and public utilities reported the highest earnings at $357.20, and retail trade the lowest ($155.13).

Covered employment in the public sector, adding 815, rose to 221,440 this quarter. Local government education was the major reason for the increase. Federal government fell a scant 130 workers. Since first quarter 1981, public sector employment has experienced a drop of 6,380. Budget cuts and program curtailment are the reasons for this decrease. Local and state government bore the brunt of the reduction by falling 3,660 and 2,610, respectively.

Public sector wages, at $761,632,543, were $32,798,667 lower then last quarter's wages. Over 52% of the deficit was in state government because of the number of pay periods in the quarter. Local government's wages were over $11.6 million less this quarter. Since first quarter 1981, public sector wages increased $34,427,051. Federal government employees experienced the highest average weekly earnings at $390.01, followed by state government ($284.29), and local government ($217.76). Compared to year-ago levels, public sector wages have risen $43.48.

WAGES COVERED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECUIRTY LAW
BY COUNTY FOR MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
1ST QTR. 1982

	Total	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans. & Public Utilities	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Federal, State & Local Government	All Other
State Total	$3,756,766,320	221,480,110	1,382,017,150	187,556,165	558,151,420	159,856,510	396,275,390	761,632,255	89,797,045
Abbeville	18,314,535	343,105	12,383,630	363,600	1,041,385	239,220	975,240	2,956,240	12,115
Aiken	141,841,620	4,983,400	91,801,630	6,261,270	11,560,595	2,825,865	6,876,850	15,087,110	2,444,900
Allendale	7,360,245	611,130	2,566,580	232,640	1,307,765	156,915	285,360	2,036,125	163,730
Anderson	145,186,480	4,477,905	79,569,550	6,276,870	19,269,565	3,878,280	11,312,490	19,782,745	619,075
Bamberg	11,708,305	110,040	4,581,650	754,750	1,579,280	241,060	1,540,020	2,786,655	114,850
Barnwell	19,361,455	1,669,460	7,815,630	1,922,825	1,142,335	444,505	3,075,195	3,219,365	72,140
Beaufort	60,086,535	6,404,615	3,130,590	2,317,565	10,480,445	7,062,375	14,482,605	15,181,990	1,026,350
Berkeley	67,818,065	7,439,695	26,919,475	2,198,100	4,599,440	503,720	3,964,165	21,538,835	654,635
Calhoun	18,329,795	1,230,410	13,517,935	582,455	899,495	98,055	266,035	1,562,190	153,220
Charleston	399,343,325	24,085,600	50,568,840	30,385,835	67,077,200	19,789,350	54,306,920	151,721,995	1,407,585
Cherokee	42,106,655	1,736,985	22,926,720	3,937,585	3,891,595	772,845	2,491,280	5,917,010	432,635
Chester	33,794,905	730,775	22,250,565	691,845	3,562,310	484,670	956,775	5,041,295	76,670
Chesterfield	31,426,575	292,950	19,426,425	1,104,855	3,098,430	511,305	1,262,960	4,939,670	789,980
Clarendon	13,395,080	1,775,145	3,706,095	178,955	2,400,950	431,060	1,088,815	3,643,930	170,130
Colleton	21,555,890	549,410	7,581,520	1,243,990	3,232,820	1,159,775	2,278,595	4,882,930	626,850
Darlington	67,663,380	1,748,320	39,764,530	4,841,505	6,482,020	1,292,310	5,926,555	7,021,030	587,110
Dillon	19,316,375	224,000	8,106,285	346,585	4,413,570	412,125	1,988,185	3,630,505	195,120
Dorchester	32,826,215	1,724,875	11,513,660	1,337,955	6,221,480	876,255	2,552,515	7,628,655	970,820
Edgefield	12,752,970	452,815	7,156,775	418,985	1,084,840	171,580	663,820	2,392,685	411,470
Fairfield	22,760,075	D	4,869,865	D	1,317,230	332,790	1,545,265	3,099,375	11,595,550
Florence	136,307,025	12,056,315	49,971,270	7,274,130	22,260,160	5,733,345	15,442,045	23,063,365	506,395
Georgetown	37,629,410	1,241,660	17,054,360	900,345	5,078,780	1,130,210	2,478,120	8,237,340	1,508,595
Greenville	506,115,510	43,474,310	197,995,355	26,113,360	90,004,985	27,824,905	64,894,995	53,266,940	2,540,660
Greenwood	81,854,955	2,853,205	45,107,410	2,301,905	9,996,490	2,327,185	5,610,330	13,481,080	177,350
Hampton	14,832,440	730,585	7,780,550	282,585	2,173,105	301,930	687,605	2,525,020	351,060
Horry	93,663,250	6,676,810	20,022,480	3,966,580	20,317,565	6,337,335	18,404,130	17,206,190	532,160
Jasper	6,550,375	605,975	477,425	D	1,167,055	D	1,289,175	2,232,980	777,765
Kershaw	48,415,325	1,730,845	30,813,880	1,674,115	3,796,280	788,135	2,444,135	6,456,950	710,985
Lancaster	57,930,030	1,485,160	38,400,800	D	4,431,625	D	3,737,150	6,311,985	3,563,310
Laurens	52,296,745	846,440	29,380,320	1,342,020	4,701,950	1,080,230	2,967,160	11,271,150	707,475
Lee	8,671,960	81,225	3,924,070	257,545	1,215,575	216,500	502,800	2,318,570	155,675
Lexington	122,593,340	7,813,720	50,227,860	10,631,275	18,693,025	3,179,180	9,728,810	21,010,035	1,309,435
McCormick	4,830,075	79,030	2,473,600	D	234,830	D	184,750	1,777,645	130,220
Marion	27,158,815	961,970	11,936,115	590,240	3,131,670	1,228,940	3,655,335	5,420,175	234,370
Marlboro	22,557,380	120,775	12,741,890	556,725	2,437,685	365,080	1,312,225	4,627,515	395,485
Newberry	27,668,815	1,047,345	14,781,220	1,105,235	3,755,355	520,995	1,853,570	4,359,345	245,750
Oconee	56,258,660	831,730	27,980,780	D	3,754,655	D	3,995,920	7,006,000	12,689,575
Orangeburg	69,873,360	2,378,975	26,846,920	2,910,210	10,851,590	2,258,475	6,436,705	17,311,595	878,890
Pickens	79,924,880	3,706,790	39,030,630	1,096,830	8,029,795	1,609,480	4,933,670	21,209,605	308,080
Richland	460,710,040	18,084,250	48,706,135	36,321,020	76,227,580	48,423,450	66,652,225	164,605,420	1,689,960
Saluda	6,083,965	327,340	2,259,405	97,400	981,475	163,790	280,820	1,690,495	283,240
Spartanburg	296,119,875	15,097,875	15,295,650	14,272,315	42,282,035	7,607,635	27,940,720	34,613,430	1,354,215
Sumter	75,391,905	4,830,990	26,862,100	3,626,740	12,054,770	2,903,440	9,012,755	15,162,775	938,335
Union	27,345,035	249,445	18,258,100	579,600	2,309,165	490,675	957,610	4,470,825	29,615
Williamsburg	20,945,350	234,710	8,091,825	1,976,695	3,511,930	748,510	1,108,910	5,148,360	124,410
York	133,058,910	5,161,190	53,498,810	D	14,524,170	D	12,094,025	17,098,310	30,682,405
Unclassified	194,980,435	28,180,810	4,264,240	4,281,125	35,565,370	2,933,025	9,830,050	5,479,120	4,446,695

EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW
BY COUNTY FOR MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
1ST QTR. 1982

	Total	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans. & Public Utilities	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Federal, State & Local Government	All Other
State Total	1,132,915	61,780	373,800	41,820	223,200	44,510	142,815	221,385	23,605
Abbeville	6,025	135	3,675	90	625	105	375	1,015	5
Aiken	36,665	1,185	19,140	1,290	5,430	905	3,080	4,955	680
Allendale	2,730	150	1,020	55	440	50	150	780	85
Anderson	45,130	1,465	22,105	1,345	8,690	1,200	3,820	6,275	230
Bamberg	4,410	55	1,725	160	790	85	545	975	75
Barnwell	6,440	370	2,925	420	640	170	735	1,125	55
Beaufort	20,205	1,760	1,155	625	4,900	1,785	4,970	4,565	445
Berkeley	18,060	1,910	5,710	565	2,100	180	1,330	5,975	290
Calhoun	3,990	250	2,305	150	425	40	155	575	90
Charleston	115,375	6,980	11,245	7,765	27,335	5,560	20,625	35,160	705
Cherokee	13,535	480	6,870	865	2,010	265	925	1,975	145
Chester	11,350	260	7,025	170	1,500	165	455	1,710	65
Chesterfield	11,470	150	6,480	270	505	240	635	1,820	370
Clarendon	5,975	795	1,655	55	1,290	130	580	1,345	125
Colleton	8,285	295	2,615	255	1,630	355	1,165	1,740	230
Darlington	18,710	655	8,490	975	3,090	415	2,275	2,585	225
Dillon	7,845	120	3,055	95	1,810	160	960	1,540	105
Dorchester	11,230	640	3,000	355	2,720	305	1,340	2,630	240
Edgefield	4,975	110	2,615	105	525	110	335	855	320
Fairfield	6,190	D	1,945	D	675	110	545	1,070	1,845
Florence	41,925	3,075	12,795	1,750	9,535	1,590	5,385	7,515	280
Georgetown	12,150	535	4,105	260	2,625	430	1,115	2,730	350
Greenville	139,520	9,835	49,435	5,395	31,455	6,845	19,885	15,940	730
Greenwood	26,215	835	12,915	560	4,720	695	2,090	4,320	80
Hampton	4,710	290	1,800	75	970	105	315	1,005	150
Horry	36,245	2,450	7,150	1,040	9,930	1,850	7,690	5,830	305
Jasper	2,980	210	235	D	665	D	845	795	230
Kershaw	14,100	445	7,615	410	1,955	260	985	2,145	285
Lancaster	18,410	520	11,470	D	2,165	D	1,265	2,020	970
Laurens	17,625	335	8,905	280	2,140	355	1,425	3,995	190
Lee	2,945	60	1,035	65	510	65	245	845	120
Lexington	38,350	2,475	13,080	2,255	7,980	955	4,170	6,915	520
McCormick	1,925	35	935	D	130	D	105	645	75
Marion	10,300	255	4,465	150	1,435	375	1,460	2,040	120
Marlboro	8,890	75	4,645	140	1,235	135	625	1,875	160
Newberry	10,225	335	5,130	295	1,830	185	815	1,525	110
Oconee	16,920	355	8,845	D	1,880	D	1,255	2,420	2,165
Orangeburg	23,650	765	8,055	735	4,940	710	2,555	5,485	405
Pickens	25,680	1,200	11,775	265	4,195	530	2,255	5,295	165
Richland	132,300	5,295	13,185	6,920	27,610	12,915	21,940	43,885	550
Saluda	2,740	140	1,045	35	495	50	155	680	140
Spartanburg	83,395	3,800	38,330	3,000	15,585	2,145	9,280	10,655	600
Sumter	26,500	1,650	8,770	955	5,175	915	3,745	4,725	565
Union	9,635	100	5,865	145	1,245	165	525	1,585	5
Williamsburg	7,910	115	2,775	495	1,720	225	590	1,895	95
York	37,590	1,420	13,740	D	6,200	D	4,765	4,925	6,540
Unclassified	21,485	7,410	945	985	6,745	675	2,330	1,025	1,370

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1981 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and the self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

SOUTH CAROLINA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS (CES)
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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Research and Analysis Section were responsible for this publication: Beth Mays, Sandra Donker, Geraldine Taylor, Ginger Gurganus, Cyndi Putnam, Diann Selph, Henry Clay, Cathy Kinard, and Ted Gladden.

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

S.C. Employment Security Commission
Research and Analysis P.O. Box 995 Columbia, S.C. 29202

AUGUST 1982

EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCES POSITIVE MOVEMENT

SOUTH CAROLINA REGISTERS JOB RISE IN AUGUST

Spurred by recalls from layoffs and seasonal increases, South Carolina's nonagricultural employment rose 4,000 in August. This increase was the first monthly upturn since April of this year. Most of the acceleration in nonfarm employment could be traced to the state's manufacturers and trade industries. Manufacturing experienced a 5,600 rise in employment, keyed by major recalls and moderate business increases. Trade employment, responding to seasonal pressures, advanced 1,300 over the month and 3,900 above a year ago. The majority of this growth was centered in retail trade. Despite the overall monthly rise, total nonagricultural employment fell 26,000 short of August, 1981 figures.

EMPLOYMENT ADVANCES REFLECTED IN PRIVATE SECTOR

During August, the private sector of the state realized an employment gain of 5,900 above July's 943,900 level. This advance was directly attributed to recalls from layoffs and seasonal business increases experienced by both the durable and nondurable good sectors. The durable good industry posted an upturn in employment of 2,900, influenced by major rises in fabricated metal products, electrical and electronic equipment, and lumber and wood products. However, not all industry groups within the hard good sector reported positive employment gains, as there were extended vacations without pay and minor business reductions shown in most of the other industry groups. Employees returning to work after temporary furloughs brought about a sharp employment gain in nondurable goods. With substantial recall activity evident, textile mill employment rose 1.2% above July's level of 116,300. Meanwhile, most other nondurable areas experienced moderate advances. Within the soft good sector, the paper and allied product industry was the only group to record a drop in employment during August.

Sharing in August employment gains were both wholesale and retail trade which had a combined increase of 1,300 employees. Retail trade was the major contributor with an addition of 1,200 workers. Persons employed in the wholesale sector registered a minor employment advance to reach 50,000 in August.

Posting small employment expansion in the private sector were transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate. The rise in the latter industry received a boost in employment from insurance carriers.

Employment in the service-related and construction industries dropped 900 and 400, respectively. The decline in service employment resulted from seasonal downturns; however, the number of jobs remained 6,900 above year-earlier levels.

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT PLUNGES

Government jobs were reduced by 1,900 from 216,200 in July. State government posted the largest decline of any major industry with a loss of 900 employees as the summer work experience program neared an end. Both federal and local government had lower employment levels in August. A 1,200 drop was experienced in local government other than education.

MINOR EMPLOYMENT INCREASE EXPECTED IN SEPTEMBER

Nonagricultural employment is expected to advance slightly in September, on the strength of gains in manufacturing; transportation and public utilities; and government. Manufacturing will probably register minor employment upturns. Employees in the government sector should experience moderate increases, with state and local government seasonal advances more than offsetting the decline in federal employment. Contrary to these positive trends will be seasonal downturns in all other major industry divisions.

UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN IN AUGUST

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell to 11.3% in August. This represents 167,700 jobless individuals, a drop of 7,500 from the July level. The decline in unemployment is attributed to the recall of some manufacturing workers from layoff and seasonal increases in retail trade. The national unemployment rate averaged 9.8% in August.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

August 1982

	South Carolina			Charleston-N. Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,483,800	1,492,200	1,425,300	181,920	184,000	171,730
Total Employment	1,316,100	1,317,000	1,309,400	165,870	166,970	158,320
Total Unemployment	167,700	175,200	115,900	16,050	17,030	13,410
Unemployment Rate	11.3	11.7	8.1	8.8	9.3	7.8

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	193,820	193,580	184,090	295,370	298,580	282,980
Total Employment	178,130	177,340	172,030	262,630	265,100	262,520
Total Unemployment	15,690	16,240	12,060	32,740	33,480	20,460
Unemployment Rate	8.1	8.4	6.6	11.1	11.2	7.2

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT RISES DURING AUGUST

The addition of 1,000 women to South Carolina's workforce in August was the first positive movement in female employment in three months. Female workers in nonfarm wage and salary jobs, at 518,700, comprised 44.6% of the state's total nonagricultural employees.

Private sector female employment for August, at 407,800, surpassed the previous month's total by 1,800. The monthly upturn in the number of women employed in manufacturing jobs (+1,500) accounted for over 83% of the total gain in the private sector. This was the largest month-to-month increase in manufacturing since August of 1981. The majority of the advancement in female manufacturing employment was in the production of nondurable goods (+1,100). The nondurable gain was centered in apparel and other textile products (+600) and textile mill products (+500), which were influenced by recalls from mass layoffs and vacations. The number of women producing durable goods rose 400 during August. The acceleration in female employment in electrical and electronic equipment (+300) accounted for three-fourths of the total durable good growth. The only other major industry division in the private sector that experienced expansion during the month was retail trade (+800). General merchandise stores, seasonally influenced by pre-school clothing sales, picked up 50% of the women hired in the trade industry during August. Services and mining, negatively affected by seasonal downturns, reduced its female workforce by 500 over the month. In comparison with year-ago totals, there were 5,500 fewer females employed in nonfarm wage and salary jobs throughout the state.

The number of women employed in public sector jobs, at 110,900, dropped 800 in August. Most of the decline was in state government (-500), negatively influenced by the seasonal closing of colleges and universities in South Carolina. Federal government female employment, at 10,700, was on the downside (-200) this period. The loss of 100 jobs for women in local government would have been greater if local education had not provided 500 jobs for females during August. The hiring of personnel for the beginning of a new school year was the reason for the increase in local government education. The total number of females employed by the government has decreased 300 since August of 1981.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

The number of nonfarm workers in the Charleston-North Charleston Statistical Area dropped 600 from July's level of 154,900. Primarily responsible for the decline in nonagricultural employment were substantial job losses in the government and manufacturing sectors. Reductions in seasonal employment and work experience programs resulted in a 200 downturn in all divisions of government employment. As employers struggled to control inventories in view of less orders, 300 nondurable employees were placed on temporary layoff in August. The drop in soft good employment caused the decline in total manufacturing. Durable goods, responding to a slight rise in lumber and wood products, increased 100 to 9,400 in August. The number of workers in all other industry groups of the hard good sector was unchanged between the months. Dips of 100 each in employment occurred in services and mining, and transportation and public utilities. Positive advances in the Charleston area were reported in the wholesale and retail trade, and construction industries. The employment level of 7,300 in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry was unchanged over the month.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Richland and Lexington Counties)

Spurred by recalls in the manufacturing sector of the Columbia Metropolitan Statistical Area, total nonagricultural employment rose 1,000 to 175,700. After months of temporary layoffs and alternating workweeks, 900 textile and 100 apparel workers returned to their jobs causing a hefty increase in nondurable good employment. This upturn along with a minor rise in durable goods resulted in an 1,100 overall increase in manufacturing. Other positive employment advances were reported by services and mining (+300); construction (+200); and finance, insurance, and real estate (+100). Curtailment in business activities and government-funded programs caused substantial employment losses in wholesale and retail trade, and total government. Employment decreases of 200 each in federal and state government were responsible for the drop in government employment. The number of persons employed in the local sector of government was unchanged at 15,600. Likewise, there was no change in employment in transportation and public utilities over the month.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

There were approximately 2,300 fewer workers holding nonagricultural jobs in Greenville-Spartanburg during August, and 9,900 less than a year ago. Most of the major industrial divisions reflected slides in employment. The two industries to witness major reductions were manufacturing and government. The skid in manufacturing employment of 800 persons was caused by faltering business conditions and a lack of orders experienced by employees in the nondurable good sector. Textile employment plunged 900 from July's level of 34,700 to effect a downward movement of 700 in nondurable goods. Within the soft good sector, positive activity was posted by persons employed in apparel and chemical manufacturing. Government employment was reduced by 700 in August reflecting the total decline in local government work experience programs. As a result of several projects being completed and continued high interest rates, construction employment fell from 15,700 to 15,200 in August. Seasonal influences which affected the services and mining industries caused employment to fall 400. Retail trade workers recorded a gain in employment which more than offset a minor dip in wholesale trade. The end result was an increase of 100 in total wholesale and retail trade. Transportation and public utility jobs remained stable at 9,200 from July to August.

FACTORY EARNINGS SLIP

Hourly earnings for South Carolina's factory production workers slipped an average of $0.11 in August to a level of $6.65. In the durable good sector, average hourly earnings fell $0.26 over the month to $6.94, while the decrease for workers in nondurables was only $0.04 to $6.53. The decline in hourly earnings was caused by lower incentives for piece work, and the recall of lower-paid nonsupervisory employees.

Average weekly earnings showed different trends as payrolls for hard good factory employees shrank $9.63, while nondurable workers gained $0.43 in August. In durables, nonelectrical machinery manufacturers felt the majority of the decrease as their weekly earnings fell $37.63 to $313.83. Vacations without pay and layoffs were the contributing factors involved in this loss. In nondurables, paper and allied products fell $7.87, but this drop was offset by increases in all other soft-good industries. Textile mill products showed a $1.41 gain in August while chemicals and allied products rose $12.23 to $383.39. This latter growth was influenced by overtime worked at premium pay.

Production workers in the nation's factories saw their hourly earnings slip $0.04 in August from $8.55 to $8.51. Average weekly earnings declined also in August to $331.89 from July's level of $333.45.

SUMMARY OF AUGUST EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
August 1982

	South Carolina			Charleston-N. Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$6.65	$6.76	$6.30	$7.58	$7.52	$6.96
Average Weekly Earnings	$258.69	$260.94	$255.15	$291.83	$285.01	$281.30
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$88.47	$89.42	$92.28	$99.81	$97.67	$101.74

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$6.51	$6.52	$6.16	$6.38	$6.41	$6.20
Average Weekly Earnings	$248.68	$241.89	$247.02	$243.08	$247.43	$253.58
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$85.05	$82.90	$89.34	$83.13	$84.79	$91.71

FACTORY WORKWEEK INCREASES IN THE STATE

Average weekly hours for factory production workers in South Carolina edged up .3 hour in August to 38.9 hours. Workers in the hard good sector experienced a .1 hour longer average workweek; however, special industry machinery, and electrical and electronic equipment workers realized a slightly shorter workweek.

Production workers in nondurable good factories saw their average workweek increase by .3 hour. Of all nondurable industries, only those workers in knitting mills, and men's and boys' furnishings felt a decrease in average weekly hours.

Nationally, the average workweek of production workers in manufacturing declined .3 hour in August to 39.0 hours, erasing the small gains made over the April-July period.

MANHOUR INDEX PICKS UP

The manufacturing production worker manhour index advanced 1.6 points to 99.3 in August. The upturn was influenced by a 2,400 increase in production worker employment linked with a .3 hour climb in average weekly hours. The August index was 15.1 points less than the year-ago figure of 114.4.

	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981
Production Worker Manhour Index	99.3	97.7	114.4
Durable Good Manhour Index	122.6	121.5	139.7
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	91.4	89.8	106.2
Textile Manhour Index	69.0	67.3	87.0
Apparel Manhour Index	100.7	99.1	105.1

SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

Drier air moved across South Carolina in August allowing farmers to apply insecticides, plant fall vegetables, and harvest crops. Although wet conditions still existed in some areas, farm officials across the state reported an average of 21 days suitable for field work. Corn harvesting continued with most farmers reporting high yields. Cotton growers were experiencing some problems with insects, but the crop condition was rated fair to good. Tobacco harvesting was completed in August and stalks were then destroyed to hold down diseases. Yield per acre averaged about 4% less than last year. The smallest apple crop since 1967 was being harvested rapidly. Most apples will come from the Blue Ridge area since spring freezes destroyed much of the crop in the Piedmont. There were approximately 2,200 domestic seasonal farm workers employed in South Carolina during August. Of these workers, 450 were interstate migratories.

U.S. ECONOMY NOT RECOVERING AS FAVORABLE TRENDS REVERSE

U.S. retail sales fell .9% in August, suggesting that a consumer-led economic recovery remains some distance off. The August decline followed a revised 1.2% increase in July. The decrease reflected a sharp, adjusted 5.6% drop in auto sales as well as declines in several other major categories. However, without auto sales, total retail sales would have increased .1% last month. Durable good sales in August fell 3.5% after rising .5% in July. Sales of nondurables rose .3% in August after increasing 1.5% in July.

Industrial production declined a seasonally adjusted .5% in August as the U.S. economy continued to founder. August's drop was the eleventh monthly decline since the recession began in July, 1981. Some economists feel that until consumer spending picks up, possibly later this year, businesses will continue curtailing production to hold down inventories, thus reducing the chances for an increase in employment until early winter.

Reflecting the decline in auto production, the output of consumer goods fell an adjusted 1.2% in August after rising an adjusted .8% in July. Production of business equipment dropped 1.4% in August after rising .8% in July. Output of materials was unchanged in August but was down 14.0% from a year earlier. A Commerce Department survey indicates that businesses plan to spend 4.4% less on plant and equipment this year than last, and this retrenchment is expected to last well into next year.

New construction in August dropped 16.2% as the nation's depressed housing industry saw some of the gains recorded in July evaporate. Housing starts last month dropped to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,002,000 units after rising to 1,195,000 in July, when starts spurted 31.6%. Most of last month's drop was due to a 31.2% decline in starts on multi-family units. In July, starts on multi-family units had more than doubled because of a jump in government-subsidized construction Starts on single-family units dropped 2.4% in August. The August figures were collected before the recent substantial drop in interest rates to around 15.0%. The interest rate level reached after the drop, though still historically high, should bolster starts in coming months.

The unemployment rate last month was a seasonally adjusted 9.8% of the work force, the same as in July. In July, 1981, when the economy entered the recession, the unemployment rate was 7.2%. The number of people unemployed in August increased .1%, or 15,000, to an adjusted 10,805,000, after rising 3.5%, or 363,000, in July to 10,790,000. Total employment last month rose .1% or 107,000 after falling less than .1%, or 32,000 in July.

Nonfarm payroll employment in August declined a sharp 211,000 to 89,451,000 people, the lowest level since April, 1979. Much of the decline was concentrated in the steel and auto industries, other durable-good industries, and wholesale and retail trade.

The personal income of Americans rose a weak .3% in August, suggesting that consumer spending and the economy may remain sluggish well into the fall. The August increase was the smallest monthly gain since the .2% rise last March. Personal income in July rose 1.0%, largely reflecting the annual increase in Social Security and other federal benefit payments. The consumer-saving rate remained above 7.0% of after-tax income last month, suggesting that Americans haven't yet adjusted their spending patterns to their higher after-tax income levels.

NEW FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

NAME OF FIRM	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
Starflo Corp.	Clarendon Co.	65	Will produce cast steel valves.
B & B Knitwear, Inc.	Kingstree	80	Will produce sports shirts.
Fabri-Kal Corp.	Greenville	65	Will produce formed plastic food service items such as cups, trays and lids.
New Homes of South Carolina	Lee	125	Will build a hotel, restaurant and shopping center outside Bishopville.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education	Hours Desired			Relocate		
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/	(Highest Grade Completed)	Full Time	Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Yes	No	Location of Applicant*
LPN	03	None	N/A	13	X	X	$10,500		X	Walterboro
Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	36	None	N/A	12	X		$ 8,320	X		Chester
Warehouse Supervisor	99	None	N/A	14	X		$11,500		X	Rock Hill
Chemist	42	None	N/A	16	X		$22,000	X		Florence
Electrician	48	None	N/A	12	X		$12,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Programer Analyst	60	None	N/A	14	X		$16,000	X		Kingstree
Clerk, General	86	Teacher/Counselor	36	16	X		$ 7,800		X	Hartsville
Director, Day Care	24	Bookmobile Librarian	48	14	X		$10,000		X	Georgetown
Mechanical Engineer	97	Plant Engineer	97	17	X		$25,000	X		Sumter
Data Typist	22	Keypunch Operator	99	12	X		$10,224	X		Bennettsville
Construction Manager	26	Civil Engineer	24	16	X		$19,000	X		Greenwood
Electrical Engineer	99	None	N/A	17	X		$35,000	X		Greenville
Manager, Retail Store	36	None	N/A	16	X		$12,000	X		Clinton

* There are currently more than 93,000 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience - "99 indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1982

Industry	Aug., 1982	July, 1982	Aug., 1981	Net Change From: July, 1982	Net Change From: Aug., 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1164.1	1160.1	1190.1	+ 4.0	- 26.0
Construction	66.3	66.7	73.7	- 0.4	- 7.4
Heavy Construction Contractors	11.1	11.0	11.7	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Highway and Street Construction	3.9	3.9	4.2	0.0	- 0.3
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	7.2	7.1	7.5	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Special Trade Contractors	32.6	33.0	34.4	- 0.4	- 1.8
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	9.0	9.3	10.2	- 0.3	- 1.2
Electrical Work	6.0	6.1	6.9	- 0.1	- 0.9
Manufacturing	359.6	354.0	392.6	+ 5.6	- 33.0
Durable Goods	108.6	105.7	121.4	+ 2.9	- 12.8
Nondurable Goods	251.0	248.3	271.2	+ 2.7	- 20.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	54.6	54.5	54.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Trucking and Warehousing	13.1	13.2	13.9	- 0.1	- 0.8
Water Transportation	2.6	2.5	2.8	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Communication	15.2	15.2	14.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	11.4	11.4	11.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.4	15.4	14.8	0.0	+ 0.8
Electric Services	10.4	10.3	9.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Combination Utility Services	3.7	3.7	3.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	240.3	239.0	236.4	+ 1.3	+ 3.9
Wholesale Trade	50.0	49.9	51.2	+ 0.1	- 1.2
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	27.9	27.8	28.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	12.4	12.3	12.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	22.1	22.1	23.1	0.0	- 1.0
Groceries and Related Products	6.8	6.7	7.0	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Groceries, General Line	2.8	2.8	2.9	0.0	- 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.4	3.4	3.8	0.0	- 0.4
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.8	2.8	3.1	0.0	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.1	3.3	3.5	- 0.2	- 0.4
Retail Trade	190.3	189.1	185.2	+ 1.2	+ 5.1
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	7.9	7.9	8.2	0.0	- 0.3
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.1	4.1	4.5	0.0	- 0.4
General Merchandise Stores	26.6	26.1	25.8	+ 0.5	+ 0.8
Department Stores	19.0	18.5	18.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.5
Food Stores	33.1	32.9	34.5	+ 0.2	- 1.4
Grocery Stores	31.8	31.6	33.0	+ 0.2	- 1.2

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP (continued)
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1982

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Aug., 1982	July, 1982	Aug., 1981	July, 1982	Aug., 1981
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	52.9	52.7	51.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.8
Banking	15.1	15.2	14.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.0	15.0	14.8	0.0	+ 0.2
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.4	6.4	6.1	0.0	+ 0.3
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	7.9	8.0	8.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Insurance Carriers	11.3	11.2	10.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Life Insurance	6.3	6.3	6.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Services and Mining	176.1	177.0	169.2	- 0.9	+ 6.9
Health Services	38.7	38.6	37.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Hospitals	14.3	14.4	13.3	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Educational Services	14.8	14.8	11.4	0.0	+ 3.4
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	9.3	9.3	6.6	0.0	+ 2.7
Total Government	214.3	216.2	212.9	- 1.9	+ 1.4
Total Federal Government	38.2	38.7	37.0	- 0.5	+ 1.2
Total State Government	66.8	67.7	66.8	- 0.9	0.0
State Education	23.9	24.6	24.1	- 0.7	- 0.2
Other State Government	42.9	43.1	42.7	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Total Local Government	109.3	109.8	109.1	- 0.5	+ 0.2
Local Education	55.3	54.6	56.9	+ 0.7	- 1.6
Other Local Government	54.0	55.2	52.2	- 1.2	+ 1.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1982

Industry	Aug., 1982	July, 1982	Aug., 1981	Net Change From: July, 1982	Net Change From: Aug., 1981
Manufacturing	359.6	354.0	392.6	+ 5.6	- 33.0
Durable Goods	108.6	105.7	121.4	+ 2.9	- 12.8
Lumber and Wood Products	13.0	12.7	14.3	+ 0.3	- 1.3
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.3	4.3	4.5	0.0	- 0.2
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.5	3.4	3.9	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Furniture and Fixtures	4.8	4.8	4.9	0.0	- 0.1
Household Furniture	3.9	4.0	4.1	- 0.1	- 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.1	9.3	11.1	- 0.2	- 2.0
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	2.8	2.9	4.0	- 0.1	- 1.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.1	2.1	2.4	0.0	- 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	6.8	6.7	7.7	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Fabricated Metal Products	15.5	12.9	15.0	+ 2.6	+ 0.5
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.3	2.0	3.4	+ 0.3	- 1.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.6	5.6	6.2	0.0	- 0.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	27.2	27.4	31.0	- 0.2	- 3.8
Construction and Related Machinery	2.2	2.2	2.5	0.0	- 0.3
Metalworking Machinery	4.3	4.2	5.1	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Special Industry Machinery	7.3	7.5	8.9	- 0.2	- 1.6
General Industrial Machinery	5.3	5.3	5.8	0.0	- 0.5
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	19.3	18.9	21.8	+ 0.4	- 2.5
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.4	2.4	2.9	0.0	- 0.5
Household Appliances	3.3	3.3	3.5	0.0	- 0.2
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.1	6.7	7.9	+ 0.4	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.8	2.8	3.1	0.0	- 0.3
Transportation Equipment	3.8	3.9	5.3	- 0.1	- 1.5
Instruments and Related Products	5.6	5.6	6.0	0.0	- 0.4
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.9	2.8	2.9	+ 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.5	3.5	4.3	0.0	- 0.8
Nondurable Goods	251.0	248.3	271.2	+ 2.7	- 20.2
Food and Kindred Products	14.1	14.0	14.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Meat Products	4.1	4.0	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Beverages	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products	117.7	116.3	133.3	+ 1.4	- 15.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	32.5	32.0	38.0	+ 0.5	- 5.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	36.3	36.1	42.2	+ 0.2	- 5.9
Knitting Mills	10.5	10.4	11.3	+ 0.1	- 0.8

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1982

Industry	Aug., 1982	July, 1982	Aug., 1981	Net Change From: July, 1982	Net Change From: Aug., 1981
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.5	17.0	18.4	+ 0.5	- 0.9
Textile Finishing, Cotton	8.7	8.7	9.4	0.0	- 0.7
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	8.2	7.7	8.4	+ 0.5	- 0.2
Floor Covering Mills	2.8	2.6	3.0	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.2	9.1	10.5	+ 0.1	- 1.3
Yarn Spinning Mills	7.7	7.4	8.7	+ 0.3	- 1.0
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.8	6.2	6.5	- 0.4	- 0.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.6	45.0	47.4	+ 0.6	- 1.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.3	10.5	+ 0.3	- 0.9
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.6	7.6	8.1	0.0	- 0.5
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.8	15.8	16.2	0.0	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.4	5.4	5.9	0.0	- 0.5
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.3	2.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Children's Outerwear	7.5	7.5	7.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.3	2.3	2.9	0.0	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.3	7.1	7.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	13.4	13.8	14.0	- 0.4	- 0.6
Paperboard Mills	3.3	3.7	3.8	- 0.4	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.2	4.2	4.5	0.0	- 0.3
Printing and Publishing	8.1	8.1	8.1	0.0	0.0
Newspapers	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
Commercial Printing	3.4	3.5	3.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.0	31.0	32.9	0.0	- 1.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.4	17.3	19.0	+ 0.1	- 1.6
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.1	2.2	2.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.3	19.3	19.5	0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.1	8.2	8.8	- 0.1	- 0.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE THREE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

August, 1982

Industry	Charleston-North Charleston			Columbia			Greenville-Spartanburg		
	Aug., 1982	July, 1982	Aug., 1981	Aug., 1982	July, 1982	Aug., 1981	Aug., 1982	July, 1982	Aug., 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	154.3	154.9	153.0	175.7	174.7	176.4	257.5	259.8	267.4
Construction	10.1	10.0	9.8	8.9	8.7	8.6	15.2	15.7	16.7
Manufacturing	18.7	18.9	21.7	25.2	24.1	27.4	94.3	95.1	103.5
Durable Goods	9.4	9.3	11.5	12.3	12.2	12.1	27.0	27.1	30.0
Lumber and Wood Products	1.8	1.7	1.9	---	---	---	0.8	0.8	0.9
Lumber and Furniture	---	---	---	0.6	0.6	0.6	---	---	---
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	---	---	---
Primary Metal Industries	---	---	---	1.6	1.6	1.7	---	---	---
Fabricated Metal Products	---	---	---	2.3	2.3	2.5	4.1	4.0	4.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.8	2.8	3.1	11.1	11.2	13.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	---	---	---	2.0	1.9	2.2	6.6	6.6	6.8
Other Durable Goods	4.4	4.4	6.1	2.0	2.0	1.1	4.4	4.5	5.3
Nondurable Goods	9.3	9.6	10.2	12.9	11.9	15.3	67.3	68.0	73.5
Food and Kindred Products	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.5	2.5	2.6
Textile Mill Products	---	---	---	2.1	1.2	2.7	33.8	34.7	38.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.8	9.3	10.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	---	---	---	---	---	---	12.5	12.8	14.1
Knitting Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.3	2.2	3.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.0	4.0	4.2
Floor Covering Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.7	1.7	1.9
Yarn and Thread Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.6	1.7	1.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.5	9.2	9.0	9.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.1	2.0	1.9
Paper and Allied Products	---	---	---	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.5	3.5	3.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.4	2.4	2.3	---	---	---	7.7	7.5	8.4
Chemicals and Petroleum	---	---	---	3.0	3.0	3.0	---	---	---
Printing and Publishing	0.8	0.8	0.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	---	---	---
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.2	8.4	8.5
Other Nondurable Goods	3.8	3.9	4.1	1.0	1.0	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.5
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.6	8.7	9.2	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.2	9.2	10.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	34.0	33.7	33.6	37.1	37.4	37.2	55.3	55.2	54.3
Wholesale Trade	7.4	7.4	7.2	10.2	10.3	10.5	14.2	14.3	14.0
Retail Trade	26.6	26.3	26.4	26.9	27.1	26.7	41.1	40.9	40.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.3	7.3	7.0	15.1	15.0	14.3	10.5	10.5	10.2
Services and Mining	29.2	29.3	25.6	27.8	27.5	27.7	39.5	39.9	38.0
Total Government	46.4	47.0	46.1	51.8	52.2	51.6	33.5	34.2	34.6
Total Federal Government	19.1	19.3	18.4	8.2	8.4	7.9	1.6	1.6	1.7
Total State Government	12.7	12.9	12.5	28.0	28.2	29.4	11.1	11.1	10.9
Total Local Government	14.6	14.8	15.2	15.6	15.6	14.3	20.8	21.5	22.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.
Dashes denote either an inadequate sample which prohibits the publication of data for certain industries, or total industry employment in that area of less than 500.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

August, 1982

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Aug. 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1981	Aug. 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1981	Aug. 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1981	Aug. 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1981
MANUFACTURING	281.0	278.6	310.1	258.69	260.94	255.15	38.9	38.6	40.5	6.65	6.76	6.30
DURABLE GOODS	83.5	83.0	95.5	276.21	285.84	259.94	39.8	39.7	40.3	6.94	7.20	6.45
Lumber and Wood Products	10.6	10.4	11.7	265.74	268.18	211.68	43.0	42.5	39.2	6.18	6.31	5.40
Furniture and Fixtures	3.9	3.9	4.0	204.44	200.03	213.33	38.0	37.6	40.1	5.38	5.32	5.32
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	7.4	7.6	9.0	322.24	325.36	306.59	42.4	42.2	42.7	7.60	7.71	7.18
Fabricated Metal Products	10.7	10.5	12.3	248.04	248.32	241.08	39.0	38.8	41.0	6.36	6.40	5.88
Machinery, Except Electrical	20.0	20.1	22.8	313.83	351.46	284.69	41.9	41.3	41.2	7.49	8.51	6.91
Special Industry Machinery	5.3	5.4	6.4	246.00	256.25	256.00	35.6	37.3	40.7	6.91	6.87	6.29
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	15.1	14.7	17.0	214.93	213.56	230.44	33.9	34.5	38.6	6.34	6.19	5.97
Instruments and Related Products	4.5	4.4	4.8	239.62	232.41	237.15	38.9	38.8	40.4	6.16	5.99	5.87
NONDURABLE GOODS	197.5	195.6	214.6	250.75	250.32	253.34	38.4	38.1	40.6	6.53	6.57	6.24
Food and Kindred Products	8.6	8.5	8.5	224.20	216.50	209.72	38.0	37.2	39.2	5.90	5.82	5.35
Textile Mill Products	100.5	99.5	114.3	231.42	230.01	243.76	38.0	37.4	40.9	6.09	6.15	5.96
Weaving Mills, Cotton	29.0	28.5	33.8	229.46	236.08	247.99	38.5	38.2	41.4	5.96	6.18	5.99
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	32.7	32.5	38.0	239.20	236.02	254.61	36.8	36.2	41.0	6.50	6.52	6.21
Knitting Mills	8.4	8.3	9.0	207.58	209.38	216.14	37.2	38.0	40.1	5.58	5.51	5.39
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.7	12.4	13.3	246.14	234.42	248.65	38.4	36.8	40.3	6.41	6.37	6.17
Floor Covering Mills	2.2	2.0	2.4	264.62	254.58	266.40	44.4	42.5	45.0	5.96	5.99	5.92
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.1	8.0	9.3	211.20	200.17	208.55	39.7	38.2	39.8	5.32	5.24	5.24
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.1	37.6	39.5	169.74	167.44	172.44	36.9	36.8	37.9	4.60	4.55	4.55
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.5	8.2	9.3	165.04	169.18	160.95	35.8	37.1	37.0	4.61	4.56	4.35
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.9	12.9	13.3	157.18	155.73	153.49	36.3	36.3	36.2	4.33	4.29	4.24
Paper and Allied Products	9.4	9.8	9.9	397.85	405.72	402.28	41.4	41.4	44.5	9.61	9.80	9.04
Printing and Publishing	4.1	4.1	4.1	253.72	251.58	249.28	34.9	34.7	37.1	7.27	7.25	6.72
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.3	20.3	21.7	383.39	371.16	357.66	40.7	40.3	41.3	9.42	9.21	8.66

Note: See technical notes on final page.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
AUGUST, 1982

CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981
All Manufacturing	291.83	285.01	273.53	38.5	37.9	39.3	7.58	7.52	6.96
Durable Goods	273.35	271.70	252.22	38.5	38.0	38.1	7.10	7.15	6.62
Nondurable Goods	312.24	299.34	299.88	38.5	37.7	40.8	8.11	7.94	7.35

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981
All Manufacturing	248.68	241.89	247.02	38.2	37.1	40.1	6.51	6.52	6.16
Durable Goods	246.77	234.68	248.88	38.8	36.9	40.8	6.36	6.36	6.10
Fabricated Metal Products	263.06	253.55	248.95	40.1	37.9	41.7	6.56	6.69	5.97
Machinery, Except Electrical	259.38	241.40	277.54	38.2	36.3	41.3	6.79	6.65	6.72
Nondurable Goods	250.42	249.54	244.45	37.6	37.3	39.3	6.66	6.69	6.22
Textile Mill Products	215.05	220.88	236.44	37.4	37.5	41.7	5.75	5.89	5.67
Apparel and Other Textile Prod.	155.41	163.52	158.72	35.4	36.5	37.7	4.39	4.48	4.21

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981
All Manufacturing	243.08	247.43	253.58	38.1	38.6	40.9	6.38	6.41	6.20
Durable Goods	257.36	274.73	260.42	38.7	40.7	40.5	6.65	6.75	6.43
Machinery, Except Electrical	274.36	293.20	283.08	38.0	40.0	42.0	7.22	7.33	6.74
Nondurable Goods	237.63	237.01	250.51	37.9	37.8	41.0	6.27	6.27	6.11
Textile Mill Products	220.93	223.20	248.63	36.7	37.2	41.3	6.02	6.00	6.02
Weaving Mills, Cotton	226.64	231.60	251.76	37.9	38.6	42.1	5.98	6.00	5.98
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	218.84	224.72	258.13	35.7	36.6	41.5	6.13	6.14	6.22
Knitting Mills	199.73	222.46	223.61	34.2	37.2	37.9	5.84	5.98	5.90
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	204.77	194.22	230.87	34.3	33.2	39.6	5.97	5.85	5.83
Apparel and Other Textile Prod.	166.34	161.62	169.20	36.8	36.4	37.6	4.52	4.44	4.50
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	155.23	157.87	157.99	36.1	36.8	37.0	4.30	4.29	4.27
Chemicals and Allied Products	300.49	303.81	281.64	39.8	40.4	40.7	7.55	7.52	6.92

Note: See technical notes on final page.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August 1982

				Net Change From	
Industry	Aug. 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1981	July 1982	Aug. 1981
Total Female Employment	518.7	517.7	524.5	+ 1.0	- 5.8
Construction	4.8	4.8	5.4	0.0	- 0.6
Manufacturing	148.1	146.6	161.9	+ 1.5	- 13.8
Durable Goods	32.2	31.8	36.4	+ 0.4	- 4.2
Lumber and Wood Products	2.1	2.0	2.3	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	2.8	2.7	3.3	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.9	7.9	8.9	0.0	- 1.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	10.9	10.6	12.2	+ 0.3	- 1.3
Instruments and Related Products	3.8	3.7	4.0	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	115.9	114.8	125.5	+ 1.1	- 9.6
Food and Kindred Products	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products	50.0	49.5	56.8	+ 0.5	- 6.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	13.3	13.1	15.6	+ 0.2	- 2.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	16.3	16.3	19.0	0.0	- 2.7
Knitting Mills	7.2	7.2	7.8	0.0	- 0.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.6	38.0	40.2	+ 0.6	- 1.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.8	8.5	9.6	+ 0.3	- 0.8
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.8	13.8	14.2	0.0	- 0.4
Children's Outerwear	6.7	6.7	6.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	2.8	2.8	2.9	0.0	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.2	8.2	8.8	0.0	- 0.6
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.6	6.7	6.6	- 0.1	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	13.0	13.0	12.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Communication	7.2	7.3	7.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	110.4	109.6	106.6	+ 0.8	+ 3.8
Wholesale Trade	11.8	11.8	12.1	0.0	- 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	6.5	6.5	6.6	0.0	- 0.1
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.3	5.3	5.5	0.0	- 0.2
Retail Trade	98.6	97.8	94.5	+ 0.8	+ 4.1
General Merchandise Stores	19.5	19.1	18.9	+ 0.4	+ 0.6
Food Store	12.6	12.5	13.1	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	29.3	29.3	28.3	0.0	+ 1.0
Banking	11.2	11.2	11.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	5.4	5.4	5.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Services and Mining	102.2	102.7	98.5	- 0.5	+ 3.7
Health Services	32.7	32.7	31.5	0.0	+ 1.2
Hospitals	12.0	12.0	11.2	0.0	+ 0.8
Educational Services	8.8	8.8	6.9	0.0	+ 1.9
Total Government	110.9	111.7	111.2	- 0.8	- 0.3
Total Federal Government	10.7	10.9	10.5	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Total State Government	33.9	34.4	33.9	- 0.5	0.0
State Education	12.4	12.8	12.6	- 0.4	- 0.2
Other State Government	21.5	21.6	21.3	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Total Local Government	66.3	66.4	66.8	- 0.1	- 0.5
Local Education	40.4	39.9	41.7	+ 0.5	- 1.3
Other Local Government	25.9	26.5	25.1	- 0.6	+ 0.8

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment for Counties in South Carolina
(Data rounded to nearest ten)

	Total Wage and Salary			Manufacturing			Nonmanufacturing		
Counties	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981
ABBEVILLE-----	6,360	6,380	6,770	3,790	3,800	4,130	2,570	2,580	2,640
AIKEN---------	34,800	34,700	37,600	18,100	17,800	20,300	16,700	16,900	17,300
ALLENDALE-----	2,470	2,440	2,850	930	900	1,060	1,540	1,540	1,790
ANDERSON------	44,480	44,020	47,590	21,140	20,780	23,020	23,340	23,240	24,570
BAMBERG-------	4,260	4,080	4,930	1,590	1,380	2,100	2,670	2,700	2,830
BARNWELL------	6,560	6,540	6,470	2,980	2,960	3,150	3,580	3,580	3,320
BEAUFORT------	21,240	21,320	21,700	1,210	1,190	1,390	20,030	20,130	20,310
BERKELEY------	16,900	17,100	17,800	5,300	5,300	5,900	11,600	11,800	11,900
CALHOUN-------	4,010	4,010	4,120	2,380	2,380	2,480	1,630	1,630	1,640
CHARLESTON----	120,400	121,200	123,900	10,400	10,700	12,100	110,000	110,500	111,800
CHEROKEE------	14,350	13,760	14,500	6,950	6,370	7,230	7,400	7,390	7,270
CHESTER-------	11,770	11,820	12,330	7,120	7,160	7,710	4,650	4,660	4,620
CHESTERFIELD--	10,900	10,940	11,780	6,010	6,000	6,870	4,890	4,940	4,910
CLARENDON-----	5,770	5,690	5,920	1,560	1,480	1,710	4,210	4,210	4,210
COLLETON------	8,510	8,500	8,350	2,520	2,500	2,610	5,990	6,000	5,740
DARLINGTON----	18,510	18,490	19,820	7,780	7,750	8,580	10,730	10,740	11,240
DILLON--------	8,210	8,190	8,470	3,510	3,460	3,290	4,700	4,730	5,180
DORCHESTER----	17,000	16,600	11,400	3,000	2,900	2,900	14,000	13,700	8,500
EDGEFIELD-----	4,490	4,320	4,800	2,450	2,280	2,690	2,040	2,040	2,110
FAIRFIELD-----	6,140	6,050	6,520	2,120	2,030	2,190	4,020	4,020	4,330
FLORENCE------	42,030	41,690	43,470	12,320	12,070	13,140	29,710	29,620	30,330
GEORGETOWN----	13,340	13,610	13,750	3,620	3,950	4,430	9,720	9,660	9,320
GREENVILLE----	144,200	145,000	148,500	47,500	47,400	51,300	96,700	97,600	97,200
GREENWOOD-----	25,330	26,900	27,720	11,570	13,190	14,170	13,760	13,710	13,550
HAMPTON-------	5,050	5,070	4,850	1,940	1,940	1,930	3,110	3,130	2,920
HORRY---------	41,110	40,010	46,590	6,940	5,640	7,530	34,170	34,370	39,060
JASPER--------	2,860	2,850	3,110	250	260	260	2,610	2,590	2,850
KERSHAW-------	13,860	13,840	14,530	7,290	7,250	7,660	6,570	6,590	6,870
LANCASTER-----	19,020	19,020	19,430	11,300	11,290	11,940	7,720	7,730	7,490
LAURENS-------	16,730	17,050	18,400	7,500	7,840	9,020	9,230	9,210	9,380
LEE-----------	2,690	2,690	2,740	1,110	1,120	1,050	1,580	1,570	1,690
LEXINGTON-----	39,300	39,500	40,300	12,600	12,600	14,000	26,700	26,900	26,300
MCCORMICK-----	1,960	1,950	2,000	1,070	1,060	1,080	890	890	920
MARION--------	11,130	10,690	11,160	4,790	4,330	5,240	6,340	6,360	5,920
MARLBORO------	8,570	8,670	9,120	4,460	4,580	4,840	4,110	4,090	4,280
NEWBERRY------	10,430	10,370	10,960	5,210	5,110	5,800	5,220	5,260	5,160
OCONEE--------	17,770	17,450	18,450	8,660	8,330	9,460	9,110	9,120	8,990
ORANGEBURG----	23,750	23,410	24,500	8,120	7,740	8,550	15,630	15,670	15,950
PICKENS-------	30,600	30,500	30,800	11,700	11,500	12,700	18,900	19,000	18,100
RICHLAND------	136,400	135,200	136,000	12,600	11,500	13,300	123,800	123,700	122,700
SALUDA--------	2,960	2,970	3,020	1,180	1,170	1,280	1,780	1,800	1,740
SPARTANBURG---	82,700	84,300	88,100	35,100	36,200	39,500	47,600	48,100	48,600
SUMTER--------	26,710	26,630	27,250	8,380	8,260	8,660	18,330	18,370	18,590
UNION---------	9,570	9,610	10,760	5,680	5,730	6,670	3,890	3,880	4,090
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,200	8,120	8,900	2,940	2,860	3,300	5,260	5,260	5,600
YORK----------	36,670	36,630	38,870	11,910	11,860	14,010	24,760	24,770	24,860

LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER			UNEMPLOYMENT PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	AUG. 1982	JUL. 1982	AUG. 1981	AUG. 1982	JUL. 1982	AUG. 1981	AUG. 1982	JUL. 1982	AUG. 1981
ABBEVILLE ---	9700	10100	9720	1120	1480	930	11.5	14.7	9.6
AIKEN -------	45320	44920	41310	5700	5310	3380	12.6	11.8	8.2
ALLENDALE ---	4050	3760	4010	810	540	480	20.0	14.4	12.0
ANDERSON ----	63320	62400	61690	8930	8540	5760	14.1	13.7	9.3
BAMBERG -----	7500	7430	7700	1060	1180	620	14.1	15.9	8.1
BARNWELL ----	9930	9960	9220	1140	1180	860	11.5	11.8	9.3
BEAUFORT ----	28760	29040	27860	2280	2500	1930	7.9	8.6	6.9
BERKELEY ----	40050	40670	37610	3550	3930	2760	8.9	9.7	7.3
CALHOUN -----	7940	8080	7640	730	830	530	9.2	10.3	6.9
CHARLESTON --	117110	118000	110800	10390	10570	8770	8.9	9.0	7.9
CHEROKEE ----	24030	24070	22490	2910	3840	1870	12.1	16.0	8.3
CHESTER -----	15620	15800	15340	2100	2230	1690	13.4	14.1	11.0
CHESTERFIELD-	19580	19420	19080	2830	2580	1560	14.5	13.3	8.2
CLARENDON ---	13080	12840	12570	1670	1540	1290	12.8	12.0	10.3
COLLETON ----	13630	13730	12820	1720	1830	1580	12.6	13.3	12.3
DARLINGTON --	27940	28330	28070	3390	3780	2900	12.1	13.3	10.3
DILLON ------	14710	15320	13970	1600	2220	1150	10.9	14.5	8.2
DORCHESTER --	24750	25320	23320	2110	2530	1880	8.5	10.0	8.1
EDGEFIELD ---	8670	8930	8590	730	1170	490	8.4	13.1	5.7
FAIRFIELD ---	10290	10120	10340	960	960	820	9.3	9.5	7.9
FLORENCE ----	53460	52900	50590	6770	6600	4140	12.7	12.5	8.2
GEORGETOWN---	19380	19840	18130	2940	3120	1870	15.2	15.7	10.3
GREENVILLE --	149790	149970	142610	16920	15840	9720	11.3	10.6	6.8
GREENWOOD ---	28320	28950	27650	4190	3410	2410	14.8	11.8	8.7
HAMPTON -----	8050	8150	7290	900	960	690	11.2	11.8	9.5
HORRY -------	59130	59850	61980	5150	6740	3580	8.7	11.3	5.8
JASPER ------	6000	6080	6050	600	690	450	10.0	11.3	7.4
KERSHAW -----	18240	18000	17450	2130	1990	1220	11.7	11.1	7.0
LANCASTER ---	24180	24370	23110	2430	2570	1650	10.0	10.5	7.1
LAURENS -----	22770	24190	23050	3300	4290	2280	14.5	17.7	9.9
LEE ---------	7840	7950	7690	830	870	800	10.6	10.9	10.4
LEXINGTON ---	66220	66170	63530	5250	5470	4370	7.9	8.3	6.9
MCCORMICK ---	3530	3560	3420	570	590	510	16.1	16.6	14.9
MARION ------	17440	17350	16210	2270	2730	1530	13.0	15.7	9.4
MARLBORO ----	12440	12840	12240	2170	2410	1760	17.4	18.8	14.4
NEWBERRY ----	17050	17070	16600	1710	1870	1100	10.0	11.0	6.6
OCONEE ------	21780	22460	20680	3140	4120	2100	14.4	18.3	10.2
ORANGEBURG --	38590	39330	37600	4490	5620	3860	11.6	14.3	10.3
PICKENS -----	39890	41260	39160	3300	4320	2560	8.3	10.5	6.5
RICHLAND ----	127600	127420	120570	10440	10770	7690	8.2	8.5	6.4
SALUDA ------	9500	7780	7050	2950	1200	600	31.1	15.4	8.5
SPARTANBURG -	105680	107360	101210	12520	13320	6180	11.8	12.4	6.1
SUMTER ------	35790	35900	35360	3940	4210	4150	11.0	11.7	11.7
UNION -------	15700	13600	13990	4320	2190	1690	27.5	16.1	12.1
WILLIAMSBURG-	17740	18030	17640	2230	2570	1650	12.6	14.3	9.4
YORK --------	51690	53670	50390	6540	8000	4120	12.7	14.9	8.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1981 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and the self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Research and Analysis Section were responsible for this publication: Beth Mays, Sandra Donker, Geraldine Taylor, Ginger Gurganus, Cyndi Putnam, Diann Selph, Henry Clay, Cathy Kinard, and Ted Gladden.